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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 5th January 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
10	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Daily	500
13	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
14	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
15	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Do.	600
16	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
17	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
18	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
19	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
20	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
21	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
22	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
23	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
24	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
25	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
26	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
27	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
28	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
29	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
31	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
33	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
37	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
40	„ Karnátak Mitră	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
42	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
43	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
44	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
45	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
46	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
47	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
48	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
49	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
50	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
51	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
52	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
53	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
54	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
55	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
56	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
57	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
58	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
59	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	...
60	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
61	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
62	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
63	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
64	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
65	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
66	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
67	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
68	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
69	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
70	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
71	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
72	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	400
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
75	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
77	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
78	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
79	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	325
80	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
81	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
82	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
83	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
84	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
85	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
86	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
87	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
88	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
89	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
90	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
91	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
92	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
93	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
94	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
95	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
96	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
97	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
98	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
99	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
100	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
101	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
102	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
103	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
104	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
105	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
106	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
107	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
108	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
109	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
110	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
111	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
112	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
113	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
114	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
115	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
116	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
117	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
118	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
119	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,431
120	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
121	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	...
122	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
123	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
124	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	...
125	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	750

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number o Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
126	The Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	400
127	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
128	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
129	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
130	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490
131	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
132	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
133	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
134	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
135	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
136	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
137	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
138	„ Saurásthtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
139	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
140	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
141	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
142	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
143	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
144	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
145	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
146	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
147	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
148	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
149	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
150	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
151	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
152	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
153	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
154	„ Rasik Ranj	Gadag	Do.	300
155	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
156	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	...
	HINDI.			
157	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
158	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Do.	400
159	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
160	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
161	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
162	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
163	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
164	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
165	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
166	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
167	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
168	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
169	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
170	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
171	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
172	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
173	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Lord Salisbury's explanation of the epithet "black man" used by him with reference to Mr. Dádábhái Navroji.

1. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 30th December, writes:—Mr. Gladstone's stout and manly words in favour of the "black men" of India have at last opened the eyes of the English Premier to the full height of the indiscretion committed by him in his Edinburgh speech. The consequence is that Lord Salisbury has thought it fit to make an apology, although a very lame one. What an instructive sight it is to see the Prime Minister of England going down on his knees, as it were, and confessing that he used words which he should not have done! Of course, Lord Salisbury is a proud nobleman and cannot bend his knees gracefully He makes a bungle of it. Instead of making a straightforward apology he trie to "explain." He says now that he only meant to say that none but Englis men could be the real representatives of an English constituency, and that "black man" he wanted to indicate a foreign race. If so, could he not h expressed his meaning in a less offensive manner?

2. Referring to the same subject, the *Arunodayă* (21), in its issue of the 30th December, says:—The minds of the natives of India will rather be excited than pacified by Lord Salisbury's explanation. The last sentence in it shows that even an English Premier is sometimes an image of meanness a selfishness. If it be unwise to elect a native of India to represent a British c stituency, it is also unwise, according to Lord Salisbury's reasoning, that o European should have control over about a thousand natives of India, and it fo lows that the Natives can without any objection drive the Europeans out of th country. If the Parliament is peculiarly a British machine which can be work by British hands alone, would it be wrong if a Native were to say that a administration which is conducted by the natives of India would suit the best and that a foreign rule puts their machine of happiness out of order. Anybod will admit that India is at present under the frowns of fortune and we s that God alone is able to relieve it. Are the promises given in the Proclam tion of 1858 to be interpreted in the light of Lord Salisbury's speech? To that the natives of India are unfit to sit in Parliament is tantamount saying that the people of India, being a conquered people, must rem satisfied with the little bit of bread that may be thrown to them by their c querors. If this be the case, the Proclamation of 1858 should be cancelled and Lord Salisbury should issue a new one in its place. We shall then shape our course accordingly. This double-dealing is beneficial neither to Government nor to the subject-people. It is better to kill a person at once than to torture him slowly. If even after 50 years' connection with the British people we are not fit to be members of Parliament, it is better that there should be no connection with them in future. It is also shameful to the British that we should be so unfit. If Lord Salisbury is really sorry for the use of the epithet "black man" and if he wants to act in a manner befitting his position of Premier, he should place his explanation before the public in a much modified form. The apology now tendered is more foolish than the original mistake, and is an evidence of the indifference of the English Premier to India.

3. The *Anonymous* (97), in its issue of the 30th December, observes:- explanation given by Lord Salisbury is not satisfactory. It was expecte His Lordship would withdraw the opprobrious words, but he has confirmed was said by him before. Thus a public affront has been given to India th Mr. Dádábhái Navroji. The Conservative party is reputed to be ever ne of the interests of India. [The *Hindusthán* (115), the *Gujarát Mitră* (87) *Pársi Punch* (129) of the 30th December, the *Broach Mitră* (101) of January and the *Gujarát Gazette* (85) of the 3rd January expre sentiments.]

Dhulip Sing's ravings should not be altogether overlooked.

4. The *Anonymous* (97), in its issue of the 30th December, says:—Dhu is annoyed at the extremely unjust treatment by him at the hands of the British Governm he has taken refuge under the Russian Gover The account given by the háráia of h

he *Standard*, the *Truth* and other English newspapers is not false. It is no wonder that the Mahárája should have lost his senses as he has been deprived of his kingdom and is otherwise unjustly treated. The British Government does not seem to care for the ravings of the Mahárája, but this is not good. It is very shameful on the part of the Mahárája to go over to Russia, the implacable enemy of India, but he seems to have been driven to despair. However, the British Government should not be altogether heedless of his ravings.

The Lushai expedition.

5. In alluding to the small expedition that is to be despatched to punish the Lushais, the *Hindusthán* (115), in its issue of the 30th December, says:—It is to be much regretted that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's administration of India should begin with military expedition. It is not, however, His Lordship's fault that it should be), because being quite new to the situation of the country His Lordship has had submit to the advice of his Councillors. The warlike policy adopted by Lord fferin in regard to the borders of the country has considerably impoverished treasury and led to neglect of measures necessary for the material prosperity of the country. The present is not the proper time for undertaking a small border war, that might continue long to the great inconvenience of the country. But since the step has been taken, it is to be hoped that after effectually mishing the refractory and troublesome neighbours the expedition will return once, and that the Viceroy will adopt in future a peaceful policy with the neighuring tribes and will devote his attention to the advancement of the material id moral prosperity of the country. [The *Satyodayă* (137) of the 27th ecember and the *Gujarát Gazette* (85) and the *Broach Samáchár* (102) of the d January express similar sentiments.]

Approval of His Excellency rd Lansdowne's replies to Calcutta addresses.

6. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 31st December, says:—His Excellency Lord Lansdowne has had addresses presented to him by three bodies at Calcutta—the Mahomedan Literary Society, the Indian Association, and the Health Society. The replies to these addresses, igh they do not contain any declaration of future policy, are highly interest- as the first words of the Viceroy. It is indeed too early yet to expect His Exlency to make any declaration of policy, but it is pleasing to note that the words of His Lordship are sufficiently reassuring. They bespeak a frankness and liberality which, if we are not too sanguine, foreshadow a reign of progressive domestic reform and a return of the times of India's greatest Viceroy, Lord Ripon. In his reply to the Literary Society, Lord Lansdowne said:—"I can assure you that nothing would be more agreeable to me than to be able to devote my attention, without disturbance, to the domestic requirements of the country and to the careful administration of its finances, which, owing to the circumstances which you have mentioned, undoubtedly require the most vigilant treatment at the present time." These words may indeed be meant to be no more than a formal greeting appropriate to the occasion. But from all we have heard of His Lordship's opinions, as far as they could be ascer- l in conversations, we are encouraged to hope that the promise here yed is the expression of a sincere and deliberate resolution formed for guidance. In the reply to the address of the Indian Association another nce equally valuable is conveyed, showing a liberal temper and openness eive assistance from the people.

f frankness and its

The same newspaper says:—As parents or guardians are responsible if children turn out bad, so kings or rulers are to a great degree responsible for the bad conduct of their subjects, as will be borne out by the history of lisasters like the French Revolution. At present some Government hink that the Indian newspapers write very severely about Gov- and that something should be done to check them. We need not r opinion on this point. Sir Richard Garth has dealt with it in an it manner. Whatever our people say or write, they say or write under on. They are uite helpless in the matter. If they make unpalatable he fault li the door of Government. If the demands of people made through newspapers or public associations had been granted, or if the promises made by Her Majesty the Queen in the Proclamation of 1858 had been fulfilled by Government, there would have been no necessity for the Indian National Congress and its laborious exertions. In fact, all our political movements are to be attributed to the doings of Government. We have therefore respectfully to say to Government that if they wish that we should be perfectly loyal, they should treat us accordingly. So long as you treat us as a crafty and disloyal people, it is difficult for us to be frank and loyal. In speaking well of the National Congress, Mr. Gladstone does not only correctly describe it, but encourages it to become better. Confidence is a wonderful thing. Ask those people who have founded the British rule in India and they will say that of all things confidence has served them most. If Clive had reposed no confidence in the Native sepoys, he could not have conquered the Carnatic or gained a victory at the battle of Plassey. So if the present officers do not similarly trust us they will not succeed well in their administration. To test the truth of this assertion it is only sufficient to imagine the confusion which will take place if the Europeans act upon the supposition that all the Native officers are faithless. We, at any rate, are of opinion that the present great glory of the British Indian Empire is due to the implicit faith which some high-minded officers have in Natives. In proof of this it may be said that a considerable portion of the power of administration is reposed in our hands, and the greater the increase in this power the stronger will be the foundations of the British rule.

Charge of bribing Anglo-Indian newspapers brought against the Government of India and comments thereon.

8. The *Pratod* (57), in its issue of the 31st December, says:—An influential newspaper published at Calcutta charges the Government of India with having secretly paid money from Government Treasury to several Anglo-Indian newspapers for writing against the Indian National Congress. How far this allegation is true is not known; but if it be well founded, we do not know what to say of this mean act of Government. Instead of taking this circuitous course, is it not better to suppress the National Congress altogether? Why should the Government make such a bugbear of a National Congress of the conquered Hindus? Who will question the Government if by one stroke they stop the whole agitation? The time is distant when people will be called to book for their just and unjust deeds and when they will be dealt with according to their merit. Till then Government officers should spare no pains to bring about the discomfiture of the poor Natives, and if they fail in this we shall say that they are not genuine Europeans.

Congratulations to the friends and opponents of the Indian National Congress on its successful meeting at Allahabad.

9. The *Gujaráti* (86), in its issue of the 30th December, gives a short *résume* of the proceedings of the Congress meetings for the first three days, and says:—We think that this year's Congress has proved a more splendid success than any of its predecessors, and we heartily congratulate the promoters of this historical movement upon the remarkable success that has attended their patriotic efforts, and also the glorious body of anti-Congressionists, including Lord Dufferin, Sir A. Colvin, Sir Syed Ahmed and Co., the *Pioneer*, the *Times of India* and its blind followers in the Native press, upon the keen disappointment which will be felt by them owing to the ever-growing importance of the national movement which has favourably impressed the greatest living statesman of England and which is surely destined to attract the attention of all champions of human progress in England and on the Continent.

10. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 30th December, says:—On the whole, we have good reason to congratulate ourselves upon the unqualified success of this year's Congress meeting, which leads us to hope that this practical proof of the truth of Mr. Gladstone's statement that the Indian people are awakening to a new political life, will convince all reasonable people, Natives as well as Europeans, of the importance and real significance of the Congress movement, and that as a natural consequence our just aspirations will be realised at no distant date.

11. The *Gujarát Darpan* (84), in its issue of the 3rd January, writes:—It is a matter for no small congratulation to us all that the tone of the Congress was very moderate and loyal throughout. If reports of the proceedings of the Allahabad meeting published in the Bombay dailies are to be relied upon, we can very gladly say that the movement is made for no other purpose than to strengthen the British Empire, to prove a well-meaning auxiliary to it, and, last but not least, to ask of our benign rulers redress of grievances which are at present badly oppressing us. One notable feature of the last Congress is that many educated and enlightened Anglo-Indians have with characteristic earnestness joined it. Those of our English officials and self-assertive Anglo-Indians who see in the Congress "real ruin and the breaking of laws" will, we hope, be calmed down to a great extent, if they carefully read between the lines the published reports and view the things in their true light. While wishing God-speed and long life to the movement, we suggest that the Congress should conduct itself with the utmost moderation and reasonableness possible.

Proceedings of the meeting of the Indian National Congress at Allahabad.

12. In noticing the proceedings of the Indian National Congress at its recent meeting at Allahabad, the *Bombay Samáchár* (100), in its issues of the 31st December and 1st January, says:—The resolutions passed by the Congress are appropriate and just, and it is highly desirable that they should be given effect to by Government. The expectations of the Congress are moderate and likely to cause no inconvenience to Government, and belie the assertion made by its opponents that it is blindly led by a few of its leading members. It is quite wrong to bring against such an assembly the charges of disloyalty, selfishness and mischievousness. This year's gathering of the Congress was a more decided success than that of the last year. The number of representatives at the Madras gathering last year was six hundred, while this year they numbered fourteen hundred, containing nearly three hundred educated, influential and leading Mahomedans in spite of the monstrous efforts made by the opponents of the Congress to estrange this community from the movement. The Mahomedan delegates took a leading part in the proceedings of the meetings and expressed disapproval of the conduct of their misguided co-religionists who held themselves aloof from the Congress and opposed it. The attempt made to alienate the Pársis from the Congress proved also a sad failure. Rája Shivaprasád made an effort to knock the Congress on the head, but had to beat an ignominious retreat that will haunt his memory for many years. Numerous messages expressing strong sympathy with the work of the Congress were received from all quarters. This unexpected success is in a measure due to the intelligent and wise exertions of Mr. A. O. Hume, the indefatigable chief Secretary of the Congress, who deserves congratulations for the same, and it is very gratifying that the Congress has duly acknowledged his valuable services by re-appointing him to the office for the next year and by discrediting the efforts made by the opponents of the Congress to malign him. By appointing Mr. Yule as President of the assembly who has discharged his duties most creditably, the Congress has shown that in matters affecting the interests of the country all the races to be found in India are on an equality. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (116), in its issues of the same dates, expresses similar sentiments, remarking, however, that the Arms' Act need not be amended to the extent desired by the Congress, but that licenses to possess weapons should be made more easily procurable than at present, and that there is no chance whatever of a permission to Indian inhabitants of the country to join the volunteer corps under the existing laws on the subject proving beneficial to the people.]

Gujarát Standing Congress Committee congratulated upon its success in awakening public interest in the Congress movement in Gujarát.

13. The *Gujaráti* (86), in its issue of the 30th December, heartily congratulates the energetic Secretary of the Gujarát Standing Congress Committee upon the success the latter has achieved in awakening public interest in the whole of Gujarát in the Congress movement, and says:—Much credit is also due to the local press and Mr. Chunilál Lallubhái Párekh for the loyal and hearty services rendered by them—the former by the publication and circulation of

leaflets and the latter by his lectures—to the cause of the Indian National Congress. It is certainly a significant sign of the times that in Gujarát alone the number of public lectures delivered numbered close upon one hundred. We were agreeably surprised to read that even the blind poet-laureate of Gujarát, Kavi Dalpatrám Dáyábhái, C.I.E., recently tried to excite the interest of the public of Surat by his lectures and poems on the Congress. The efforts that are now being made in the Madras Presidency to popularize the Congress literature and to acquaint the people with the aims and objects of the movement are very creditable to the Madras Presidency. We are sorry Bombay has done almost nothing to help on the progress of the Congress movement. But whatever our shortcomings, we cannot help saying with the *Indian Mirror* that "the Congress is an established fact; you can no more eradicate it now from the empire than you could extirpate the multiplication table; for good or for evil there it is, as all-pervading as life, as inevitable as death."

A collection of Gujaráti songs composed on the occasion of a Congress meeting in Gujarát disapproved.

14. The *Rást Goftár* (91), in its issue of the 30th December, writes:—Now it is an undoubted fact that the Congress has unconsciously been the cause of a deal of disloyal trash in Hindu prints in the mofussil ever since the agitation of this great movement has been allowed to dwindle into the hands of do-nothing school-boys, who, in the absence of anything better, betake themselves to vernacular journalism in their respective towns and villages. Some of them have devoted themselves as it were specially to the cause of the Congress, and, besides writing newspaper articles in their trashy prints, they write essays and deliver lectures and compose poems and songs in the advocacy and praise of the Congress. As an instance in point, we may mention a collection of Gujaráti songs composed for the special occasion of a Congress meeting in Gujarát and issued as a special supplement to an Ahmedabad weekly, the editor of which has valued it so highly as to think it worth his while to present it *gratis* to all his readers. Now it was not without an effort that we have gone through this collection of songs and verses, and it was not without much indignation and disgust that we rose from a perusal of what we cannot help stigmatising as seditious rubbish. The drift of every song is nearly the same, and it goes no further than to show that India is literally groaning under the injustice and oppression of British misrule and that the National Congress is her only salvation and only hope from all the miseries wrought on her by the English officials and even by the English nation. The poet in his overzeal has not been quite successful in concealing the secret thought lurking in his mind that it is the Congress that will fight for their rights and enable the Hindus to regain their lost power and sway over their country. Though not said in so many words, this is the strain in which the poet sings in his songs, a tagrag and bobtail composer of the modern school-boy type. Now, it cannot be denied that the unfortunate composition of a particular dialogue distributed far and wide in the country, which was first exposed by Sir Auckland Colvin and the authorship of which was ascribed to Mr. Hume, deservedly styled the "Father of the Congress," served as an example to this sort of objectionable Congress literature. But we also blame Government for not taking timely notice of that disloyal and rubbish "*Hind and Britannia*" which was the first of such seditious nonsense in the revolutionary line and which we were the first to expose. We are sorry to find that the Congress now assembled at Allahabad has hissed out the memorial got up by the Patriotic Association against seditious publications of the mofussil, but barring the anti-Congressionist motives that may underlie this document, we must admit that the memorial contains a great deal of truth as to the disloyal tone of the Hindu vernacular press.

Ahmedabad delegates to the Indian National Congress.

15. A correspondent of the *Rást Goftár* (91), in its issue of the 30th December, says:—Out of the thirty delegates for the Indian National Congress selected at Ahmedabad some time ago, only four have gone to the Congress. Of these one is a lad of 22 years who recently passed the P. E Examination of the Bombay University, and another delegate is Mr. Kálidás Sánkalchand, the editor of the *Rájyabhakt* and *Ahmedabad Times* newspapers, who was recently censured by Government and does not understand English at all.

New Year's honours.

16. In noticing the New Year's day honours, the *Bombay Samáchár* (100), in its issue of the 3rd January says:—These honours have, as usual, been bestowed on Government servants in greater proportions than upon private men who have done valuable services to the public. Dr. Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar has received the honour of C. I. E. He is a learned and deserving gentleman who should have been long ago favoured with the honour he now gets, but his recent lecture on Indian morality is considered by many persons as an unjustifiable attack upon Hindu morality, made rather to please Europeans than as an exposition of truth. The bestowal of the title of "Shums-ul-Ulma" on Dastur Peshotanji Beharámji Sanjána is not likely to be largely approved of by the Pársi community, who expect that their religious guides should care more for the esteem of the community and for public honours as *savants* than for empty titles like "Shums-ul-Ulma." [The *Jáme Jamshed* (116) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. B. A. Gupte as Curator, Government Cental Book Depôt, Bombay.

17. The *Din Bandhu* (8), in its issue of the 30th December, writes:—We believed that this easy-going appointment of the Curator, Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay, carrying a salary of Rs. 350 a month, was to be abolished on the retirement of the present incumbent, Ráo Sáheb N. V. Bápat. We now hear that Mr. B. A. Gupte is to succeed this veteran officer. The selection is made, we learn, on the ground of Mr. Gupte's services in connection with the Indian branch of the London Exhibition. We have nothing to urge against this gentleman's fitness for the post in question, but we had hopes that well-paid appointments of this nature would be reserved for Government servants of long and approved service who looked forward to well deserved advancement in the latter part of their career with little of active and arduous work. Many a department of Government can, if consulted, name such deserving men who have languished for years for want of suitable openings to advancement. The Educational Department itself, for which we believe this post has hitherto been specially reserved, can put forward many an able and deserving claimant. Mr. Gupte is a young man who has not to our knowledge done long service to be entitled to this appointment in supersession of his seniors. His services as an organizer of exhibitions may be great, but, we submit, they must be few and far between, and have from time to time been sufficiently rewarded. It is not for such spasmodic exertions that these important and permanent posts with high emoluments should be held up as prizes. We have no desire to be harsh on a particular individual, nor have we any one in particular to recommend; but we deem it our duty in the interests of a large class of useful servants of Government to point out what we consider would be a hardship and injustice if superior claims to promotion, based on seniority and merit, were overlooked.

18. The *Indu Prakásh* (13) of the 31st December is at a loss to understand for what special qualification Mr. Chatfield has appointed Mr. Bálkrishna Atmárám Gupte, clerk in the Arts School, Bombay, to be Curator, Government Central Book Depôt, in supersession of learned, old and experienced men like Mr. Vithal Náráyan Páthak and Ráo Sáhebs Vishnu Bálkrishna Sohoni and Gopálráo Nene, and asks where education should be respected if not in the Educational Department. [The *Vártáhar* (20) of the 30th December also disapproves of Mr. Gupte's appointment.]

The decision of the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott in a Pársi child-marriage case.

19. The *Yajdán Parast* (148), in its issue of the 30th December, observes:—The decision of Mr. Justice Scott in the suit brought by Mr. Peshotan Hormajdyár Dastur against his wife for repudiation of marriage is in accordance with law and custom, and has therefore met with complete approval from the Pársi community. The custom of child-marriage prevails among these people, but on account of their advance in education and general intelligence it is falling into oblivion. Now-a-days in scarcely five per cent. of the Pársi marriages children under twelve years are married, and it is gratifying that even this small proportion is lessening gradually. It is to be hoped that

the good sense of Pársi parents will soon abolish the evil practice totally. [The *Suryă Prakásh* (93) of the 29th December and the *Gujaráti* (86) and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (119) of the 30th December express similar sentiments.]

Ráo Bahádur Ráste, Honorary Magistrate, Poona.

20. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 3rd January, writes :—We understand that it is under contemplation to enable Mr. Ráste and Mr. Bhide, Honorary Magistrates, Poona, to sit singly as First Class Magistrates to assist the stipendiary magistracy. We shall not on the present occasion say anything about this or that gentleman being appointed to sit singly; but it seems to us remarkably astonishing that the very gentleman whose notorious incompetence is believed to have been the cause of the change of system, should be thought of as a fit person to sit singly as an Honorary Magistrate of the first class and to dispense justice. If what we have heard be true, the arrangement is likely to give rise to suspicion that there is in some quarters a strong desire to nip the new experiment in the very bud.

The Bench Magistrates at Dhárwár.

21. The *Chandrodayă* (151), in its issue of the 29th December, says :—It is said that the Government of Bombay have abandoned the scheme of appointing Honorary Magistrates for the city of Bombay on the advice of the High Court. Seeing the way in which the quorum of the Bench Magistrates is held here and the trouble to which people are put, it is better for Government to direct their attention to the Bench Magistrates at Dhárwár.

Purchase of provisions by Government officials travelling in the districts.

22. The *Hitechchhu* (88) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 3rd January, says :—The failure of the last rains has sent up the prices of provisions, and yet the Government officials moving in the districts are said to be buying them so cheap as to cause a loss to the village dealers. If these purchases are made on the authority of the Nirakh or the settled rates, it is evidently tantamount to robbing the poor dealers.

Administration of the Local Funds.

23. The same newspaper says :—The Collector, his Assistants and Mámlatdárs being presidents and vice-presidents of the district and táluka boards, the portion of the Local Funds set apart for roads and other means of local improvement is not expended with due justice to the farmers from whom the local fund tax is collected. For instance, this year the Daskroi Táluka of the Ahmedabad District realized Rs. 22,000 for the local board, and of this sum Rs. 6,000 have been allotted to the táluka board and the remaining Rs. 16,000 appropriated by the district board. Of the allotment to the táluka board Rs. 500 has been given to the Ranchhodlál Hospital and Rs. 400 to the Leper Hospital—both grants being unjustifiable burdens on the táluka—and only Rs. 5,000 is left to supply the local wants of 137 villages! The district board lays out its funds on the construction of main roads, culverts, &c.,—works useful in themselves, but not so to some of the tálukas that contribute to their construction. The Government Engineering Department executes local fund works, charging 12½ per cent. commission on the cost of the works, and 2½ per cent. commission for examining plans and estimates of táluka works costing Rs. 500 and upwards. The commission charged is so large as to defray the cost of the Engineering Department, Government being able to get its own works done by it without any expenditure. It is therefore to be hoped that the commission will be reduced to 5 and 1 per cent. respectively, and the Collector, his Assistants and Mámlatdárs will not be allowed to serve on local boards as presidents or vice-presidents.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

The proposal of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to apply the English Factory Act to India.

24. The *Rást Goftár* (91), in its issue of the 30th December, writes :—One might have supposed that the ludicrously transparent hypocrisy which is at the bottom of the agitation started by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce hardly needed a reply from the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. No man of ordinary understanding and

with a little knowledge of the working of the textile factories in India can be deceived by the loud lamentation of Manchester merchants that the mill industry of India is based upon murder, and that therefore the Government should introduce a Factory Act on the lines of the English legislation on the subject for the protection of the operatives in this country. The selfish motive which inspires the philanthropy of these gentlemen is self-evident. But it would nevertheless have been supine indifference on the part of the Bombay Mill-owners if they had sat quiet, relying upon the inherent strength of their own case. With our knowledge that Manchester succeeded in getting the import duties on cotton goods abolished, it may be feared that the clamour now raised in the name of humanity, palpably insincere as it is, may induce one or other of the political parties in England to yield to it. This fear is undoubtedly based upon a rather low estimate of political virtue, but we know that in the world of politics things are sometimes managed on the principle of "give and take" without much regard to the morality of a bargain, and consequently the counter-movement of the Bombay manufacturers cannot be said to be a pure waste of energy on their part.

The Indian Railways Bill.

25. The *Gujaráti* (86), in its issue of the 30th December, observes:—It is to be regretted that the grievances of the railway third-class passengers not redressed by the Railway Conference which recently met at Simla should have been ignored by the Railway Amendment Bill now lying before the Viceregal Legislative Council. However, the Honourable Mr. Durgácharan Lál has brought them to the notice of the Select Committee to which the Bill has been submitted. The honourable councillor's action needs support from the public, and it is therefore desirable that the public associations of the country should memorialize the authorities on the subject. [The *Suryă Prakásh* (93) of the 29th December and the *Hindusthán* (115), the *Gujarát Mitră* (87) and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (119) of the 30th December express similar sentiments.]

PART III.—*Education.*

Remarks on the policy of retrenchment in the Educational Department.

26. The *Sudhárak* (18), in its issue of the 31st December, disapproves of the policy of Government retrenching expenditure on public instruction and says:—Let Government remember that by curtailing educational grants the growth of the productive capacity of the people is curtailed, and with it is also curtailed the possibility of levying additional taxes without exasperation and distress. There is no other feature of the British Government of India that is more entitled to the gratitude and loyalty of the people of this country than the unreserved and liberal manner in which Government has been doing everything in its power to educate and to enlighten all classes of its subjects. And seeing what other civilized Governments are doing for the education of their subjects, the people of India expect their own Government to do the same. Not to do so is to confess comparative backwardness in the attributes that characterize first-class governments. But to do the reverse is to betray signs of decline and future trouble both to the rulers and the ruled. We therefore implore Government not to take such a disastrous step. If it wants money, let it curtail the expenditure of some other department or departments, but leave the educational grant intact.

27. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 3rd January, says:—It is to be regretted that high and secondary education should receive a blow under the administration of an educationist like His Excellency Lord Reay. The increase in the tuition fee of the Deccan College, Poona, will cause much inconvenience to many poor students and therefore the matter requires to be reconsidered by Government. [Many other papers signify their disapproval of the educational policy of Government and recommend its modification.]

Withdrawal of Government from secondary and high education considered unadvisable.

28. The *Gujaráti* (86), in its issue of the 30th December, writes:—The observance of religious neutrality, the cultivation of a friendly attitude towards Native States, the establishment of independent courts of justice and educational institutions to which the humblest subject of Her Majesty the

Queen-Empress can resort for the redress of his grievances, or for his moral and intellectual elevation, have contributed more than anything else to the consolidation and popularity of British rule in India. All the appliances of material civilization that have been brought into requisition would have been completely thrown away upon the people and remained unutilized or unappreciated but for the corresponding advance made by the people in the moral and intellectual spheres by taking advantage of the ennobling influences of Western education which, even a fanatical opponent of the British rule must admit, is one of the greatest blessings conferred upon our country by England. The general awakening of the Indian mind, which presents the most interesting and instructive theme for contemplation to a student of sociology and of which the Indian National Congress may be claimed as the most encouraging manifestation, is due mainly to the elevating influences of Western education for which India will never cease to be grateful to the mighty race which, whatever its defects (and of these there are not a few), seems destined to revolutionize the fortunes of many a race upon this planet. These reflections naturally suggest themselves to our mind when we consider the state of anxious alarm with which every enlightened Indian, anxious for the reputation of his rulers as well as for the mental regeneration of his countrymen, views the short-sighted policy, first inaugurated under Lord Dufferin's *régime*, of withdrawing from the management of secondary and high education under the existing conditions of Indian society. We at once admit that the scheme of local self-government when fully developed must ultimately result in the transfer of educational institutions to local municipal bodies. But the process must necessarily be a slow and gradual one of adaptation of the mental and material resources of the people to the desired end. When our rulers seem unwilling to promote those salutary reforms for which the country is now ripe, it is difficult at first sight to understand the reasons which have induced Government to embark upon the disastrous policy of handing over educational institutions to impecunious bodies,—the more so especially when we recall to our mind Lord Dufferin's observations upon the educational progress of the country. It is certain that our rulers have done almost nothing for the education of their subjects as compared with what has been done in all the civilized states of Europe and America. The question then arises, why do our enlightened rulers wish to inaugurate the reactionary policy of abolishing schools and colleges or transferring them to private agencies whose pecuniary resources are certainly not of a promising character? Lord Dufferin's memory did him wonderful service when he wished to snub the Congress men in the presence of his sympathetic countrymen by suggesting to him the figures to which we have referred, but the backward condition of the country in the matter of education never deterred him for a moment from the vigorous prosecution of an aggressive policy which has crippled the resources of the Indian Government and compelled it to set aside the provincial contracts solemnly entered into and to lay its hands on the surpluses of Provincial Governments to meet the annual deficits.

The Government policy of retrenchment in Educational Department and reference to the Honourable Mr. Telang's remarks about it.

29. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 31st December, writes:—Of all our numerous grievances of which we are constantly complaining, the one that is now by far the most urgent, pressing and anxious is the new policy of retrenchment in education which Government seems to be determined upon. The transfer of primary schools to municipalities was perhaps effected with the best of intentions; but speaking of our own presidency, we believe that the transfer threatens to be attended with the most direful consequences to the permanent interests of our people. But before that experiment has had time to fully show its results, Government seems to have resolved to withdraw from all education at any cost, and though the resolution will not be carried out summarily all at once, the beginning of the end is not imperceptible. It is impossible that Government should be unaware of the fearful consequences of the action they contemplate taking. We do not think Government can be ignorant of the mismanagement of primary schools by municipal boards and the prevailing mismanagement in most private schools. Nor can Government be unconscious of the danger of leaving their subjects without proper means of education. The policy

resolved upon by Government is said to be a matter of sheer fiscal necessity. It is not probably considered as one good and desirable in itself. But it is entered upon as a choice of evils, and Government apparently consider that starving education is less harmful than starving any other branch of the administration. It must be our endeavour to convince Government that no branch of the administration could be starved with more serious consequences than education, and that it is the very last, instead of being the first, department which should be reduced. We must protest as emphatically as we can, and as often as we can, against the disposition of Government to look upon the Educational Department as their step-child, as the one department above all others which admits of retrenchment. Such a protest was made last week by the Honourable Mr. Telang in his speech at the Elphinstonian Dinner, and we draw the earnest attention of the Government and our people to Mr. Telang's words. They convey a warning and an exhortation no less to the educated people of our community than to the Government, and coming from so sober-minded a man they deserve all the serious consideration that their importance commands.

Intention of the Bombay Government to enhance the school-fees.

30. The *Bombay Samáchár* (100), in its issue of the 1st January, says:—The assurance conveyed by His Excellency the Governor in reply to the address from the Society of Private Institution at Kárwár that there was no intention of abolishing either the high school at that place or those at Poona, Ahmednagar and Ratnágiri is highly consolatory, but the intimation that the fees will be increased is not a little disquieting. An enhancement in the fees is sure to obstruct the spread of education that cannot be compensated for by the hope held out by His Excellency that deserving students will get education free or at reduced fees. Like other branches of the administration Government ought to have sole control of the education of the people. In European countries the Government provides every convenience for the education of the people and supplies cheap education for the poor classes. Free education is given to the Germans by their Emperor, and in one of his recent speeches Mr. Gladstone avowed his intention to make State education free on his coming into office next time. It is therefore to be hoped that the Bombay Government will not obstruct the spread of education by enhancing the school-fees.

Proposal for reduction in the cost of the Elphinstone High School.

31. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (116), in its issue of the 31st December, says:—It is stated on good authority that the Director of Public Instruction has called upon the Principal of the Elphinstone High School to suggest whether the salaries of the teaching staff of the institution should be reduced or an increase should be made in the school-fees in order to curtail the cost of the institution by Rs. 9,000 per annum. The Principal is said to be in favour of the proposal for the enhancement of the fees and has recommended that the fee on the Gujaráti side of the school should be raised by one rupee per student, allowing the existing rate on the Maráthi side to remain untouched. If such a recommendation has been made it is flagrant injustice to the Gujaráti-speaking population and ought not to be adopted. The *Jáme Jamshed* says:—It is not right to effect any reduction in the cost of the institution. The school-fees may be slightly raised, without however making an invidious distinction between the Maráthi and Gujaráti speaking populations.

Rumour about the abolition of the Ahmedabad High School.

32. A correspondent of the *Rást Goftár* (91), in its issue of the 30th December, says:—It is said that the educational authorities intend to abolish the Ahmedabad High School, believing that the Mission High School and a private high school would suffice for the wants of the people. The last-named institution is not, however, established on a satisfactory footing, and under such circumstances it would be improper to close the Government high school. The people of Ahmedabad are exceedingly sorry that Mr. Jamsetji Dalál should have severed his connection with the Gujarát College. The learned Principal conducted the institution ably, but left the service because Government did not act fairly towards him.

The recent Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University and the failure of a large number of candidates in the English language paper set in it.

33. The *Suryodayá* (70), in its issue of the 31st December, says that the cause of the failure of 2,000 out of the total number of 3,542 candidates in the English language alone at the recent Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University must be the severe test applied by Messrs. Cassels and Doderet, two of the English Examiners, and remarks that it will be much better for Government to gain their object of discouraging education by appointing these men for life as Examiners in English in the Matriculation Examination than by reducing the expenditure on the Educational Department.

The paper in English at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

34. The *Gujaráti* (86), in its issue of the 30th December, says:—The present system of appointing several Examiners for the paper in English at the Matriculation Examination and then distributing the candidates among these Examiners does injustice to the former, inasmuch as some Examiners are lenient while others are over-strict. The better course is to revert to the old system of dividing the work of the preparation of the English paper between several Examiners, each of them being entrusted with the examination of the answers given to the questions set by him.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Treatment of certain Native passengers on the G. I. P. Railway.

35. The *Rájyabhakt* (132), in its issue of the 1st January, states:—It is said that on the evening of the 22nd December Mr. Inverarity did not allow Mr. Mathurádás Liládhar Shámji to enter a first-class carriage at the Victori Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway and they came to blows. The European railway servants at Jabalpur are said to have forcibly taken money from the Násik delegates to the Indian National Congress and to have committed an assault on them and the Madras delegates. It is to be regretted that the Natives do not pay the Europeans in their own coin for the rough treatment received by them.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Unsatisfactory administration of the Bhávnagar State.

36. The *Nyáyadarshak* (127), in its issue of the 31st December, on the authority of a correspondent says:—Formerly on different occasions several Nágar Kárbháris of the Bhávnagar State took away from the State treasury jewels and ornaments worth twelve lákhs of rupees and thirty-five lákhs in cash on the plea of bribing some Government officers, appropriating themselves either a portion or the whole of the amount. During the last fifteen months, ornaments and cash to the amount of ten lákhs of rupees are said to have been taken by a person much respected by the Chief for the purpose of corrupting Government officials. The said person goes to different places several times in a year and represents to the Chief that certain officers have been paid particular sums for the purpose of getting over certain difficulties. In November last a European took rupees fifty thousand from the Bhávnagar treasury and went to Bombay in connection with the business of another European. Gagá Ozá could not have earned eighty lákhs of rupees except by such underhand means. If the Bombay Government asks the Chief in private what all this means and if the latter tells the truth, several persons will be exposed like Mr. Crawford. The Thákor spends much of his time in the company of the concubine Kesar and is led by Mr. Sims to neglect his administrative work. Unless half of the Nágar officials of the State, Mr. Sims, Dr. Barjorji and concubine Kesar are sent out of the State, the Chief and the administration are not likely to improve; and if the present state of things continues any longer, the Thákor soon be reduced to the condition in which Malhár Ráo Gáikwád found him- the administration of the State will go into the hands of the British ient.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th January 1889.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 12th January 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Daily	500
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Do.	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	275
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Mahárásthtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
43	„ Mahárásthtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
44	„ Mahárásthtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	...
55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
56	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
61	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
64	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
69	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
70	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
73	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
75	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
76	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
77	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
78	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
81	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
103	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,431
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	375
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	...
117	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	750

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	400
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
120	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
121	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
122	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
125	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Saurashtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
134	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
135	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
136	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
138	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
140	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
147	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	...
	HINDI.			
148	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
149	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Do.	400
150	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
151	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
156	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
157	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
158	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
161	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
162	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
163	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
164	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Who are the real haters of India, whether Lords Salisbury and Dufferin or Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, &c.

1. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 6th January, says:—Men like Mr. Maclean, Lord Salisbury, Lord Dufferin and the editor of the *Pioneer*, who speak in disparagement of our ambition, are said to be our enemies; but we do not take this view. Messrs. Hume, Gladstone, Bright and others of their opinion are really the persons who are doing injury to India. It is the firm determination of the people of England that the people of India shall not have a particle of administrative power, howsoever learned and qualified they may be, that they shall never be allowed to touch the sword howsoever loyal they may be, and that the British army shall never be diminished. In brief, the British rule in India is intended solely for the benefit of the people of England without any regard being paid to principles of justice or equity, and such measures as are conducive to this object are strictly to be enforced. These facts are so patent as not to be doubted by any except learned fools, and they ought to be deeply impressed on the minds of our countrymen. Public associations and the National Congress are shams and will be of no avail. Every one should remember that there is no awakening a man who pretends to be asleep and should shape his conduct according to the determinations of the English nation. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Gladstone and men of his type create false hopes in us and mislead us. We are in vain roaming in a desert in pursuit of *mirage* instead of taking the right direction. Our exertions are therefore futile. So long as we were unacquainted with Western education and there was no public opinion amongst us, our sweet-talking rulers said, "Be educated and unanimously make a reasonable demand and the generous English nation will accede to it." We have done all that and our rulers have now shown themselves in their true colours. They plainly say, "The people of England will not give you the smallest privilege. You had better canvass your social topics, that is to say, hold large meetings and discuss whether women should be shaved or not. Contend in this way among yourselves and sit on one another's breast, and we will applaud you and enjoy the spectacle; and when you have tired each other down we shall ourselves appropriate the subject of your contention." Lord Dufferin says, "Under British Government one class cannot predominate over another." Quite true. In the dreadful conflagration that has come from the west, high or low, small or large, rich or poor, educated or uneducated, are all reduced to ashes. How can one then predominate over another? How can there be justice when warrants are selfishly issued against persons who preach against the drinking of liquor and when authority is used for suppressing temperance leagues? What compassion can there be where useful and revered cows, whose safety was guaranteed even under the Moguls, are hewed and slaughtered? What happiness can there be where, while half-fed people are rolling and tossing through pain, becoming lank and meagre for want of salt, and shivering for want of fuel and are being starved to death on account of the exportation of wheat and the slaughter of cattle by cruel people, voluminous reports one after another are submitted asserting the well-being and prosperity of the subjects? Who could make us happy and what was Lord Dufferin's power after all? Who would give us privileges for the mere asking? Wake up, you learned fools, even now and look around with your eyes wide open. Don't you run about in pursuit of a delusion. Put the unction of Lord Dufferin's speech into your eyes. Bear well in mind that His Lordship's opinion is the opinion of the English nation. The Proclamation of 1858 is useless. Lord Dufferin's speech is the real charter of our nation. Learn it by heart and shape your conduct in conformity with it. It is explicit enough as to how far the English people will do anything willingly for you; you need only look with your eyes open. There is much meaning stored in the sentence, "The police practise tyranny over the people, because they are impotent." This expression of opinion by Lord Dufferin is worth a lakh of rupees. He has only expounded the truth and pointed out the right path. His obligations cannot be adequately acknowledged. He has not said that the Hindus are ineligible for any particular privileges. What he has said in many places is that the English people

will give them none. Why should not such a magnanimous person be hailed then? When people like Mr. Gladstone perish and the country is full of great-minded Dufferins, then only the day of our rise may be said to have approached, and hence we wish all success to Lord Dufferin.

Gloomy condition of the Indian finance and the necessity for the advice of the people in the matter.

2. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 6th January, writes:—Of all matters making up the entity called the administration of the country, the subject of finance is the most troublesome. Not only do the existing sources of revenue show a tendency to be slippery and make it necessary that they should be supplemented by new ones, but circumstances are thickening over which the Government has no control and which entirely upset all calculation. The increasing anxiety of the position has long been causing a deep sense of responsibility, and the time has now arrived when it is admitted on all hands that the people should be made to share in and lighten that responsibility. It seems that Lord Dufferin felt this necessity and himself proposed to the Home Government the scheme which would make it practicable to take the advice of the people in the real sense of the expression. Also the people with their increasing political perception have felt the pinch and are strengthening the hands of the authorities by preferring unanimous demands in this direction. No doubt some parties have tried to give a sinister appearance to this demand. But looking more broadly and apart from interested or misguided motives, it will be seen that it is not so much the wire-pulling on the part of individuals as the time itself that is responsible for the present attitude taken by the public in India.

Approval of the determination of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne not to go from Calcutta till May.

3. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 5th January, writes:—If the report be correct that the Government of India will not go to Simla this year before May, His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's first words in Calcutta may be accepted as more literal than metaphorical. If the new Viceroy makes such a concession it will give him a start in his Indian career which very few Viceroys have had. It will popularise him at once with all classes except that really 'microscopic minority' which looks forward to the Simla season for enjoyment and pleasure. Not only in India, but even in England, wherever the question has been understood, the system of government from the hills has been condemned. Public opinion in this country is becoming stronger and more unanimous on this subject. It cannot for a moment be denied that the circumstances under which the hill system was introduced have completely changed, and that the time has come, if not for the abandonment of the hill system, at least for a modification of it. If His Excellency Lord Lansdowne stays in Calcutta till May, it will be a concession to popular wishes which will be appreciated throughout the country.

Annual exodus to Simla.

4. In noticing the Allahabad telegram about the desire expressed by the Secretary of State for India for fixing dates for opening and closing the Secretariat offices at Calcutta, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 8th January, says:—The Secretary of State's despatch on the subject is said to fix the 15th of May and the 15th of November for the removal of the Government offices to and from Simla. If this statement be true, Lord Cross's despatch does not make material change in the present situation. The period of the stay of the Government of India at Simla is curtailed by two and a half months only, and though this will be of some service to the traders at Calcutta, no material benefit will be derived by the country in general from the Secretary's order. [The *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 10th January, expresses similar sentiments. In writing on the same subject the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 8th January, says:—The Government of India ought to stay at the capital city throughout the year or the greater portion of it, but those who have experience of the climate of Calcutta will never insist on the Viceroy and his Councillors staying in that city in the hot months, and such a rule as Lord Cross wishes to make will prevent able English statesmen from accepting the Indian

Viceroyalty, and if it is to be insisted upon, Bombay ought to be made the metropolis of India, as being nearer England by about eight days' journey and healthier than Calcutta, and being within easy reach of Mátherán and other hill sanitaria.

New Year's honours.

5. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 6th January, writes :—The list of deserving names excluded from the *Honours Gazette* being larger than that of those included in it, it is beginning to be looked upon as more honourable to be out of it than to be in it. We shall not grudge our congratulations to each and every recipient of the fresh batch honoured on the eve of the New Year just begun, and it is simply for their consideration that we throw out the suggestion that, when titles and decorations go by favour instead of by merit in a majority of cases, and when influence on the part of those who seek for honours overreaches the self-restraint of those who wish that honours should come seeking them, is it, or is it not, a greater happiness to rank with the deserving ones left out, than with the undeserving ones who have scrambled in? After expressing great satisfaction with the titles bestowed upon the Honourable Mr. Scoble, Captain Hext, Mr. F. W. Stevens, and Dr. Bhándárkar, the *Rást* continues :—Our only regret is that the very superior claims of Khán Bahádur Muncherji Murzban should still remain unnoticed though he is the first of our successful Native architects to whom Bombay owes so much of its beauty, and whose zealous efforts in a variety of ways in the interests of the public are so well known. [Several newspapers of this week make similar remarks.]

Approval of the honours conferred by Government on Dr. Bhándárkar and Mr. Mudaliyár.

6. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 7th January, writes :—Among the Natives upon whom the title of C.I.E. has been bestowed, we find Dr. R. G. Bhándárkar. We are glad Government have recognized in this manner the services which the learned Doctor has rendered to the cause of Oriental research. Mr. Sálem Rámaswámy Mudaliyár's services as a member of the late Public Service Commission have earned him the personal distinction of Ráo Bahádur. This, again, is a very good selection. While congratulating the Government upon the wisdom they have shown in conferring distinctions on two such gentlemen as Dr. Bhándárkar and Mr. Mudaliyár, we feel bound to notice the omission of Mr. Budrudin Tyabji's name from the New Year's Honours' list. The Government of India has bestowed titles upon several of the Mahomedans who have of late endeavoured to promote education among their fellow-religionists. Mr. Budrudin has on this side of India taken a most active part in organising schools for Mahomedan boys under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam, and Government would have done well to recognize his services. [The *Sudhárak* (17) of the 7th and the *Bakul* (22) of the 6th January also approve of the honour conferred upon Dr. Bhándárkar.]

New Year's day honours and Gujarát.

7. The *Gujarát Mitră* (79), in its issue of the 6th January, says :—It is to be much regretted that Government should have been very stingy in the bestowal of honours on the deserving men of Gujarát. At the recent distribution of the New Year's day honours, only one Gujaráti was found deserving of the title of Ráo Sáheb. There are numbers of persons either in Government service or out of it who are fully deserving of such favours from Government.

The Arms' Act and the necessity for its relaxation.

8. The *Arunodayă* (20), in its issue of the 6th January, says :—Though it is not safe for a foreign Government like the British to repeal the Arms' Act altogether in India, yet it is necessary to relax its operation which is at present very stern. As a person paying an annual land revenue of Rs. 50 or upwards is qualified to be a voter, so there should be some such limit with reference to the Arms' Act. A man of ordinary respectability should not be required to obtain a license for possessing arms, so also a cultivator who cultivates his own land should require no license. Such men are considerate and no danger need be apprehended from them. If the respectable portion of the subject

people are allowed to use arms without a license, they will entertain much respect for their rulers and can easily protect themselves from the depredations of wild animals. It is natural for foreign rulers to fear that an indiscriminate permission to possess arms may create to them enemies. But though it is true that India must become free some day or other, the time has not yet come and is far distant as Government and the well-wishers of the country must admit, and it does not appear proper for Government to raise that question at present, or to refuse to relax the Arms' Act because the relaxation might prove harmful two hundred years hence. If the people be kept happy and contented and their prosperity be promoted, the time for the independence of India will be deferred or may never come at all. We therefore hope that Government will slacken the rules of the Arms' Act as it is desirable to do so for more reasons than one.

The Government officials and the Indian National Congress.

9. Writing about the Indian National Congress, the *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 6th January, says:—Our present state is very critical and adverse. The Government is contemplating to create quarrels amongst us by patting the Musalmáns and others on the back. Principal Government officers have changed their tactics and have attempted to threaten and overawe the people. So also it is under contemplation to give up the work of public instruction on which depends all civilization and thus to uproot the Congress movement by throwing the people into darkness again. Moreover, the Government has bought over the Anglo-Indian newspapers, which are throwing dust into the eyes of the people of England by making misrepresentations on the subject of the Congress. In fact, every means is being tried to shut our mouths and to prevent the English nation from taking notice of us. Though the English nation is great and noble, yet it relies too much upon the officials and is very slow in doing acts of justice. This defect has been very prejudicial to it. A hundred years ago English officers by their wanton behaviour and by misrepresentations made to people in England, picked up a quarrel with their American cousins. The latter were in every way qualified and yet they were obstinately refused the right of returning representatives to Parliament in spite of their repeated demands for it. In the end, matters took a serious turn and led to the declaration of war, which ended in victory to the Americans and loss of domain to the English. At the present moment there is no empire so happy and good like the United States. England has been similarly quarrelling with Ireland for the last seven hundred years and hundreds of millions have been expended in keeping order in that small island which demands a separate Parliament of its own. The Government officials in Ireland have created factions amongst themselves and the Liberals feel that the demands of the Irish people ought to be granted. There is no doubt that they will be granted within two or three years. In short, continuous exertions must be made to secure redress of grievances from the English people. Interrupted and temporary agitation is of no use, and, therefore, this movement must be maintained steadily and wisely. This requires suitable leaders, and the work of enlightening public opinion ought to be carried on with great vigour.

His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin and the Indian National Congress.

10. The *Vrittadhára* (69), in its issue of the 3rd January, says:—It is true that His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin attacked the Indian National Congress about the time of his leaving the country, but he did so because he was misinformed or because his mind was prejudiced by others about that body. If he had taken the Congress into his confidence and correctly informed himself of its aims and objects, he would have seen that the movement was quite innocent and was intended to educate the masses and to render assistance to our rulers in the administration of the country. His Excellency's far-sightedness and great statesmanship were brought to the notice of the people in the arrangements he made for maintaining peace in the country. It is our misfortune that the whole of His Excellency's time in India should have been spent in maintaining peace in the country and that he should have found no leisure to consider the rights of the people; for, otherwise, he would certainly have made some concessions to them.

Success of the Indian National Congress held at Allahabad and Sir Auckland Colvin.

11. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 7th January, writes:—So far the Indian National Congress at Allahabad has proved a success. It has perplexed its enemies, and raised the spirits of its friends. It has further proved that the country is grateful to the disinterested, self-sacrificing, self-abnegating and devoted labours of Mr. Hume, whose popularity is daily increasing. Sir Auckland Colvin may hereafter write pamphlets denouncing Mr. Hume and the Congress, but recent events,—events more recent than his letter to Mr. Hume,—ought to go some way in convincing him that a righteous cause cannot be put down by a misrepresentation of facts such as he was plainly guilty of when he quoted a passage from Mr. Hume's pamphlet for the purpose of bringing home to the Congress the charge of sedition and omitted to quote another passage, which most plainly showed that the former passage could not bear the interpretation Sir Auckland had put upon it.

12. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 6th January, writes:—On the whole, we think the fourth Indian National Congress was a greater success than any of its predecessors. This steady improvement year after year augurs well for the future of the cause. The organization at Allahabad appears to have been perfect so far as it went. And this is saying a great deal indeed when we bear in mind the difficulties created by Sir Auckland Colvin's letter to Mr. Hume, and Lord Dufferin's departing kick at a movement of the progress of which he seems to have grown needlessly impatient.

Usefulness of the Indian National Congress.

13. The *Shri Shiváji* (61), in its issue of the 4th January, says:—Although the Indian National Congress stands condemned by Sir Auckland Colvin and His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin, yet men like Mr. Gladstone have not only approved of it but are glad at it. Questions about the Congress are asked in Parliament and it is likely that sooner or later the resolutions passed by the Congress will be discussed by it. Statesmen like Sir W. Hunter are advising the rulers of India to utilize the increasing power of the Congress in the administration of India. There is no reason to doubt the usefulness of the Congress and of the expenditure incurred every year on its account.

Kolhápur authorities and their conduct towards the students in the local Rájárám High School who took a leading part in raising subscriptions for the Indian National Congress.

14. The *Pratod* (52), of the 7th January, learns from the *Vidya Vilás* (67) newspaper of Kolhápur that the meeting held by the students of the Rájárám High School, Kolhápur, for raising subscriptions in aid of the Indian National Congress was brought to the notice of the high authorities in the State and that after an enquiry into the matter it has been proposed that of the students who receive education with support from the State those who took a leading part in the movement should be deprived of the State support, and remarks:—If the statement above alluded to be true, our readers can imagine the impartiality and the love of justice on the part of the Kolhápur State authorities. The Indian National Congress is not a rebellious movement, but will, on the contrary, create more friendly feelings between Europeans and Natives. But who is to understand this? As long as narrow-minded Englishmen who are opposed to the regeneration of the people of India have a hand in the administration of the country, they will harass Natives in this manner. In one respect it is good that Government officers should thus annoy us; for, unless we are teased, the way to emancipate ourselves will not suggest itself to our minds.

The delegates from the Gujarát province to the Indian National Congress and a hint to the Reception Committee on the point.

15. The *Káthiáwár Times* (82), in its issue of the 9th January, writes:—The *Rást Goftár* informs us that among the three or four delegates elected to represent the capital of Gujarát at the Congress which assembled recently at Allahabad one was a boy of twenty-two who had just passed his P. E. Examination, and the other was the editor of the *Rájyabhakta*. At a good many places worthless men, who hardly know how to read and write, selected themselves to represent localities at their own sweet will, and, therefore, it was no wonder that the very dregs of society appeared at the assemblage as delegates to do what they hardly knew. We

are told that a good many went to Allahabad with the pure object of bathing in the Ganges and washing away their sins, and that those whose accumulation of sins was not sufficient to justify their going this time had postponed their departure to a time when a similar Congress would, in all possibility, be held at Allahabad next time. We might hint to the Reception Committee that if no proper precautions are taken *pattáwálás* would be smuggled in as delegates at the next Congress, and somebody will have to second his own *pattáwálá's* propositions.

A suggestion to Government to abolish the posts of Commissioner, C. D., and the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay.

16. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 6th January, writes:—So the persistent representations of the Native press for the abolition of the Commissionership for the Central Division, which originated in the appointment of a Commissioner to superintend famine relief works and other kindred affairs in 1877-78, are likely to be realised. During the late famine this appointment was urgently needed and nobody could object to its creation, but our apparent financial elasticity, or rather the increasing scope of patronage, perhaps induced Government to stick to it up to the present. Another fat berth has been that of the Inspector-General of Police, which though created for a special purpose now flourishes in all its fullness. Before the famine of 1877-78 these posts did not exist and the superintendence of the Police Department and of the revenue of the whole presidency, except perhaps that of Sind, was carried on with as much efficiency and thoroughness as they are done now. We are not aware of any strong case being made out for the maintenance of either of the posts we refer to. If the abolition of the Commissionership is quite on the cards, the abolition will give some relief to the tax-payer, and impress the people that their rulers are really in earnest in the matter of the curtailment of expenditure. So far as the preservation of life and property is concerned, people have no grounds to think that it is in any way better now than it had been when the management of the police was left to the care of the Revenue Commissioners. We are persuaded to believe that this new police post has been as unnecessary an appendage as the Central Commissionership, and, therefore, in the interests of our finance ought to be done away with.

Approval of the intended abolition of the post of Commissioner, C. D.

17. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49) of the 6th January is gratified to learn that Government intend abolishing the post of Commissioner, C. D., after the Crawford case is disposed of, and says that they will not do anything amiss in taking the same course with regard to the post of the Director of Public Instruction or of an Educational Inspector with a view to save the High Schools from the impending danger.

Comments on the action of Government in the Crawford case.

18. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 6th January, says:—The case for Government and the address of the counsel for Mr. Crawford have been concluded and one can easily see what good or bad result the expenditure of so much time and money will bring about. On the whole, the Government relied upon idle tattlers and the statements of the enemies of Mr. Crawford and lowered itself to a condition similar to that in the case against Malhárráo Gáikwád. Did the Government suppose that Mr. Crawford, who has very cleverly discharged his duties consecutively for the last thirty-five years and has made a name for himself, might have taken bribes, supposing for a moment that he did take them, without due care and caution and leaving behind complete documentary evidence? Having so many barristers and clever officers in its service, could not the Government ascertain whether there would be a return for an expenditure of five lákhs? Moreover, if there was a suspicion against Mr. Crawford there was the strong charge of indebtedness against him which he has admitted. If, therefore, matters had been settled quietly and privately, so many Natives would not have had their characters exposed. It might be asked whether there were not Native offenders at any rate. The reply is that there have been attempts to take revenge or to promote self-interest by somehow or other exposing others, or to protect one's self or relatives by making a show of telling the truth. The Government should now at any rate take steps to terminate these things in a good manner.

Desire expressed on all hands to see the Crawford Commission closed.

19. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 6th January, writes:—The inquiry into the alleged malpractices of Mr. Crawford, Commissioner, C. D., now under suspension, is being pushed forward, and it may be reasonably expected that within about ten days the inquiry will have been closed. Whether or not any fresh Commission will be instituted to inquire into a fresh set of charges, it is impossible to say just now. There are all kinds of rumours afloat, one of them being that it is intended to proceed against Mr. Crawford in a Criminal Court. The very absurdity of this rumour is sufficient to discredit it altogether. We for our part feel satisfied that there can be really no foundation whatever for these rumours, and that the Bombay Government will be surely content with the present protracted proceedings. The enquiry has already lasted for nearly three months, and if as a result of it Mr. Crawford should be acquitted, there would be very little chance indeed of securing his conviction on a fresh set of charges, which must inevitably be of the same character as those already inquired into. We are disposed to think that both the Bombay Government and the public must be quite sick of the inquiry, and that every one must be desiring to see it closed as early as possible. As some of our readers would like to read the concluding portion of Mr. Inverarity's able address delivered last week, we reproduce it below from the Bombay dailies. It was very feelingly delivered, and will doubtless strike the reader as such. Here follows the address.

The Crawford case and its outcome.

20. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (13), in its issue of the 5th January, says:—There has been restlessness everywhere since the Crawford case began. Mr. Crawford was suspended, he made an attempt to abscond and was arrested, complaints were lodged against him and a Commission sat to inquire into them. Evidence for the prosecution was tendered and it was criticised by the counsel for the accused. Witnesses are now being examined for the defence. From beginning to end the views of the public regarding the charges against Mr. Crawford have changed from time to time and numerous rumours have been given currency to from day to day. Mr. Inverarity conducted the proceedings on behalf of his client in an excellent manner and certainly he has spared no pains to support his client's cause. There were in all 32 charges against Mr. Crawford, 100 witnesses were examined and 500 exhibits were put in evidence. The eloquence of Mr. Inverarity threatens to pull to the ground the whole of the evidence produced by Government with such assiduity. If Mr. Crawford is found guilty of taking bribes he will be punished for it; if he is acquitted, the stain on his name will be removed. But this case being connected with Natives, we are obliged to write a few words about it. We are pained by the utterances of the barrister for the defence like the following: "The Chief of Bhor did a shameless act," "Some Mámlatdárs did a nasty piece of business by giving bribes," &c., for neither the Chief of Bhor nor the Mámlatdárs are much to blame for being compelled through helplessness to have recourse to the foul expedient of giving bribes, but the fault lies with the system which compelled them to act so. Well, the only result of the case has been that Natives, especially those of rank and position, have had their character stained and we have got unworthy epithets.

Expression of dissatisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Candy as an Acting Judge of the Bombay High Court.

21. The *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 6th January, writes:—We were the *first* to express dissatisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Candy to officiate for Mr. Justice Birdwood during his absence, not because of his unfitness for the post, but because of the supersession involved in it of an eminent Native District and Sessions Judge who is senior both to Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Candy. A Sholápur correspondent justly complains in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* of the present attitude of indifference on the part of the Native public and the exponents of public opinion. Mr. Tagore has acquitted himself creditably of the onerous duties devolving upon him in the Sholápur and Bijápur Districts and which were found to tax the energies of even a European Judge like Mr. Druitt, who was compelled to go on furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health. He has already distinguished himself by his judicial acumen and by a conscientious discharge of his heavy and responsible duties, and we are

really grieved to find that our enlightened Governor should have thought fit to depart from the generous policy followed by Lord Ripon and even by Lord Dufferin in filling up vacancies in the High Court at Calcutta. [Several newspapers of this week express similiar sentiments.]

Appointment of Mr. Gupte as Curator, Government Central Book Depôt, disapproved.

22. The *Yajdán Parast* (140), in its issue of the 6th January, says:—The appointment of Mr. Gupte as Curator, Government Central Book Depôt, in supersession of the claims of employés in the Educational Department has justly given rise to much adverse comment. Mr. Gupte is known in connection with public exhibitions, and had no connection whatever with the Educational Department. It is not right that old officers of this department should be disappointed by conferring the place on an outsider like Mr. Gupte. [The *Pársi Punch* (121) of the same date expresses similar sentiments, observing that Mr. Gupte got the post because he could command recommendations from Sir George Birdwood and His Excellency Lord Reay.]

Approval of the contemplated order prohibiting the presentation of cakes, fruit, &c., to public officers.

23. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 6th January, writes:—Government might do worse than issue the contemplated orders forbidding the presentation to and acceptance by public officers of cakes, fruit and flowers. It is moonshine to say that such gifts promote good feeling, except perhaps where the parties live on more or less equal terms. They generally serve to nourish a servile spirit and demoralise the relations which ought to exist between upright rulers and self-respecting subjects. Good feeling results from the existence in the former of right principles and the spirit of sympathy, which admittedly are never lost on the latter in India. We certainly know of European officers possessing the requisite moral attributes, but refusing on principle to accept from their Native dependents even a petal of a flower, who inspire and receive the highest esteem and love. At any rate, nothing can be more desirable than to prevent absolutely the menials of an officer's establishment from having anything to do with his Native visitors, except announcing them to his *sáheb*, or from touching anything from them except their cards. No man is a hero to his valet, and it is useless to complain; the menials do not fail to take advantage of their position, and complaint would only make matters worse. From the highest to the lowest all suffer from these harpies, though the nuisance had abated during recent years. The Native members of the Commission which tried Malharráo Gáikwád, were reported freely to have remarked to each other that the Mahárája had overlooked the truth that the master of a house can be reached only through his door-keeper. This rule applies to all and complaint can, as a rule, only aggravate the trouble of the visitors. His Excellency Lord Reay, therefore, has correctly perceived a source of abuse here, and we would humbly suggest the issue of the proposed prohibitory orders.

Scarcity of food and fodder in the Mával Táluka of the Poona District and the misery of the *rayats*.

24. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 6th January, says:—The oppression practised by Government in the Forest Department over the people is such as nobody can adequately describe. As Bhils, Rámoshis and other *badmashes* have no hesitation in killing persons in a forest for the sake of two or four annas worth of clothing, so for a paltry sum of revenue Government is murdering hundreds of thousands of men by appropriating pasture lands in villages and charging fees for grazing cattle in Government reserved forests which poor cultivators can hardly afford to pay. Permission has been given to fell trees of all kinds except eighteen, which, however, ignorant rustics can hardly make out. Cattle required for agricultural purposes can be grazed free of charge, but she-buffaloes and cows must be paid for. On account of this restriction cultivators and their beasts are starving for want of food and fodder. Last week about two or three thousand *rayats* of the Mával Táluka came to Poona to seek redress, but they were told by the Collector and the Commissioner that they had no power in the matter. Poor people! where should they go to now for redress? Who will take them to His Excellency the Governor? How will they find the means of subsistence? O God, have pity on these miserable people, and inspire the Governor with a desire to relieve them of their hard condition.

Distress at Vágra and Jambusar in the Broach District.

25. The *Broach Mitrá* (93), in its issue of the 9th January, says:—No land whatever was cultivated this year at Vágra and Jambusar on account of a scanty fall of rain, and the people of those places are suffering great distress. The scarcity of food has increased the crime of highway robbery near Jambusar and A'mod, and the people are much frightened thereby.

Supply of copies of new Bills brought before the local as well as Supreme Legislative Councils to leading newspapers recommended.

26. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (6), in its issue of the 9th January, recommends Government to send copies of new Bills brought before the local as well as Supreme Legislative Councils to the leading newspapers for their opinions thereon, as was done for a few days during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, and says that Government should particularly follow this course in the case of the proposed reforms in the Police Act in which the interests of the rayats are vitally involved.

Remarks on Mr. Lee-Warner's address delivered in the Frámji Cowasji Institute, Bombay

27. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 10th January, writes:—Mr. Lee-Warner's address on the powers and responsibilities of criticism with which the Bombay audience was favoured in the Frámji Cowasji Institute on the 8th instant was indeed of a character that could be expected from a man of such a high literary renown as Mr. Lee-Warner. Perhaps this was the first time that Mr. Lee-Warner put in an appearance before the public. And judging of his performance by the canons laid down by himself it may be safely said that the lecture was a happy one, at all events from a literary and scholarly point of view. The address has three aspects, the historical, the philosophical and the illustrative. In so far as the historical aspect goes, we shall not quarrel with the veracity of the lecturer. In its philosophical aspect the address may, to a certain extent, call for an examination. And the illustrative aspect may indeed be open to criticism, especially as regards its suggestive feature. However, the address as a whole was no doubt an intellectual feast and was a delight to the mind though not quite to the ear. It is moreover full of hints which can never be too carefully learnt either by the bureaucracy or by the Anglo-Indian press. It contains also a wholesome caution to the so-called social reformers, who pose themselves as the representatives of the people, when in reality they can at best be said only to claim a partial representation even of their own selves.

28. In noticing Mr. Lee-Warner's address on "the duties and responsibilities of criticism," the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 10th January, says:—Mr. Lee-Warner's general remarks on the press criticism apply to all countries alike, and his observation that it ought to be confined within the quadrilateral of truth, practical sense, honesty and moderation cannot be gainsaid. Coming to the particular remarks of the lecturer, it may be remarked that they revive the old question, whether the natives of India should effect their social or political reform first. There is a difference of opinion on this question among the Natives as well as among the Europeans, but both agree that it is not beneficial to effect only political reform, which ought to be accompanied by social amelioration. Many Europeans and a few experienced Natives are of opinion that social reform should precede political progress. On the other hand, discerning Natives and Europeans hold that both kinds of reform should be attended to, taking up first what would be more easy to accomplish and with its help pushing on the other reform. The latter view is sound and practicable, as will be seen from the proceedings of the fourth meeting of the Indian National Congress which were conducted with moderation and practical sense. The Congress as well as Native statesmen are well aware that social reform is not so easy as political reform, and that the former can very conveniently follow the latter. This is made indispensable by the peculiar conditions of Native society. Caste distinctions and old manners and customs make it necessary that the different communities should make social reform in the way best suited to each, and this is a task that cannot be expected to be rapidly accomplished. Mr.

Lee-Warner's address is extremely able and most suggestive and deserves the thanks of the Native public. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the same date, makes similar remarks.]

A complaint against Mr. Fraser, Assistant Collector, Násik.

29. The Sinnar correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 7th January, says that Mr. Fraser, Assistant Collector, Násik, hears cases up to 9 P.M. to the great inconvenience and expense of the petitioners and litigants from distant places, and that the latter have sometimes to call at his office for days together before their cases are disposed of, requests Government to redress this grievance of the people, and remarks that if a Native officer had behaved like Mr. Fraser, he would have been called upon to give an explanation.

Alleged improper conduct of a young Tálukdár of Gujarát.

30. The *Nyáyadarshak* (119), in its issue of the 7th January, states on the authority of an anonymous communication :—A young Tálukdár of Gujarát has fallen into bad company, and conducts himself improperly under advice of his evil associates. A few days ago the said Tálukdár visited the village of Goraj in the Sánand Táluka and called upon a farmer to pay him Rs. 500. The latter refused to pay the amount and was thereupon severely beaten. The farmer has been prohibited from laying a complaint against the assaulter. The said Tálukdár visited also the village of Korat and called upon the Mukhi to pay a certain amount, and threatened him on his refusal to comply with the demand. The young Tálukdár is given to drinking and has kept a concubine. It is to be hoped that Mr. James, the Collector of Ahmedabad, will enquire into the truth of these allegations.

Capsizing of a boat in the Revdanda harbour on the 1st January 1889, and a request to Government to enquire into the matter.

31. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 10th January, publishes the following account sent to it by a correspondent, and requests Government to enquire into the matter. When the s. s. *Zuari* touched the Revdanda harbour on the 1st January 1889, to receive passengers, about 20 passengers put off for the steamer in a boat. But before they could get on board the steamer, the latter suddenly started, giving such a shock to the boat that it immediately capsized. The captain of the steamer was good enough to stop it at once and picked up 12 out of 20 passengers that had fallen into the water. These twelve were clinging to the anchor chain of the steamer when they were picked up, but the captain did not make any attempt to ascertain the fate of the remaining eight. Statements of the twelve persons were then taken by the Customs officers and the latter asked them to attend when summoned to do so. Nothing is known about the missing persons.

Complaints about mismanagement in the hospitals in Bombay.

32. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 6th January, writes :—Has it ever struck the Bombay Medical Union to look into the complaints made, from time to time, as to the mismanagement alleged to be prevalent in our hospitals? Some of these complaints are very old, those, for instance, referring to want of attention on the part of the medical officers in charge, the employment of inefficient and dishonest servants who neglect and even ill-treat patients and keep the wards in a far from sanitary condition. In these respects, as also in the matter of regularity, the officers seem to be under very little control. Quite recently we heard of instances of inattention ending in serious results. Surely some means ought to be found of bringing responsibility home to the officers and of utilizing the resources of our hospitals, if not in a humane, at least in a businesslike spirit.

A gang of Beluchis moving in the Konkan and a request to Government in connection with them.

33. The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 8th January, states that it has learnt from a private letter that a band of Beluchis is moving in the Konkan, and that they being tumultuous the people are sore afraid of them, and requests Government to take steps in time to restore order.

Remarks on a petition of hackney cartmen in Belgaum to the District Collector, against the application of the Public Land Conveyance Act to Belgaum.

34. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (23), in its issue of the 7th January, refers to a petition of the owners of bullock carts in Belgaum to the District Collector praying for the withdrawal of the Public Land Conveyance Act from that city, describes the good the Act has done to the public by improving the condition of carts and bullocks since its application, and remarks that the Collector will commit a mistake if, through pity for the poor cartmen, he complies with their request, depriving the District Superintendent of Police of the power of issuing licenses for and of supervision of these carts.

Police in the Dohad Táluka of the Panch Maháls District.

35. The *Chakravák* (96), in its issue of the 7th January, says:—It is said that the policemen who go on duty from village to village in the Dohad Táluka of the Panch Maháls District call upon the village patels to feed them, and the latter find it very hard to do so since they themselves are severely suffering from scarcity of corn caused by a failure of the rains. The Mámlatdár of the táluka will, it is hoped, remove the evil.

Adulteration of butter and use of false weights and scales in selling it in Dhulia.

36. The *Khándesh Chitragupta* (40) of Dhulia, in its issue of the 6th January, says that the local traders do not only adulterate butter for increasing its weight, but use false scales and weights in selling it, and requests the local police to direct their attention to this matter.

PART II.—*Education.*

The Honourable Mr. Telang's speech at the gathering of the Elphinstonians, on the educational policy of Government.

37. The *Gujarát Gazette* (77), in its issue of the 10th January, writes:—The Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang in a speech delivered by him before the last gathering of the Elphinstonians thus spoke of the proposed retrenchment in the Government expenditure on education:—The late Sir Alexander Grant, who was a great educationist, cried himself hoarse, if he might so describe it, while asking Government for two per cent. of the revenue of the presidency for the Educational Department over which he so ably presided. They had not reached that beggarly amount yet. And nevertheless the Government of India has just issued a resolution announcing what he could not help calling a retrograde and even disastrous policy, inasmuch as it stated that the duty of Government in regard to education was to withdraw from its management as fast as possible, and to reduce its pecuniary allowance as much as possible. This was a doctrine which has been solemnly and authoritatively enunciated in the last resolution of the Government of India. He charged the Government with committing what he considered to be a stupendous error. And he hoped he was not doing them injustice by misinterpreting their declaration of policy. But a more mischievous, a more erroneous doctrine—a doctrine which was more calculated to produce the greatest disaster in the country—could not possibly be imagined.

Exhortation to Bráhmans to undertake secondary education and to leave high or collegiate education to Government.

38. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 6th January, philosophises on the nature of domestic happiness even in poverty, upbraids Bráhmans for selling their independence for the sake of money by accepting Government service, and advises them not to betray meanness by imploring Government to keep up their high schools but to open their own private high schools throughout the country, to devote themselves to their duty as Bráhmans of acquiring and imparting knowledge and to give such secular, moral and religious education to their pupils as will create in them bodily and mental independence, self-respect and patriotism. This arrangement, says the paper, will enable Government to divert their scanty funds from secondary to high education, which the Natives are hardly qualified enough to impart without their assistance.

Approval of the cancellation of the order prohibiting admission of boys into the Poona High School.

39. The *Shri Shiváji* (61), in its issue of the 4th January, is glad to hear of the cancellation of the order prohibiting the admission of new students into the Poona High School, and says that the order seems to be the result of the reconsideration of the matter by Government and that they should finally resolve to keep the High School intact and remove the anxiety of the people.

PART III.—*Railways.*

Railway extension in India.

40. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 8th January, says:—Several deputations waited upon Lord Lansdowne in London before His Lordship's departure for India and a deputation from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce did the same on his arrival at this city, recommending an extension of railways in India. But the experience gained in the case of the Nizám's Guaranteed State Railway, which is worked at a heavy loss, ought to make the Government of India very cautious in sanctioning new railway lines and ought to induce it to retain proper control on the working expenses of a guaranteed line. A movement is said to be set afoot by a Native capitalist of Dhulia for forming a company for the construction of a guaranteed railway line from Chálisgaon to Dhulia. It is to be hoped that careful enquiries will be made by the Government of India in connection with the prospects of the proposed line, and that if the enterprise promises well, the necessary guarantee will be given in order that the Native capitalists may be encouraged to undertake such works.

A complaint against the Southern Mahratta Railway.

41. The *Dnyán Ságar* (28), in its issue of the 7th January, says that not a day passes without its hearing complaints from passengers by the Southern Mahratta Railway about want of light and overcrowding of passengers in railway carriages and the consequent thefts frequently committed in them, and about frequent accidents to trains owing to cattle straying on the line for want of fencing along its sides, and requests the railway authorities to remove the causes of these complaints.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

The agitation caused at Surat by the order issued by the Municipal authorities to close the underground privies.

42. The *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 6th January, says:—A great agitation has been created at Surat by the notices issued by the Municipality ordering that the old cesspool privies of the town should be replaced by new privies with arrangements for the removal of the night-soil. A petition protesting against the above order is being largely signed for submission to the Corporation. The Municipal Commissioners ought to remember the Surat ryots of 1878 which, though believed to have been caused by the license-tax, were really given rise to by the conduct of the then Municipal authorities. For the purpose of imposing new taxes, forms were issued for entering therein information distasteful to the people such as the names of their daughters and daughters-in-law, their occupation and other petty matters. This gave rise to an agitation among the people that afterwards assumed the form of riots. The notices issued in 1888 are similar to the forms issued in 1878, and have caused a similar agitation among the people. That this agitation may not grow and lead to serious consequences, Government ought to instruct the Commissioner, N. D., and the Municipal Commissioners to submit to the public voice.

Attempted suicide by a Bráhman woman for being arrested for washing clothes in a tank at Sholápur.

43. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 30th December, says:—A Bráhman woman while washing clothes in a tank at Sholápur was taken by a peon to the office (Municipal ?) where inquiry was being made in the matter when the woman escaped the attention of those present and attempted suicide by throwing herself into a well. An alarm was immediately raised and she was rescued. The woman was respectable and preferred death to being arrested and brought to an office. Writing on this incident the *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 6th January, says that the British administration of India being unsuited to the manners and customs of the people, has become unbearable to them.

PART V.—*Native States.*

Alleged misapplication of the funds of the Wadhwán State.

44. A correspondent of the *Rájyabhakta* (124), in its issue of the 8th January, says:—When Dájiráj, the late Chief of Wadhwán, died there were three lákhs of rupees in the State treasury and nearly the same was the amount of the private property of the Chief. At the close of the

Joint Administratorship of Mr. Ganpatráo Lád there were in the State treasury about four lákhs of rupees. All this large amount has disappeared and the State has incurred a debt of nearly a lákh of rupees. If Kámdár Ratilál is not concerned in the misapplication of this money, he should publish an account of the money for the satisfaction of the subjects of the State. The State does not pay its creditors who are the residents of Wadhwán, and yet continues to raise new loans from the money-lenders of Bombay and other places. A tax of one rupee per household is being now levied. An enquiry ought to be made into these matters by Government.

The Nawáb of Sachin and a recommendation to increase his allowance.

45. The *Káside Mumbai* (112), in its issue of the 9th January, says:—The Nawáb of Sachin has been at Surat for some time past and has gained the good opinion of Messrs. Winchester, Baines, Porteous, Crawley-Boevey, Hamilton and Dárásha Dosábhái, and ought to get an addition to his reduced allowance in order to be able to keep up his high position. Implicit faith ought not to be put in the one-sided representations of Mr. Nánu Miyan, the Administrator of the State. Mr. Nánu Miyan intends to spend the reserve fund of the State in constructing a tramway line from Dumás to the Surat Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, but the line will be very expensive and unremunerative and ought not to be undertaken.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd January 1889.

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BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH JANUARY 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Expression of a hope that Mr. Howell will be confirmed in his appointment as Resident of Hyderabad.

The *Pramód Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 4th January, writes:—In the early part of the year 1888, Mr. Cordery, the Resident, proceeded on six months' leave and was succeeded by Mr. A. P. Howell, once Commissioner of Berár. Subsequently Mr. Cordery resigned the service and Mr. Howell still acts for him. In Mr. Cordery, Berár lost a good Resident who knew the wants of the people and listened to their prayers. It was he who at their request prohibited the itineration of the Judicial Commissioner throughout the Province and framed the famous judicial scheme which is rumoured to have been sanctioned, but which for some unaccountable reason has not yet seen the light. Considering the long time Mr. Howell has officiated as Resident and the good he has effected during that time, we hope that he will be confirmed in the appointment to which he has done ample justice.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd January 1889.

CON 1221

[CONFIDENTIAL.]　　　　　　　　No. 3 OF 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 19th January 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	500
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	275
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
44	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued*.			
45	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	...
55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
56	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
61	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
64	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
69	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
70	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
73	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	300
75	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
76	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	...
77	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
78	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
81	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
103	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,431
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	375
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	...
117	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	750

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	400
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
120	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
121	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
122	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Do.	490
123	„ •Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
125	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Saurashtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
134	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
135	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
136	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
138	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
140	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
147	The Girváná Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
148	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
149	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	400
150	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
151	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
156	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
157	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
158	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
161	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
162	The Múawin-i-Majma-i Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
163	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
164	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

His Excellency Lord Lansdowne and the Mahomedans.

1. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 17th January, says:—Though it is premature to make a definite forecast of the career of the new Viceroy Lord Lansdowne, yet from His Lordship's recent speeches one can say, without fear of contradiction, that there are signs of the career turning out, on the whole, conducive to the happiness of the subject-people. Without making any specific promises with regard to his future policy, His Lordship has evinced his statesmanship by expressing his unwillingness to make them on the ground of his insufficient acquaintance with the circumstances of the country, for, certainly, it is unstatesmanlike to make sugared speeches in the beginning and to disappoint the people in the end. In one of his public speeches at Calcutta Lord Lansdowne stated that he would treat equally all denominations of the people of India. This is indeed a definite promise, but it requires no complete knowledge of the country to make it. It is the paramount duty of every ruler, and particularly in a country like India where the people are divided into numerous castes and creeds, to be even-minded in his dealings. In reply to an address from a Mahomedan Association at Calcutta, His Lordship made a positive statement that the Government would never show special favour to the Mahomedans as a class in giving them employment in the Government service. Undoubtedly, the Mahomedans will feel much disappointed at this declaration of the Viceroy. But, properly speaking, they have no reason to feel so; for, though at present they may find it very bitter, yet like an unpalatable medicine it will do them immense good in the end. The Mahomedans are now very backward in education, and the desire of getting into the Government service will, at any rate, serve them as a stimulus to take to education. They have, therefore, reason to feel grateful to Lord Lansdowne. Those narrow-minded officers who are partial to the Mahomedans in entertaining them in the Government service are not their real benefactors, but for the sake of temporary good they spoil the people and come in the way of their education, just as over-fond parents spoil their pet children. The Mahomedans will therefore promote their own interests if they view Lord Lansdowne in the light of their real well-wisher. [The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (43) of the 10th January also puts the same interpretation on the aversion of Lord Lansdowne for premature promises, considers His Lordship to be great-minded and guileless, and advises the people to lay their grievances before His Lordship in a manner least offensive to the ruling class and least humiliating to themselves, but best befitting a loyal people. The paper finds fault with Lord Dufferin for his alleged sweet and unredeemed promises, expresses its conviction that Lord Lansdowne is a gentleman who will always be careful to fulfil his pledges, and prays that His Lordship may try to bring about the redemption of those promises of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen in the Proclamation of 1858 which have not yet been redeemed, and to remove the grievances of the people with regard to the forest oppression, the enhanced salt-duty, the costliness of education and justice, the fluctuations of land revenue and other matters which during the *régime* of Lord Dufferin have remained unattended to.]

2. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 13th January, writes:—It is hard to say in what spirit the Mahomedans of Bengal will take His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's declaration that Government cannot accept their claim to public employment simply because they happen to be Mahomedans, and his advice to them to take to modern literature if they wish to keep themselves abreast of the competition of modern life. To us, speaking as the truest friends of the community, the declaration is as frank as the advice is well-meant. No Government, worthy of the name, can afford to be partial in the distribution of patronage, least of all a Government like that of India. As an employer, the State lays down certain tests which must be satisfied before candidates can win their way to employment. This principle it would be dangerous to deviate from, though every facility may be offered to a backward and struggling class to bring themselves to the front for competition on equal terms with the other classes. This is the position we have always wished to be taken up, as being

sound in itself, and good not only for a foreign Government, but good even for the class which may for a time feel aggrieved by its inflexibility. Better this temporary soreness, with the stimulus it gives to effort in the long run, than lifelong dependence on the illegitimate exercise of patronage. The Mahomedans are a fine race of men, and if they once rouse themselves, we believe they will surpass the Hindus, as indeed they are already beginning to do in some provinces. It would be a disservice to them to treat their youth like so many spoilt children. Wherever such cruel kindness has been shown to them, we have noticed the recipients of it lapsing into a condition of intellectual and moral mendicancy. What has been observed in the case of individuals will doubtless be observed in the case of the nation. A policy of favouritism is ruinous to the classes favoured, and subversive of the principles of good government. It is time that heads of departments recognized this truth, not only as applying to cases as between Natives and Natives, but also as between Natives and Europeans.

A suggestion to the people not to rely on the present public utterances of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne.

3. The *Vengurla Vritt* (65), in its issue of the 10th January, refers to the replies of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne to the Calcutta addresses, and says that although His Lordship's utterances are encouraging, the people should not much rely upon them; for, though his immediate predecessor in office, Lord Dufferin, had given perfect satisfaction to the people by his sweet utterances in Bombay immediately after his arrival there, his subsequent doings and utterances, particularly those immediately before his departure from this country, were quite the reverse of what the people had expected from him.

His Excellency Lord Lansdowne and his public speeches.

4. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 13th January, writes:—His Excellency Lord Lansdowne may not be gifted with the elocutionary powers of the eloquent Irishman who preceded him in his exalted office. But all his speeches are pre-eminently marked by sincerity, a wise reserve, and a strong common sense.

Dr. Bhándárkar congratulated.

5. The *Vidya Vilás* (67), the *Shri Shiváji* (61), and several other newspapers, congratulate Dr. Bhándárkar upon the title of C.I.E. conferred upon him by Government on the New Year's day, and observe that he fully deserves the honour.

Sir W. Wedderburn and his kindness to the people of India.

6. The *Vengurla Vritt* (65), in its issue of the 10th January, says that the people of India are indebted to Sir W. Wedderburn for authoritatively refuting the arguments advanced by Lord Dufferin in his famous speech against the Indian National Congress, and for acquainting the British public in time with the true state of things, and thereby giving the people of India the benefit of his knowledge of their country and their political movements.

Remarks on the intellectual part of the Indian National Congress.

7. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 14th January, writes:—We have spoken of the general success of the Allahabad Congress in its moral and educational aspects. Its intellectual part, which is by far the most important and interesting, has been no less successful. There is indeed wanting in the speeches supporting the different resolutions that fullness of information which carries conviction, but there is one predominant characteristic they possess,—we mean, moderation,—which has disarmed all opposition. The animated discussion which took place on the Arms Act question and the fate which the resolution on the land settlement question met with would suffice to show that the Congress was not a packed audience brought together to pass set resolutions without thought or demur. The *modus operandi* fixed upon to settle the subjects for discussion was itself of a thoroughly constitutional character and calculated to ensure that no ill-considered scheme should be brought before the Congress. A subject committee, representing all provinces and all interests, sat from day to day settling the programme of the Congress

before meeting. The resolutions thus settled were open to free discussion and amendment. There was the fullest scope for deliberation, and, whatever other fault may be found with the Congress, haste and high-handedness are not among them. There is indeed room for improvement. The committee was perhaps a little too large. The speakers had not enough time to prepare themselves. There were, perhaps, too many speeches on certain subjects already too fully thrashed out. But these and other faults of procedure do not affect the essence of the movement, and, on the whole, the proceedings have throughout been marked by such moderation and good sense that they have extorted approbation from even unsympathetic critics. That the unbiassed English witnesses who were present at the Congress on purpose to see its vitality and force were, on the whole, well impressed, we have little doubt. But it is pleasing to note that persons with pronounced antipathy to the Congress have expressed approval.

The Indian National Congress and its representative character.

8. The *Vidushak* (66), in its issue of the 14th January, is very glad at the success of the Indian National Congress meeting held at Allahabad in spite of the strong opposition of the local Government, says that the attendance of 200 Mahomedan delegates, who were elected as such both by Mahomedans and Hindus in different places, is sufficient to prove that both these communities fully sympathize with the movement, and that the election of Presidents belonging to different creeds at the four meetings of the Congress is a fact sufficient to show that it is liked by all communities in India, and requests the people to pay more attention to the election of able delegates so as to leave no ground for the enemies of the Congress to find fault with them.

His Excellency Lord Reay's tour in the Southern Marátha Country.

9. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 13th January, writes:—The tour of His Excellency Lord Reay in the Southern Marátha Country has been a very successful one. His Excellency has been everywhere loyally received and heartily welcomed, and the people of the Southern Marátha Country will certainly have no cause any longer to envy us the privilege of being in better touch with the Governor. It was in this tour that His Excellency uttered those reassuring words which have for the time being given their quietus to the disquieting rumours regarding the fate of secondary education in this province. His Excellency received urgent requests to sanction the construction of branch railways in those parts in order to connect them with the busier portions of the presidency. But His Lordship could not hold out hopes of immediate compliance. He justly pointed out that in the matter of railways the Bombay Presidency had already done much, and urged that no further efforts in the same direction could be expected from the Government, at least for some years to come. This is a pity.

Absence of European witnesses on behalf of the prosecution in the Crawford case, and remarks thereon.

10. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 13th January, says:—Where are the European witnesses who, it was said, were to be called to give evidence on behalf of the prosecution before the Crawford Commission? How is it that Mr. Grant, the Collector, who was to be brought as a witness for the prosecution, gave evidence on behalf of Mr. Crawford? Many European witnesses were called by the defence. Was it intended from the beginning to secure the game, if possible, at the risk of Natives? In short, there is no one who can be held responsible for the line of action taken in this case. About fifty Natives have lost their reputation and 5 lákhs of rupees have been spent! When such is our luck, why should we blame others?

Remarks in connection with the Crawford case.

11. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (27), in its issue of the 10th January, says:—The Crawford Commission is almost at an end, and the people have already formed their opinion as to its decision. Whatever may be the opinion of the people, it is rumoured in Poona that if Mr. Crawford comes out of the present pit unharmed he is to be thrown into another which certain persons have already commenced to dig. We do not at all believe this rumour. If Mr. Crawford is

acquitted in the present case, His Excellency Lord Reay, who is most considerate and just, will never try to injure him hereafter. His Excellency was informed that Mr. Crawford had plundered the country and so he undertook the present laborious task. But now that he has heard both the sides of the story, why will he again take in hand such an intricate affair?

12. The *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 14th January, says:—The *Dhárwár Vritt* (27) says that it is rumoured in Poona that if Mr. Crawford came out of the present pit, he will be thrown into another and that certain persons have already commenced to dig it. If this be true, we do not approve of the action of the opponents of Mr. Crawford, for, whatever may be its effect upon Mr. Crawford, the Natives are sure to suffer from it in the end. When it is likely that the present case will give rise to various charges against the Natives, it is mean to add to their difficulties by hatching further plots. The enemies of Mr. Crawford cannot do him the least harm; on the contrary, they will expose themselves to public ridicule and endanger the lives of poor Natives. They cannot do more than this. What have the enemies of Mr. Crawford done in the present case to authorize the assumption that they can do more hereafter?

13. The *Vengurla Vritt* (65), in its issue of the 10th January, says:—What will be the result of the Crawford case, which is the important topic of the day? From the evidence of Mr. Kalavde, a Mámlatdár, on behalf of the defence, it seems that Government officers tried their utmost to collect evidence against Mr. Crawford. It is shameful if Government officers have tried to collect evidence in the manner they are alleged to have done. It may be said that Government have shown the way to their subjects to misbehave themselves. Different conjectures are made about the result of this case by different people. Some say that the labours of the Government officers will be amply rewarded and five lákhs of rupees will be sufficient to cover the expenses if the case be decided against Mr. Crawford, but they entertain doubts as to what would happen if Mr. Crawford were totally acquitted. Will not the Government of India or the Home Government order in that case the payment of his salary for the period of suspension and of the enormous expenditure he must have incurred in defending himself? He spent sixty thousand rupees from his own pocket on the reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh at the time of his visit to this country. We fear we alone shall have to suffer for the hasty action of Government and their impatient officers.

Mr. Lee-Warner's address on the responsibilities of public criticism.

14. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 17th January, writes:—The Bombay public has been, our readers are aware, very lately favoured with an able and scholarly address on the subject of public criticism by Mr. Lee-Warner, an influential member of the Bombay bureaucracy. We think we may not be far from the truth, if we take the address as representing the genuine official opinion. Our readers need not be told that the Indian mind has lately begun to show real and substantial political activity. This activity is, in its present form, such as the official world cannot afford to be indifferent to. This activity, again, is the effect of several causes, and the Native press is the principal of them. The Native press is simply an exponent of Native public opinion. Until lately Native public opinion had not the good luck to have an official recognition of its existence. But that a high official of Mr. Lee-Warner's school should now come forward to address public opinion on its powers and duties is itself an indication that with the official world the development of the Native public opinion is a proved fact. We may also add that to watch its progress has come to be regarded as an avowed official necessity. So far then there is matter for congratulation, and our thanks are due to the bureaucracy for thus encouraging us in carrying on our legitimate operations. Mr. Lee-Warner's remarks about the nature of press criticism are certainly the result of unbiassed thinking and are worthy of note. We agree with him in thinking that press criticism has self-acting restraints about itself and has a tendency to condemn itself when exceeding the bounds of reason and moderation, and that, therefore, it renders censorship superfluous. A high compliment is indeed due Mr. Lee-Warner for his candour in thus announcing an official condemnation of the Gagging Act.

15. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 14th January, writes:—An influential committee, with Mr. Justice Scott at its head, has organized a series of public lectures, primarily intended for educated Natives, but which may with no less advantage be heard by educated foreigners as well. The series was supposed to be intended as a counter-blast against the political activity which educated Natives have been of late exhibiting—a fear which gained some colour from the fact that the series was to be commenced by Mr. Lee-Warner, an administrator of pronounced imperialistic proclivities and known to be impatient of popular movements. The subject announced, "The power and responsibility of public criticism," further confirmed the popular apprehension that the lectures were intended to reprove the efforts of our people at political progress. Mr. Lee-Warner is well-known as an officer of the old *má-báp* school, able and energetic, and willing to do good to the people, but requiring the people to be silent and thankful and disliking the slightest attempt on their part to show any signs of life. With such antecedents Mr. Lee-Warner was generally expected to speak his mind openly on the delinquencies of the Native press and the Native public speakers. The lecture was, however, an agreeable surprise. It was a very able, scholarly and instructive address. There is an all but total absence of bitterness or invective in it, such as was expected. There are indeed not wanting indications of the lecturer's dislike of Native aspirations; but, on the whole, it is a very welcome lecture, one from which we may learn a great many lessons. The advice contained in it, whatever the spirit in which it may be given, is very salutary and deserves every consideration from us. The canons of criticism which he lays down are sound and universally applicable, and our public writers and speakers cannot do better than always bear them in mind. Another noteworthy point about Mr. Lee-Warner's lecture is that it may be taken as an expression of the highest official view in regard to the much-abused Native press and the Congress and other political movements. The expression is indeed made under the restraints which a public utterance always imposes upon a speaker. It may not represent the true views of the speaker as fully and frankly as a private conversation would indicate. But there are sufficient indications of the speaker's bent of mind, and we are glad Mr. Lee-Warner has thus opened his mind to the public. It is a great advantage to the people as well as to the Government that there should be now and then a free and frank declaration of official views, and we earnestly hope that Mr. Lee-Warner's example of taking the public into confidence will be followed by other officials of like standing. [Many other papers of the week notify their approval of the sentiments expressed by Mr. Lee-Warner on the powers and responsibilities of the press. The *Káthiáwár Times* (82), in its issue of the 16th January, writes:—The high ideal of criticism propounded by Mr. Lee-Warner is likely to infuse a refined spirit into public writings. This discourse should certainly be translated into the vernacular dialects for the benefit of the vernacular writers.]

The ábkári system in the Bombay Presidency and the cause of its continuance.

16. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 13th January considers the toddy question to be of great importance in a year of scarcity like the current, and says that though district authorities have unanimously opposed Mr. Pritchard's ábkári system, yet it still flourishes in the district, and that it does so because Mr. Pritchard has been supported throughout by Mr. Nugent and possibly by the whole force of the Executive Government and because few district officials care to enter upon a struggle with them. The *Spectator* is of opinion that the Bombay Secretariat is, in local matters, the conservative and obstructive element, and wishes that it should undergo a radical reform. It also thinks that the Secretaries should be changed from time to time, and that, if possible, their tenure of office should be made co-extensive with that of the Governors.

Government officers and their power of redressing grievances.

17. With reference to the plea of want of authority which the Collector of Poona and the Commissioner, C. D., are said to have advanced in reply to the representation made to them by the *rayats* of the Mával Táluka on the subject of the stringency of the forest laws, the *Poona Vaibhav* (49),

in its issue of the 13th January, observes :—Who are the rulers of our people and to whom should they refer for redress of grievances is a mysterious question. From the village Pátil up to the Governor every officer has executive authority over the poor subjects, while there is none to listen to their grievances. We do not know what to say of this kind of administration. How will these officers like it if they be told by the *rayats* that they will not recognize their authority as they are not their rulers ? How will the dignity of Government be sustained if, on the ground of its officers being unauthorized to remove their inconveniences, the people refuse to respect them or to supply them with provisions and other things required by them while they are on circuit ? This want of authority is likely to lead people to believe that there is no real Government to look after their safety and happiness, and that the officers who collect money from them are no better than the plunderers who during Vásudev Balvant Phadke's disturbance collected money from the people. Government officers ought, therefore, to behave in such a manner as to satisfy the people that there is somebody to protect them.

Stringency of forest laws.

18. In an article, headed, "Forest oppression," the same newspaper says :—The fun is that in villages, as soon as cattle step out of the village limits, they are found to be in the Government reserved pastures and their owners are punished for it. Is it not really for the comfort of the subjects that a king is made ? Our present rulers are such that their subjects are put to a good deal of misery instead of deriving any happiness from them. Is not this state of things discreditable to the fair fame of the British Government ? If the Government thinks it necessary to make such oppressive laws, it is also necessary that it should point out the means whereby we may save our life. But if it cannot do so, it had better tell us to go away from this country, bag and baggage, and to vacate it for itself. Nothing can certainly be more sinful than to make an outward show that we are in the enjoyment of much happiness and pleasure, while inwardly we are pierced with iron nails. Government must remember that such open tyranny over its poor subjects is likely to stigmatise itself before the whole world. But if, instead of taking any steps in connection with this, Government sits quiet with its arms folded, we may say that it will have to repent hereafter for this kind of oppression.

Granting of permanent and general licenses under the Arms Act recommended.

19. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (27), in its issue of the 10th January, regrets that Government should not favourably consider the prayer of the Indian National Congress in connection with the Arms Act, and says that they should at least order their officers to issue to respectable people permanent licenses for carrying arms, and that it is not good that a fresh fee of annas 8 should be charged for the renewal of the license for each weapon every year.

Provisions purchased by revenue officials on tour.

20. The *Khambát Samáchár* (114), in its issue of the 18th January, says :—It is currently reported that when the Collector and his Assistants move in their respective charges, they do not pay for the provisions they purchase, or, if they do, pay so little that the dealers suffer a heavy loss, which is distributed by them among the villagers. A similar course is also followed by these officers when they happen to pass through Native States. There is little use of these officers moving in the districts, and it would be better to make them stay at the head-quarter station and do work throughout the year, permitting them at intervals only to go into the district. Government ought to institute enquiries into the above report, and, if it be substantiated, ought to do the needful to protect the people.

Rumoured abolition of one of the Subordinate Judges' Courts at Karmála and Mádha and a suggestion in the matter.

21. A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 13th January, refers to the rumour that it is under contemplation either to abolish the Judicial Court at Karmála or to locate one at Kurduchiwádi instead of the present two Courts at Karmála and Mádha, and says that, considering all the circumstances, it would be better to abolish the Court at Mádha and to locate the Karmála Court at Kem and not at Kurduchiwádi.

Grievances of passengers by the coasting steamers plying between Bombay and Goa.

22. A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 14th January, complains that passengers by the coasting steamers plying between Bombay and Goa find it very difficult to buy tickets at the Bombay ticket office on account of the rush of passengers, that the steamers are always overcrowded, that the localities where they are to anchor at different ports are not fixed, that the steamers do not regularly touch all ports and consequently passengers destined for one port are taken to and asked to disembark at another port to their great inconvenience and hardship, and that the number of boats employed by Messrs. Shepherd and Company to carry passengers to and from their steamers being insufficient, passengers have to engage private boats and to expose themselves to the danger of accidents like the one which recently occurred in the Revdanda harbour, and requests the district authorities to see that these complaints are duly removed.

High appointments in the Police Department and the system of filling them up.

23. The *Shubh Suchak* (62), in its issue of the 11th January, says:—It has been the practice in this as well as in other presidencies to appoint to the Police Department sons of European officers who cannot qualify themselves for military or medical service. They are kept as probationers for some time and even then are paid high salaries. Properly speaking, the places of Police Superintendents and their Assistants should be given to the Natives, who after serving in the posts of head and chief constables distinguish themselves as Police Inspectors. But these places are at once conferred on European lads who serve as probationers for a few months only. The present mismanagement and the inefficiency of the Police Department are due to the system of conferring these high places upon European lads, who are quite ignorant of the manners and customs of the Natives and of the duties required from their subordinates. It is good that a competitive examination has been introduced from this year, the number of European lads looking out for service in the Police Department having very much increased. We do not know whether Natives will be allowed to compete at this examination, but, if they are not, it would be sheer injustice. If Government do not allow Natives to appear for this examination, the latter should not sit quiet, but should represent their grievance to higher authorities. We are, however, of opinion that such injustice will not be done by a just Governor like His Excellency Lord Reay.

Passengers waylaid and plundered in Khándesh.

24. The *Khándesh Chitraguptá* (40), in its issue of the 13th January, says that wayfarers, and particularly petty dealers, passing on the road between Dhulia and Párola complain that they are much annoyed by wolves, jackals, wild pigs and other wild beasts, and are waylaid and plundered by gangs of robbers, who lie in wait between Fágne and Vichkhede, and requests Government to strengthen the police establishment on the road and to make it safe for passengers.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Merchandise Marks' Bill.

25. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 17th January, says:—The suggestions submitted by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in connection with the Merchandise Marks' Bill are important and ought to be adopted. It is also desirable in the interests of trade and the general public that the exact length as well as the weight of a piece of white and grey cotton goods should be marked on it, and it is to be hoped that a provision will be made in the proposed law to that effect.

PART III.—*Education.*

His Excellency Lord Reay's speech at the Bombay University Convocation.

26. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 17th January, writes:—The speech of His Excellency Lord Reay at the Convocation on Tuesday last was edifying as well as disappointing. This being the first Convocation presided over by His Excellency, the public expected that Lord Reay would give them an exposition of the educational policy of the day. On all sides the popular mind has become unsettled on this matter, which is so vital to the best interests of the nation. The public is afraid

that the exigencies of the Indian Exchequer threaten to deprive education of almost the whole of the State support which it has hitherto enjoyed. Consequently, when it was known that His Excellency was going to preside at the Convocation of this year, everybody felt relief and thought that such a distinguished educationist and enlightened ruler as Lord Reay would not allow the opportunity to slip by without giving his views on the subject. But beyond a vague assurance that the fears entertained about the fate of State education were unfounded and that the principles of the great Despatch would never be disowned, Lord Reay said nothing in particular to remove the fears of the public to an appreciable extent. But though the speech was not very re-assuring on this most important matter, it was very instructive on several points.

27. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 14th January, writes:—Our University is this time more fortunate than it was during the last three years, in that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to find time for presiding at the Convocation which will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. Lord Reay brought with him, while coming in our midst as our Governor, a high reputation as an educationist. He has done a good deal for the presidency since he took charge of the Government, and, on the whole, his administration has been marked by a genuine consideration for the welfare and progress of the people who have been entrusted to his care. The tone of morality he has imparted to the administration and the care he has taken to consult both official and non-official opinion on important questions will long be regarded as among the most creditable features of his career as Governor of this presidency. But there is a feeling in several quarters that he has not done justice to high education. The educational policy of Government has been of a halting and hesitating character, and our Arts Colleges have suffered under it. We hope that Lord Reay will allay this feeling by giving some assurances on the subject. What strikes one as surprising is that when the Government talks of high education, it says it must gradually retire from it, leaving it to private enterprise, because it must do more than it has done for primary education; while, on the other hand, the same Government is trying to transfer primary education to municipal bodies. One can hardly help inferring from this that the Government desires somehow to get rid of education partially. The inference is not altogether unwarranted.

Increase of fees in high schools and appointment of English head masters condemned.

28. The ***Mahrátta*** (2) of the 13th January and a few other newspapers of the week disapprove of the intention of the Bombay Government to make the high schools self-supporting as far as possible by raising the fees at present levied in them and to appoint an English head master at the Poona High School, and say that an increase in the present school-fees will lead to a decrease in the number of students and will necessitate further increase in the fees, and that the high schools will ultimately have to be closed for want of pupils. English head masters, they say, were once appointed, but without success, and it is a retrograde policy to try the experiment again.

The Bombay University recommended to confer honorary degrees upon certain persons.

29. Referring to the title of C.I.E. bestowed upon Dr. R. G. Bhándárkar by Government on the New Year's day, the *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 14th January, says that it looks strange that the German University should recognize the literary merits of educated men in Bombay and the local University should not even notice them. The Bombay University, after creating the honorary degree of LL.D. and conferring it on Lord Ripon at the time of his departure from India, should not stop there, but should confer honorary degrees upon old and educated men like the Honourable Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik, Dr. R. G. Bhándárkar, the Honourable Mr. Dádábhái Navroji, and Ráo Sáheb Náráyan Vishnu Bápat.

The new Fellows of this year for the University of Bombay.

30. The same newspaper writes:—The list of the newly appointed Fellows of our University has been published rather late this time. On the whole, we may say that the selections have been wisely made, though there is room for the remark that the public fails to find in it the

names of certain gentlemen whose educational and other qualifications deserved recognition at the hands of the University. Last year we expressed our surprise that so able and well-known a citizen as Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái had not been made a Fellow, while men who were very much his juniors had been selected for the honour. This year's list again omits him. Then again Professor Jinsivále and one or two of the Professors of the Fergusson College would have well graced the list. However, this year's selections, so far as the Native gentlemen on the list go, are, upon the whole, good. Messrs. Dayárám Gidumal, Dáji Abáji Khare and C. V. Vaidya well merited the honour that has been conferred on them. We also notice with much pleasure the name of that unassuming but learned scholar, Mr. Ardesir Frámji, in the list. We may say without being guilty of the slightest exaggeration that in honouring this last-mentioned gentleman, whose literary attainments are of a high order and who has been without any noise or fuss doing his best to promote the cause of education in general and female education in particular, the University has honoured itself.

The position of the vernaculars in the University examinations.

31. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 13th January, writes:—The *Bombay Gazette* announced a few days back that the committee of the Syndicate to which certain proposed changes in the Arts curriculum were submitted for consideration, has resolved to recommend that translation and composition in the vernaculars be included in the examinations subsequent to the Matriculation. This is but a partial and tardy recognition of the justice and soundness of the claims of the vernaculars. But we are thankful even for this partial recognition, and we hope that it will be but the thin end of the wedge. [Several other papers express similar sentiments.]

A suggestion to the Bombay University regarding the unfortunate candidates who have failed in the last Matriculation Examination.

32. The *Shri Shiváji* (61) of the 11th January strongly recommends the Bombay University to have pity for the poor candidates who have failed in the last Matriculation Examination, to hold another Matriculation Examination in April next, and to give the unfortunate candidates one more chance of passing the examination, which will cease to be recognized as qualifying for Government service from September next. It adds that a petition from the unfortunate candidates containing the above prayer will be shortly forwarded to the University, and that the latter should favourably consider it, since in doing so it will not have to incur the least expenditure, as the petitioners undertake to defray it.

Misunderstanding between the students and teachers of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

33. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 14th January, says:—The teachers of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, complain that the students attending the Institute do not possess a sufficient knowledge of English to understand the lectures delivered in that language. On the other hand, the students assert that several of them have passed the Matriculation Examination and have received sufficient general education; that the statements made in the programme of studies are not attended to; that though the programme states that the Superintendent of the Institute will teach the whole day, he gives lectures on steam for only one hour in a week; that the difficult work of teaching electricity and magnetism is entrusted to a graduate of the Grant Medical College; that the work in the workshop is taught by a Madrási gentleman, who himself does not understand English well, and is unacquainted with any of the vernaculars of this presidency; and that the progress the students have made is slow. The authorities concerned ought to enquire into the matter and remove the misunderstanding existing between the students and the teachers.

PART IV.—*Native States.*

Alleged misdeeds of political officers in Káthiáwár.

34. A correspondent of the *Nyáyadarshak* (119), in its issue of the 14th January, says:—Should Government institute enquiries into the misdeeds of the Political Agency in Káthiáwár, nearly ninety per cent. of the big and small

officers of that province would, it is believed, be exposed. If the persons who have connection with the Agency be interviewed, the misdeeds of European and Native officials will come to light.

Disapproval of the Government resolution prohibiting Native Princes from rewarding the services of doctors without the consent of the Political Agents.

35. The *Vrittadhára* (69), in its issue of the 10th January, says that although the Government resolution prohibiting Native Princes from rewarding the services of doctors who attend them during their illness without the consent of the Political Agent is good in some respects, still on principle it thoroughly disapproves of any such interference on the part of Government. Native Princes, it adds, will not in this case receive so much attention from doctors as they would otherwise have done; for, the doctors will naturally try to prolong their illness. Besides, it does not understand why Government should prevent a Native Prince from giving a handsome reward to a doctor for his services when they cannot prevent a wealthy European from doing so.

The legitimacy of the heir of the Bhávnagar Thákor questioned.

36. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 15th January, says:—His Excellency Lord Reay's administration has ordered an enquiry into the alleged spurious heir put forward by the Thákor of Pálitána, but it is strange that no notice whatever should have been taken of the complaint frequently made that the Thákor of Bhávnagar and his Kárbhári forcibly took away a Bráhman child of poor parents and represented him as the heir of the Thákor. A report prevails that Kumár Sámatsingji has secured interest with the Government officers and that Thákor Mánsing is to be deposed for his bad conduct. The Bombay Government is said to have just commenced enquiring into the condition of the different States of Káthiáwár. Pálitána has been taken up and after it comes Bhávnagar, and the misdeeds of the Political Agency of the province are sure to be exposed.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29th January 1889.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 26th January 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	500
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	275
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Mahárásthră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
43	„ Mahárásthră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
44	„ Mahárásthră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	...
55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
56	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
61	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
64	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
69	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
70	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
73	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	300
75	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
76	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	...
77	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
78	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
81	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
103	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,431
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	375
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	...
117	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	750

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	400
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
120	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
121	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
122	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
125	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
134	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
135	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
136	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
138	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
140	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
147	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
148	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
149	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	400
150	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
151	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
156	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
157	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
158	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
161	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
162	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
163	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
164	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Alleged appointment of a special officer to watch the proceedings of the Indian National Congress and remarks upon it.

1. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 20th January, writes:—The *St. James' Gazette*, which does not profess any love for the Indian National Congress and which very recently styled the Congresswállás "the Indian Parnellites," says that Colonel Henderson has been deputed to watch the operations of the Congress and to note the exuberance of the Native press. Bravo! What next? Colonel Henderson is said to have distinguished himself in repressing the Thugs. So his present appointment is made probably on the supposition that the Congresswállás are as bad as the Thugs. But the rumour seems to be a wild one. Probably the wish was father to the thought here. But if the rumour turns out correct, we think we need not be afraid. What is there in the inoffensive deliberations of the Congress or in the utterances of the vernacular press for the Government to be alarmed at? On the contrary, if a real watch be kept, it will show Government the true loyalty of the people and the reasonableness of the demands of the Congress. That would surely not be a bad result.

2. The *Shubh Suchak* (62), in its issue of the 18th January, says:—Though the reporters of the Anglo-Indian newspapers watched the proceedings of the Congress vigilantly they could find nothing wrong in it. But the Government reporter finds many defects in the Congress to the great astonishment of the public. If the Government intends to put a stop to the Congress by main force it can do so easily. But it is very lucky that Mr. Caine, M.P., Sir William Digby and several others have been eye-witnesses of the work of the Congress. [The *Arunodayă* (20), in its issue of the 20th January, says that it will be dangerous for Government to suppress the Congress by main force.]

Sir Auckland Colvin and the Indian National Congress.

3. The *Dnyánodayă* (10), in its issue of the 24th January, says that it is strange and much to be regretted that while some members of Parliament came all the way from England to India to personally witness the proceedings of the Indian National Congress with a view to form a correct opinion about the ability and loyalty of its members, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, who resides in the neighbourhood of the Lowther Castle where the Congress meetings were held, should not have attended it and availed himself of the opportunity of acquainting himself with its full particulars.

Funds for the Indian National Congress and a suggestion to the people of the Khándesh District.

4. The *Khándesh Chitraguptă* (40), in its issue of the 20th January, requests the people of Dhulia to hold a public meeting for making arrangements to raise by public subscription Rs. 1,000 from the Khándesh District for being contributed towards the expenses of the Congress meeting which will be held either at Bombay or at Poona at the close of the current year.

Advice to the people of India never to insult the British Government.

5. The *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 21st January, advises the people of India to always bear in mind the good advice of the Irish patriot, Mr. Parnell, to the people of Ireland, that they should never insult the Government with whom they are fighting for their rights, and says that although there is a similarity between the grievances of Irishmen and those of the Indians the latter have not the strength of unity which the former possess, that the people of India will get their rights as soon as the difference between them and the Irish people vanishes, that it will then be difficult for the British to rule over a country which is at a distance of 10,000 miles from their own, that the more the people of India are educated the more difficult will it be for the British to rule over them, and that the people of India should conquer the Government by the force of wisdom.

Report about the proposed abolition of the Press Commissioner's office.

6. In alluding to the report that the Press Commissioner's office will be abolished from April next, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 23rd January, says :—For a time after the opening of the Press Commissioner's office the Native press received a good help from the Commissioner in getting official news. Latterly the work done by this office has been very trifling and unimportant. It supplied to the press at long intervals news which it did not care to have. Properly speaking, the Press Commissioner's department ought to be reformed as it can be of much use in supplying official news to the Native press, which is in sad want of it, and it is to be hoped that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne will do so. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments.]

The sentence passed on Colonel Bulkley.

7. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 20th January, says :—Considering the long service and old age of Colonel Bulkley, the punishment awarded to him appears to be somewhat severe. No doubt he showed culpable negligence in discharging his official responsibility and in making repeated demands on the regimental money, but punishment of a somewhat moderate type would have served the ends of justice just as well. [The *Arunodayă* (20), in its issue of the 20th January, says that if Colonel Bulkley has been charged simply with negligence the sentence passed upon him must be said to be severe, but that the president and members of the court-martial which tried him being experienced and responsible officers, there is no ground for saying that they have been either partial or inconsiderate in deciding the case.]

The rumoured decision of the Crawford Commission.

8. The *Telagu Mitră* (18), in its issue of the 26th January, says :—It is rumoured that the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case will alone have to suffer from the investigation of the case. The bribes received by Mr. Crawford will be said to have been received by Hanmantráo, and the Mámlatdárs will be stigmatised as bad characters. Regret will be expressed for Mr. Crawford having been put to unnecessary expense, Government will be asked to pay the whole of it, and in order to fill up the consequent gap in the treasury money will be forcibly collected from the poor *rayats*. Such is the rumour current.

Protest made by Justices Birdwood and Jardine against the retention of the bribe-giving Mámlatdárs in Government service.

9. In noticing the protest made by Justices Birdwood and Jardine against the retention of such Mámlatdárs as have deposed on oath that they have given bribes, the *Jáme Jamshed* (92), in its issue of the 23rd January, says :—The whole of the Native and European public agree with the protesting Judges. Most of the other Judges of the High Court are also of the same opinion. The arguments set forth by Justice Jardine in support of his position are irrefutable, and the Government of Bombay ought to adopt the view taken by the learned Judge. In the resolution passed upon the protest by Government it is observed that the question should not have been raised at an inconvenient time when witnesses were being examined against Mr. Crawford before the Commission. This view is not correct, but supposing it to be so, now that the Commission has dispersed there ought to be no delay in visiting the defaulting Mámlatdárs with the punishment they richly deserve. These Mámlatdárs could not have received an assurance directly from Government that they would not only not be eventually prosecuted, but would also be retained in their respective offices. If any Government officer has given them such a promise, he must have done it on his own responsibility and Government are not bound to respect the unauthorised proceeding. The public do not ask that these Mámlatdárs should be criminally prosecuted, but only require that they should not be retained any longer in Government service, and hope that Government will not fail in their duty in this matter. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88) of the 24th January makes similar remarks.]

10. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 25th January, says:—The reply given by Government to the protest made by Justices Birdwood and Jardine against the retention in service of certain Mámlatdárs alleged to have purchased their offices by giving bribes, is just and in accordance with the view entertained by the public on the subject. The honourable Judges were moved to submit the protest by a desire to preserve the purity of the judicial service, but they forgot to consider the great inconvenience that would be caused by the protest while witnesses were being examined before the Crawford Commission.

The levy of land revenue by British Government and a circular order about remissions in the Konkan.

11. While writing on the subject of agriculturists and Government, the *Poona Vaibhav* (49) of the 20th January says:—At the beginning of the British rule in India the Government levied land revenue at the rate of one-fourth of the produce of the field, but that rate has been subsequently gradually raised and the farmer is now hardly able to maintain himself and the men who labour with him in the field after paying the Government due. Under Native Governments land revenue was levied according to the condition of the crop; but that practice was abolished under the British rule, and it is now a rule that the fixed assessment of the land revenue must be collected whether the field yields any produce or not. This oppressive rule has reduced the cultivators to a wretched condition which is beyond all description. The produce of land is dependent upon circumstances which are beyond the control of man, and Government being inexorable in its demands the cultivator is compelled to pay the Government due from resources other than the produce of his land and feels oppressed by this treatment. This year there was insufficient rain in the Konkan districts and the Government has kindly made arrangements to give a little remission to the cultivators, but they are such as the people consider to be partial; for, it is said that a circular order has been issued to the effect that remissions of land revenue should be granted only in those cases in which the cultivators have no relatives who can add to the earnings of the family from other than agricultural sources. Now is not this order unjust? Does it behove Government to look to other sources of income in collecting its land revenue? Our people believe that the British people are not plunderers but rulers, and Government should remember that if it looks solely to its own interests without caring for the subject-people, the popular belief above referred to will give way to a contrary feeling.

Distress in the Pen Táluka of the Kolába District and the necessity for affording relief to the agriculturists.

12. One Posha Sadu Pátil, an inhabitant of the village of Odhángi in the Pen Táluka, writing to the *Sudhákar* (63) in its issue of the 19th January, says that on account of the total failure of the rice crop this year in that part of the country, which annually supplies large quantities of rice to other districts, the people are in a very miserable condition, that the people have no money with which to buy seed for the next year, that it is a hardship to them that they should be hard-pressed for land revenue, that the District Collector who has been informed of the real state of things has not yet listened to their grievances in the matter, that they should not be dunned for land revenue until they again represent their condition to the District Collector, and that Government should kindly consider this matter and grant relief to the *rayats*. The editor of the paper also recommends the Collector to kindly grant relief to the people without waiting for Government orders in the matter.

Recovery of instalments of land revenue in the Broach District.

13. The *Anonymous* (89), in its issue of the 20th January, says:—Though there have been no crops in some parts of the Broach District this year on account of a failure of the rains, the instalments of land revenue have been called for one month earlier than usual. This is evidently an injustice to the unfortunate farmers who have lost their crops, and shows how careless the district officials are to the interests of the farmers.

Missing of some records from the Engineer's office at Sátára and the suspension of persons from Government service in connection therewith.

14. The *Vritt Sudha* (72), in its issue of the 22nd January, says that it is much concerned at the strange decision arrived at in the matter of the missing of some official papers from the Engineer's office at Sátára, that among the persons suspended until the missing papers should be found there are some who had not the least connection with the papers, that it is much to be regretted that in this matter which was brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor the latter should not have considered how far the subordinates and the supervising officers were to be blamed, and that the mistake of suspending persons who had no connection with the affair should have been committed by His Excellency through oversight and on the strength of groundless assertions made by the subordinates in the department.

Recent appointments to the posts of the Curator, Government Central Book Depôt, and the Vice-Principal of the Poona Training College, disapproved.

15. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11) of the 21st and the *Dnyán Chakshu* (9) of the 23rd January say that although they have nothing to say against Mr. Sábde personally as Vice-Principal of the Poona Training College, still they are very sorry to see that in making his appointment the Director of Public Instruction has overlooked the claims of Mr. Devkule, who is one of the ablest and old servants in the Educational Department. These newspapers add that a similar mistake has been committed by the Director of Public Instruction in filling up the post of the Curator, Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay, and that it is to be hoped that he will reconsider both these appointments.

A request to the Bombay Government to publish the names of the Native newspapers which are said to have been conducted by persons convicted of theft and similar other offences.

16. A few newspapers of the week refer to the statement in the Report on the Administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887-88 that "out of the 63 newspapers started in 1885, 1886 and 1887, 24 or over 40 per cent. were edited by men either dismissed from the Government service, or convicted of theft, breach of trust and similar offences, or notorious for loose character, or of unknown social status and limited education, or by school-boys, religious mendicants and the like," and observe that the whole statement, and particularly that part of it which says that editors of some Native newspapers were men convicted of theft, breach of trust and similar offences, requires to be seriously considered by all the Native newspapers in the Bombay Presidency, that instead of making such a vague assertion Government ought to have published the names of the newspapers whose editors were convicted of the specified offences and that the sooner the newspapers in the hands of such persons are stopped by Government the better, and earnestly call upon Government to publish the names of these papers so that the respectable portion of the press may sever all connection with them.

Opinion of Government about certain Native newspapers of the Bombay Presidency confirmed.

17. The *Gujarát Mitră* (79), in its issue of the 20th January, concurs in the opinion recorded in the Bombay Administration Report for 1887-88 about the conductors of a large number of the vernacular newspapers started in 1885, 1886 and 1887 being persons of questionable character or limited education, and observes:—These and some of the older papers of the lower grade have by their writings brought shame on the Native press, which ought to establish a Newspaper Association composed of the older and respectable members of the press under such rules as would serve to keep up the high position of the vernacular portion of the Fourth Estate. [The *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad of the 24th January expresses similar sentiments.]

Gangs of Beluchis in the Southern Konkan and the consequent alarm among the inhabitants.

18. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 20th January, writes:—Complaints from parts of Southern Konkan are rife that the presence of large gangs of Beluchi traders in villages and small towns has caused great uneasiness among the people. These gangs are said to be accompanied by the police, but the restraints exercised upon their thieving propensities are so ineffectual that poor people have often

to give up their things simply to secure freedom from harm. For aught we know to the contrary, the reports may be more or less exaggerated, but it cannot be denied that these thieving traders often take the law into their own hands, and the result may easily be imagined. What we would ask Government to do in this matter is either not to allow them to travel in gangs, or to strengthen the usually weak escort of the police. When in a city like Bombay the safety of the citizen is often in danger, what amount of trepidation villagers must be in when gangs of these pseudo-traders put in their appearance amongst them, almost disarmed as they are for purposes of self-defence and not used to barbarity and rough treatment! We hope that the responsible authorities will try every means in their power to minimise the evil and to restore confidence among the people.

Advice to Hindus in the matter of cow-slaughter.

19. Referring to news from Nágpore that the Khámgaon agent of Ralli Brothers & Company having shot a cow, the Hindu cotton-dealers of that part of the country have stopped dealings with the company, the *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 20th January, thanks the dealers and assures the Hindus in other places that if they stop all intercourse with the cow-killers as the Berár dealers have done, cow-slaughter will be put a stop to at once without any other exertions on their part.

Approval of the distinction conferred on Khán Bahádur Kádirdád Khán Gul Khán, Deputy Collector, Hyderabad.

20. The *Muawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi* (162), in its issue of the 13th January, says:—It has afforded us great pleasure to learn that in the Darbár which the Commissioner in Sind held at Naushahro on the New Year's day, he recognised the valuable services rendered by Khán Bahádur Kádirdád Khán and presented him with a rifle from his Toshakhána. The Commissioner in Sind was also highly pleased to see the technical school at Kandiaro. The services rendered by the said Khán Bahádur to Government, to the subject population and to the Mahomedan cause are well known. His official superiors have also invariably spoken highly of him. We therefore hope that Government may be pleased to appreciate his services by conferring on him some substantial mark of distinction.

The Bombay police authorities praised for calling gangs of thieves to book.

21. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 20th January, writes:—We are glad that the Bombay police have at last pounced upon four gangs of thieves and got them condignly punished. This fact pretty clearly proves that the recent uneasiness and complaints on the score of want of public safety were not quite imaginary. People may or may not be timid, but the mere iteration of the epithet supported by a Government resolution on the subject can hardly be a refutation of the reality of the complaints, since the police themselves seem to recognise an increase in certain classes of crime. The ventilation of the complaints was not probably meant for the condemnation of the police, but for securing greater departmental efficiency, and we have confidence in our present worthy Police Commissioner and believe that he will stamp out the evil and make public safety doubly sure. The Bombay public, to whom, as to every one else, personal safety is of paramount importance, will be most willing to co-operate with our police in the detection of crime, but a reciprocation on their part is as much needed as readiness on the part of the people in the matter, and we have no doubt that there will be the requisite co-operation and the requisite reciprocation.

A number of thefts committed at Karáchi and the local police authorities.

22. The *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 12th January, says:—Several complaints have reached us of the number of thefts committed at Karáchi. We hear that only yesterday evening, at 6-30 P.M., property worth Rs. 200 was stolen from the house of Misir Manglomæ residing in the Khushálrai street. No trace of the thieves has as yet been found. The police ought to open their eyes and keep a vigilant watch, otherwise the security of life and property will be endangered.

Necessity for a post office at Amri in the Mánjhand Táluka in Sind.

23. The *Muin-ul-Islám* (163), in its issue of the 11th January, says:—Considerable inconvenience is experienced by the people of Amri and the adjacent villages for want of a post office there. In the whole of the Mánjhand Táluka there are only two post offices, one at Mánjhand and the other at Laki. All letters addressed to the inhabitants of Amri are in the first instance received by the post office of Laki, whence they are conveyed by a rural messenger to Amri and delivered there. Besides, the rural messenger's beat extends over an area of 40 square miles. The enormous delay that thus takes place in the delivery of the post causes considerable inconvenience to the population, and more especially to the trading classes. The matter was represented to the Mukhtyárkar and to the Collector, but no steps appear to have been taken. The arrangements for the despatch of the post are still more unsatisfactory. The people are obliged to walk to the Amri railway station in the cold at night, and no letter-box being kept there, are compelled to wait until the arrival of the mail train. Besides this, the people have to go to the Laki post office, which is at a great distance from Amri, if they want to get a letter registered or to obtain a money-order. The hardship thus endured by them is indescribable. No one can understand why a sub-post-office has not been opened at Amri, seeing that it is not only a railway station, but there are in it a police thána, cattle-pound and Tapádár's *dera*. It is therefore to be hoped that high officers of Government will see to this and remove the hardship complained of.

PART II.—*Education.*

The Chancellor's speech at the recent Convocation of the Calcutta University.

24. In noticing the address of the Chancellor at the recent Convocation of the Calcutta University, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 22nd January, says:—The assurance conveyed by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne that Government had no intention whatever of stinting high education is gratifying, but the public is not likely to be satisfied with it in the face of past experience of similar promises not being scrupulously kept. His Excellency Lord Reay gave a similar assurance during his recent visit to Kárwár, and notwithstanding it high education is being unkindly treated. The most recent instance of this kind of treatment is afforded by the reply sent by Mr. Lee-Warner to the memorial of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha on the subject of the proposed abolition of the Government High School at Poona, intimating that high schools will be allowed to remain only if they be able to maintain themselves. The reply seems to indicate that Government do not consider it their duty to support secondary education, and wish to get rid of the burden. This state of things is to be much regretted. If Government wish that the fears of the public on the subject should be allayed, they should change the policy recently adopted by them with regard to high education, which should be freed from the pressure to which it is subjected. It is also gratifying that Lord Lansdowne should have drawn attention to the absence of educational arrangements suited to the practical wants of the country. But particular care ought to be taken that in providing technical schools the progress of high education is not checked. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

25. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 24th January, says:—In his address at the Convocation of the Calcutta University His Excellency Lord Lansdowne distinctly said that Government would not curtail the expenditure at present incurred on education. His Excellency has given this assurance in time. People were disappointed at the absence of any declaration about the future educational policy of Government in His Excellency Lord Reay's speech at the Convocation of the Bombay University, but they will be very glad now that the point has been cleared by His Excellency the Viceroy. May this assurance be carried out and long life be given to the schools whose fate is at present uncertain!

The benefits which will accrue to India if Government withdraw from high education.

26. The *Telagu Mitrá* (18), in its issue of the 19th January, says:—Learned men are required to carry on the administration of a country satisfactorily, but they are quite useless for acquiring an empire, which work requires men clever in the use of the sword. In a country where foreigners have acquired supremacy it is good that the people should be ignorant, impudent and shameless rather than educated. Such men are necessarily superstitious, and though it is not probable for a large number of them to act in harmony with each other, yet they can form gangs of from 5 to 50 men each. They are adventurous and afraid of nothing in the accomplishment of their aims. If about fifty such gangs are unanimous in any matter, and act under the control of a shrewd man of their own, they will without doubt put down the supremacy of foreigners. Really speaking, India at the present moment requires such men and neither philosophers nor men of high education. In other words, the country does not at present require education which will drive away superstition, and in thinking of withdrawing from high education Government must be said to be in a sense sowing the seeds of our future well-being. There is no hope that our people will by their education restore Native rule to India, but it can authoritatively be shown that if they remain illiterate they will be able to do it. In support of this assertion may be cited the historical facts of the foundation of the Marátha Empire by Shiváji with the assistance of the ignorant people of Mával and of the overthrow of the Native rule under the *régime* of the three and half wise men whose fame had reached England. In brief, the practice of manly exercise, the promotion of health and the reading of military history are more beneficial to this country than the acquisition of liberal education. We therefore request that Government will be kind enough to carry out their intention of discouraging high education and will open gymnasia in place of the present high schools. If, however, Government do not carry out their proposal, our people should not be backward in the acquisition of knowledge, for, it has its own benefits.

Educational policy of the Bombay Government.

27. The *Indu Prákash* (12), in its issue of the 21st January, writes:—Mr. Lee-Warner's letter to Mr. Chatfield explaining the new policy of Government in regard to education is at once a relief and a disappointment. It relieves the anxiety that our high schools were doomed to immediate extinction; but it raises a further anxiety that the measure contemplated by Government may result in a like fate before long. Government now pledges its word that high schools will not be abolished, and thus the Poona High School which was generally supposed to be beyond rescue is saved. The Ahmednagar High School too, we take it, remains a Government institution. Thus far the reversal of the contemplated policy is a graceful deference to public opinion. But the condition with which the restoration is clogged almost annihilates the goodness of the act. The condition proposed is that the fees should be raised all round so as to make the schools self-supporting. Government is not unconscious of the fact that the raising of fees may lead to a falling off in attendance, and that the increased fees will press heavily upon a large class of people. To relieve this pressure it is proposed to allow in each school a certain number of free and reduced-fee studentships, to be distributed according to the old rules and on a general examination. We are thankful that the high schools have been saved from extinction, but we fear the condition imposed upon their continued existence will subject them to slow death. The fees at present levied in the mofussil schools are heavy enough and in many cases prohibitive. We know for a fact that many a poor and middle-class boy has to give up his school course, and the cost of education is a severe burden on many a family. To enhance the cost further means an absolute denial of education to many a student. There are many families who are too poor to pay such enhanced fees and too proud to beg or to sue for free-studentships. The only resource is a large growth of private schools, but these too, unless they choose to be independent of Government aid, will have to conform to Government rates of fees. We are surprised that in spite of all remonstrance Government is determined to make itself rich at the expense of the education of the people. But what will Government gain after all by this short-sighted

parsimony? We doubt if Government will be very much better than it now is. In a country where free education at the house of the teacher is the time-honoured tradition, any imposition of fees must be felt burdensome, but perhaps it is now too late to complain of that. It is one of the onerous bequests of the Education Commission, and it is a misfortune of this presidency that a member of the Commission who has made high fees one of his favourite crotchets controls the destinies of the Education Department at this time. But surely there is a limit to the riding of hobbies and to the niggardliness of Government.

28. The *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 21st January, refers to the letter from the Secretary to Government in the Educational Department to the Director of Public Instruction, and remarks:—From this letter our readers will clearly see how Government have withdrawn themselves from the work of public instruction. Nobody needs to be told that when the policy embodied in the letter in question is carried out, how difficult it will be for people to get either primary or secondary education. Although we cannot foretell the result of this new policy, it is certain that as long as people are receiving education there is no fear of any excitement among them; but when darkness overshadows them, we are afraid their loyalty might be shaken. If Government knowingly issue such fearful resolutions, we think they are tired of our loyalty.

29. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 20th January, is surprised to see Government curtailing the expenditure of the Educational Department instead of abolishing any other department, because, it says, the latter course would throw some of their own people out of employment, and remarks:—Government have abandoned their intention of abolishing the high schools and published their proposal for increasing the school-fees. Will anybody say that they will encourage education by doing so and introducing new examinations like the University School Final Examination? Comparing the percentage of the total revenue that is spent on education in this country with that spent in other countries, the former is found to be very low. What a blunder it is that Government should curtail the already very small amount of money spent on education! What sort of policy is it to say on one hand that it is ridiculous to concede the privilege of sending representatives to the Legislative Councils to the people of India when only 5 or 6 per cent. of them know their vernacular language and hardly one per cent. know the English language, and, on the other, to deal a blow to education? It is a mistake to be now afraid of the results of education, for they were already foreseen when the policy was first inaugurated in this country.

Remarks on His Excellency Lord Reay's speech at the Convocation of the Bombay University.

30. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 20th January, writes:—This being the first time His Excellency Lord Reay was to preside at the Convocation as Chancellor of the Bombay University, the public, especially the Native portion of it, looked forward with much interest to His Excellency's pronouncement of the policy of Government with regard to education. In this expectation those who were most curious were most disappointed. His Excellency dwelt at length on other topics but this. It has been urged that his reticence was due to the fact that Lord Reay addressed the Convocation as Chancellor, and not as Governor of Bombay. So far the explanation is reasonable enough. But if there was one occasion more than another on which the rapid change which is taking place in the policy of Government could have been explained, it was when His Excellency was taking the public into his confidence in matters vitally affecting the interests of education. We may attribute His Excellency's silence, we think, to the fact that Lord Reay does not share the views of the Supreme Government as to the expediency of the new policy, but is forced to carry it out under the inexorable demands of that Government. Is it not curious that whereas the question which vitally interests the middle classes in England at the present day is how best to make education free, the anxiety which troubles the mind of the Government of India is how to make it dear and dearer to a prohibitive point? The benefits of high education are put forth with all the eloquence which the theme admits of, while the sources from which high education draws its vitality are being dried up, if not cut off.

31. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 20th January, says:—We cannot too highly praise the Convocation speech of His Excellency Lord Reay. It contains much information and is full of wholesome advice for students and Native Princes. We think that His Excellency's speech is worth considering by every sensible person. Looking to the able manner in which all the subjects touched upon therein are discussed, everyone will admit that the speech is the best of its kind. His Lordship's silence about the educational policy of Government has given rise to the fear that the Educational Department is sure to meet with some danger, and has disappointed the people. We request His Excellency the Governor to fight with the Supreme Government in the interests of the Educational Department in order to make it quite safe, and to encourage the people by removing the cause of their disappointment.

32. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 20th January, writes:—If His Excellency Lord Reay's Convocation speech was studiously silent on almost all the practical questions of the day, it was singularly eloquent and instructive on the subject of the duties and the ideal of a real University. It has been a fashion hitherto to address the Convocation speech to the new graduates solely, exhorting them to make the best of their education by finding out new outlets for their energies, and so on. But Lord Reay rises higher, and with all the authority of a distinguished educationist, higher even than his high office, lays before the members of the University the high ideal which they should constantly place before their eyes in discharging their duties. It is this part of the speech that is most valuable—one that deserves to be constantly read and studied by all interested in the cause of education in this presidency. The question has indeed been discussed in the press, but never before was the ideal so authoritatively placed before the Fellows, at least never with so much force and fullness. Lord Reay has done a very valuable and eminent service to the cause of education in drawing the attention of the members of the Senate to what is expected from them. To despise such an ideal and to look to the present issues alone has of late come to be regarded as an evidence of the business capacity of an individual, and His Excellency's advice, therefore, did not come too soon to dispel such false notions. We say that Lord Reay would have, however, laid us under infinite obligations if he could have along with the ideal, given us some insight into how it was to be realised. The silence of the Chancellor on this point of ways and means is a weak point in his speech. Sir Richard Temple once remarked in his Convocation speech, that while addressing them as a Chancellor he could not divest himself of his capacity as the Governor of the presidency, and we believe the same might be said of Lord Reay. It is admittedly one of the principal duties of a civilized Government to find out means to place education on a sound basis. But if we look to Lord Reay's speech, we regret to find that sufficient stress has not been laid on this point.

33. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 21st January, writes:—The address which His Excellency Lord Reay delivered at the last Convocation of the Bombay University fully confirms the reputation as an educationist which His Lordship brought with him from Europe. The address is all that an academic address ought to be. It is highly learned and suggestive, and shows a comprehensive grasp of the larger educational questions. It portrays an ideal of a University which is very high indeed to reach, but which those concerned in the progress of our University would do well always to keep before their mind's eye. The speech is indeed disappointing in one respect. Coming after so many years of expectation and disappointment, and at a time when the air is thick with rumours of a variety of changes in the educational administration, it was generally expected that the speech would be an occasion for some declaration of Government policy in regard to education. As we observed last week, here was an opportunity for the Government to set itself right in public opinion. Government cannot be unaware that there is considerable uneasiness abroad in regard to the intentions of Government about education. A word or two from the Governor's lips in regard to these intentions would have set at rest, all uneasiness. It is idle to contend, as some apologists of

Government have contended, that Lord Reay spoke at the University as Chancellor and not as Governor of Bombay. The two functions can hardly be separated in the public mind. In fact His Lordship is Chancellor because he is Governor. It was a rare opportunity for His Excellency to take the public into his confidence and allay their fears. Barring this omission, however, the address is an excellent exposition of many academic topics, and deserves the most careful study from all persons interested in education.

34. The *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 20th January, writes:—The learned Chancellor of the University has delivered an address which is remarkable, both for the variety of subjects it dwells upon in a strikingly independent manner and also for its suggestive thoughtfulness. We are, however, sorry that Lord Reay will not be among us for a long time to carry out the programme which he has conceived with admirable insight into the needs of modern civilization, and it becomes a serious and important question for the people of this presidency to consider the desirability of petitioning Her Imperial Majesty the Queen to prolong his term of office, which has already been characterised by enlightened considerations of broad statesmanship. Next to Lord Ripon, Lord Reay has fully exhibited within the limited sphere of his duties that constructive genius which in a wider sphere for its exercise and under more favourable conditions of Indian finance would have laid the people under deep and permanent obligations. It would be infinitely better that the educationist and statesman who conceives an excellent programme should be himself entrusted with the carrying out of his ideal, at least in its initial stages, than that its execution should be undertaken by his successor who can hardly feel the same parental affection and enthusiasm for the development of the tender offspring of his predecessor. Besides, it is not every Governor or Chancellor who can be an *architect* of kindly and genuine sympathies for the rising generation. Broad and genuine sympathy, coupled with constructive genius, not the sympathy of a calculating diplomat, is a very rare commodity in this world, and those who are fortunate enough to obtain it for nothing fail grievously in the duties they owe to themselves, if they do not try to prolong the use and enjoyment of their very valuable possession.

35. In a contributed article the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 20th January, writes:—Perhaps the best portion of His Lordship's address is the one that has reference to the ideal which our local University should constantly strive at. Though the ideal is excellent and must be accepted in the abstract by every sound educationist, we fear it will be impracticable for many a year to come. It is a pity that His Lordship's practical good sense wandered here in the paths of ideal excellence. The standard of the Amsterdam University held out before the local Senate is indeed an ennobling one; but it is most impracticable so far as an Indian University is concerned. The economic condition of the country must undergo an immense revolution before any attempt can be rationally made to follow in the wake of that unique University. Is it not a pity that Lord Reay should gravely propose to the local Senate to imitate the example of the Amsterdam University? Did His Lordship mean to throw the burden of high education from the provincial shoulders to the shoulders of the citizens? That would mean something like "bleeding to death." The proposal was neither statesmanlike nor practical, and we are sorry His Lordship felt constrained to suggest it, eminently utilitarian as he is in his ideas on education in general. Perhaps His Lordship was carried away by the grand and glowing picture of an ideal University he portrayed for the edification of his audience. But apart from these defects, it may be observed that the Convocation address is brimful of facts and suggestions which should be well studied by those interested in high education. We trust, in conclusion, that His Lordship will in his next attempt repair the mistake and supply the omission made in this year's Convocation address. [The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 20th January, observes that not a single thoughtful individual who has reflected on the present condition of education in India could endorse His Excellency Lord Reay's ideal as a practical one or even remotely realisable.]

The Bombay University and its funds from various sections of the community.

36. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 20th January, writes:—The passion of the hour seems so strongly to run in the direction of sectional charity that one wonders where it is all to end. For many years after the establishment of the local University, not a single endowment was to be found in its books which was not open to all classes of the community alike. Subsequently, however, it was discovered that one or two classes of young men stood more in need of pecuniary encouragement than others. This afforded a ready passage for the restrictive principle to enter. And now it has so much fallen in with the class spirit which is so dominant among us all, that there is some danger of the University being at no distant date called upon to administer as many tiny caste funds as there are sections and sub-sections of the Native community to be found in any part of the presidency. Is it not time for the University to consider if such work is perfectly consonant with its aims and ideals?

Dr. Banks being made a Fellow of the Bombay University disapproved.

37. The *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 24th January, after expressing dissatisfaction at the list of new Fellows of the Bombay University, says:—We are surprised to find in this list the name of Dr. Banks who tied to the trees certain villagers after stripping them of their clothes. Government were merciful to him and did not send him back to the Military Department; but it is very improper to consider the person who oppressed the subjects eligible for the honour of a University Fellowship.

Approval of the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Venkatráo Trimalráo as a Fellow of the Bombay University.

38. The *Kannadá Suvárte* (141), in its issue of the 18th January, says:—We are gratified to see the name of Ráo Bahádur Venkatráo Trimalráo, B.A., LL.B., in the list of the Fellows of the Bombay University this year. It is desirable to have a large number of Kánarese-knowing men in the University in order that the condition of that language may be improved.

Certain school-boys in Sind flogged for calling British Government despotic.

39. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 19th January, states that in a certain Government school in Sind boys were flogged for styling, in the course of an essay, the British Indian Government despotic, and says that the punishment was barbarous and out of all proportion to the gravity of the offence, and that if the boys had the slightest doubt that the English Government is despotic, they, and, for the matter of that, we ourselves have not the slightest doubt that the management of schools in this country is extremely despotic.

The young Prince of Nándod dismissed from the Rájkumár College.

40. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 22nd January, says:—A correspondent from Rájkot writes that depending on the representations of a back-biter, Mr. Macnaughten, the Principal of the Rájkumar College, has dismissed from the College Kirátsinh, the young Prince of Nándod, and a misunderstanding in connection with this matter having arisen between Mr. Macnaughten and Mr. Tarkhad, the latter has applied for his transfer to some other place. Mr. Macnaughten ought not to be so credulous, and should have enquired into the matter. Government will now do well to enquire into the subject.

PART III.—*Railways.*

Treatment of first class Native passengers on the G. I. P. Railway.

41. Mr. B. S. Wádia, a "first class traveller," writing from Jabalpur to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111), says in its issue of the 20th January:—On the 24th December last, some Hindu gentlemen took a first class reserved compartment in the Jabalpur mail train that was about to leave Bombay, and took their seats in it with their luggage. In the meantime a haughty European gentleman came into the compartment and insulted them by throwing out their luggage. They appealed to the European station master, but were scolded by the latter, who seemed to be afraid to remonstrate with the European gentleman.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Degeneration of the educated youths in India and want of activity in the Poona municipal elections.

42. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 24th January, says that on account of the system of holding frequent examinations and of the custom of early marriages the educated Natives have lost all strength, perseverance, ambition and other manly qualities that are to be found in the youths of other countries; and referring to the activity shown by the people in England at the time of Parliamentary elections, exhorts the candidates for commissionerships in the Poona Municipality to manifest some activity of that sort and to show that they are fit to enjoy the important privilege of local self-government given to them.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Provisions purchased by the officers of the Pálanpur Political Superintendentship while moving in the district.

43. A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 24th January, says:—While the Political Superintendent of Pálanpur and his Assistant, with their large establishments and followers, the Thánedár, Faujdár, Japtidár, Kárbhári and other officials go on circuit in the Agency limits, they purchase provisions and labour which do not appear to be paid for, and the dealers, suppliers and labourers have to bear the loss. The Superintendent and his Assistant may be taking receipts for payments made by them for provisions personally required, but no such arrangement seems to have been made in regard to their large establishments.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
6th February 1889.

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REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH JANUARY 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ..	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Necessity for fixing the date 1st of May for the beginning of the May vacation in Berár instead of the 15th, and some reasons for doing so.

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 18th January, writes:—The near approach of the hot weather suggests a few remarks on the subject of the May vacation. The vacation in Berár commences on the 15th of May, a very inconvenient date for obvious reasons. Besides there are other considerations which deserve the serious attention of Government, and it is hoped that the subject will not be lost sight of this year. The Beráris labour under two disadvantages in this respect, viz., (1) short period of vacation and (2) inconvenient fixing of the date. As regards the first it is not understood why a concession granted in Bombay, where civil work is far heavier, cannot be extended to Berár. But if the local administration considers it necessary to restrict the vacation to only one month, endeavours ought at least to be made so to fix the date as to allow the whole period being enjoyed. To this end we would strongly advocate the fixing of the date of commencement of the vacation to 1st May. This will give rest to those concerned during the hottest period of the hot season, and will prove acceptable to all in every way.

The public prosecutors for Berár and suggestion to the Judicial Commissioner to appoint one of the old members of the bar instead of Mr. Leach, the proposed candidate.

2. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 21st January, writes:—Whatever be the efficiency of the police authorities in detecting crime, they can never be expected to conduct criminal cases before magistrates as efficiently as lawyers. In the absence of persons appointed to prosecute on behalf of Government, the Police Superintendent or his assistant has to be appointed to conduct cases,—nay, sometimes subordinate magistrates have to leave their magisterial functions to be confronted with counsel for the accused. In many cases it is well-known that justice suffers on this account. It would undoubtedly be a great help to the police to put their case before the magistrate exactly as it is necessary to do so. In the sister presidencies there are public prosecutors, and the office, though it existed in Berár once, exists no longer. Under the new judicial scheme it would be necessary to have the office revived, and indeed we hear that something of the sort is already in contemplation for the Amráoti District, and we have also heard that Mr. Leach, a gentleman who practised at Hyderabad and who has lately come to Amráoti to

practise there, is to be selected for the post to be newly created. It seems rather curious that the revival of the office is coeval with the coming of Mr. Leach. But we could never persuade ourselves to believe that the office would be given to Mr. Leach. A retainer of a hundred or two, besides fees in cases, is the least consideration in the matter of appointing a gentleman like Mr. Leach. The office is looked upon more as a recognition of merit and people covet it more for honour than for its perquisites. The members of the local bar ought to be preferred, and we have no doubt that if the office is created our present Judicial Commissioner will not fail to make a judicious selection. We have reason to be proud of the bar at Amráoti and there are many worthy members of it who would consider it an honour to be appointed to the office of public prosecutor. In point of merit or in point of length of time for which they are practising, there are many members of the bar whose claims to the office would decidedly be better than those of Mr. Leach. Of course it lies with Government to make the appointment, and the higher authorities will naturally be guided by the recommendations of the Judicial Commissioner. We fully trust that the selection will be satisfactory and that we may have no occasion to make any unpleasant remarks on the subject. With Colonel Mackenzie at the head of the Judicial Department, we are not at all apprehensive about a proper selection for the office, if one is going to be made.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
6th February 1889.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 5 of 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 2nd February 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly ...	800
2	„ Mahrátta ...	Poona ...	Do. ...	400
3	„ Phœnix ...	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha ...	Poona ...	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar ...	Sátára ...	Weekly ...	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly ...	...
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu ...	Do.	Weekly ...	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do. ...	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh ...	Poona	Bi-Weekly	500
12	„ Indu Prakásh ...	Bombay	Weekly ...	925
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona ...	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion ...	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily ...	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika ...	Do.	Weekly ...	1,000
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona ...	Do. ...	...
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do. ...	700
19	„ Vártáhar ...	Do.	Do. ...	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána ...	Weekly ...	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do. ...	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	619
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do. ...	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do. ...	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád ...	Do. ...	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt ...	Dhárwár	Do. ...	275
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	297
29	„ Gadári ...	Poona ...	Monthly ...	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik ...	Weekly ...	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána ...	Do. ...	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do. ...	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette ...	Indore...	Do. ...	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar ...	Do. ...	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do. ...	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do. ...	...
38	„ Katáksh ...	Poona ...	Do. ...	...
39	„ Kesari	Do. ...	Do. ...	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta ...	Dhulia	Do. ...	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do. ...	Do. ...	125
42	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly ...	...
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do. ...	Weekly ...	250
44	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do. ...	Do. ...	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	...
55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
56	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
61	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
64	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
69	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
70	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
73	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
75	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
76	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
77	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
78	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
81	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
103	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,431
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	375
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	...
117	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	750

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	400
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
120	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
121	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
122	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
125	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Saurásht ră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
134	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
135	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
136	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
138	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
140	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
147	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
148	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
149	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	400
150	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
151	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
156	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
157	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
158	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
161	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
162	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
163	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
164	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra,* it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Political inactivity of the people of India and a suggestion to the leaders of Native society in the matter.

1. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 28th January, expresses surprise that the people of India, in spite of their intellectual, commercial and industrial progress, should have tamely and patiently put up for many centuries past with a condition of humiliating and painful subjection and dependence, without ever making any attempts to show their patriotism, courage and self-respect by political agitation, attributes this inactivity and spirit of forbearance to their tendencies being in the direction of spiritual elevation rather than in that of secular aggrandizement and to their firm belief that a king is made by God and that man has no more to do with his prerogative and its exercise than with the movements of heavenly bodies, and, with a view to remove this belief, which it considers to have been highly detrimental to the interests of the country and to have reduced the people almost to the condition of beasts, proposes that by means of newspapers and public lectures the leaders of Native society should impart political education to the people at large and acquaint them with their own rights and those of the king, without resorting to any unconstitutional or disloyal measures, and without being in a hurry about the political emancipation of the country, but by slowly and steadily impressing upon their minds the usefulness of and the necessity for an institution like that of the British Parliament in India.

Sir Lepel Griffin's letter to the London *Times* questioning the representative character of Mr. Dádábhái Navroji.

2. With reference to the letter of Sir Lepel Griffin to the London *Times*, in which he says that being a Pársi Mr. Dádábhái Navroji is in no way a representative of the people of India, the *Hindu Punch* (31), in its issue of the 31st January, remarks that there is no person who is better qualified than Mr. Dádábhái Navroji to be a representative of the people of India, whether Hindus, Pársis, Mahomedans, Jews, or Christians, and that the people of India would have been ashamed to consider Mr. Dádábhái their representative if he had been a shameless, loose-tongued, selfish, quarrelsome and pestilent fellow like Sir Lepel Griffin, and requests all public bodies to give a sharp reply to Sir Lepel, who has proved ungrateful to the country from the treasury of which he will receive his pension in England.

Presents to retired Government officers and the resolution of the Secretary of State for India in the matter.

3. The *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 28th January, highly approves of the resolution of Viscount Cross, Secretary of State for India, in the matter of the acceptance of presents from Natives by retired Government officers, and observes that it was this very gentleman who about three years ago passed a judicious resolution in the case of the Honourable Mr. Sullivan, then a member of the Madras Executive Council.

His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin's administration of India.

4. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 26th January, writes;—The policy of Lord Lytton was simply to secure the safety of the empire and that of Lord Ripon was solely to effect the advancement of the people, while that of Lord Dufferin had in view the combination of the extreme and opposed policies of his two predecessors in office. Lord Dufferin was neither a Conservative nor a Liberal, but a Unionist. His principle was the advancement of the people in consonance with imperial integrity and supremacy. His acts and measures may be here and there unwise or inopportune, but the principle which he followed is the soundest and most salutary to the interests of India. The importance and beneficence of this principle are but scantily recognized now, as it has not yet fructified, but we hope that it will do so under the genial influence of his worthy successor.

Desirability of Poona being made the capital of India in preference to Delhi.

5. Referring to a proposal for making Delhi the capital of India, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 31st January, advances the claims of Poona, observing that it is, by reason of its uniform temperature, historical importance and geographical position, better fitted to be the seat of government than Delhi.

Approval of the proposal to institute an enquiry into the police administration of India.

6. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 27th January, writes:—We thank the Government of India sincerely for their proposal to institute an inquiry into the police administration of the country. After the frank avowal of Lord Dufferin that the police was not as efficient as it should be, it was indispensable to cause an inquiry to be made. We recently noticed how the Government of this presidency spoke of the efficiency of their police, and the same cry is heard everywhere. The higher appointments in the police service are held by Europeans, who have neither had a special training nor can lay claim to any natural aptitude for police duties. Moreover, they labour under the disadvantage of being ignorant of Native habits and manners. Yet the Government seem to place the utmost reliance upon them and lay the blame of the failure to detect crime on the shoulders of the poor under-fed sepoy. But this is the way in which such affairs are managed.

In India social progress need not precede political advancement.

7. The *Anonymous* (89), in its issue of the 27th January, observes:—There is not much sense in the assertion that in India social progress should precede political advancement, because everyone must admit that though England has made great advance in politics, its social condition is very low. India is in need of social advancement, but she does not suffer from such immoralities and horrible occurrences as England is pestered with. The social condition of India is far superior to that of England and needs no interference from her.

The present Anglo-Indian officers and their administration of India.

8. In a communicated article, headed, "The difference between the past and the present," the *Dnyán Ságar* (28) of the 28th January expresses its opinion that the present Anglo-Indian officers attach much less importance to the natives of India than their predecessors in office did in former times, that they are not restrained in their wanton behaviour by Government as their predecessors in office were, and that the present administration being conducted by weak laws there is no saying how many officers like Mr. Arthur Crawford and Sir Lepel Griffin are making a havoc in India, and accounts for this state of things, which it calls a kind of anarchy, by saying that there is no one responsible for the government of India, the Queen-Empress being but dependent upon Parliament, which again frequently changes and is apathetic in Indian matters.

Officials in the Political Department.

9. The *Anonymous* (89), in its issue of the 27th January, says:—The Government of India have recently published rules prohibiting Government officials from incurring debts and accepting addresses. Do the officials act according to them? Government are aware that like Mr. Crawford there are many Indian officials who are extravagant and involved in debt. It is not right to question their honesty, but from the Crawford case it may be inferred that such persons may be committing mischief. In the Political Department officials do not accept addresses, but enjoy the exercise of great authority. The Native Princes humble themselves before men who are of low intellect and belong to the lower class of Englishmen, on account of the high authority exercised by them. In short, now-a-days carriages, gardens and women are the three means of pleasing officials. The intentions of Government are most praiseworthy, but the officials fill their pockets and use other people's carriages and gardens. As for women, the evil has grown very general.

10. The same newspaper says:—A very large number of the Indian officials are adulterous, but their misconduct is not exposed because they hold high authority. Numerous cases like that of Mr. Wilson can be found on the Government records. Government ought to duly consider the fact that now-a-days adultery is on the increase among the officials, and that the subject-people entertain a very low opinion of them for that reason. The low Europeans form connections with Koli, Bhil and Dhed women when they cannot get women belonging to the higher classes. Such conduct being against the rules of morality, the Government of India ought to duly consider the matter and convey a warning to the officials.

Immorality of European officials.

11. Referring to the judgment of the Bombay High Court in the matter of the *rule nisi* issued against Messrs. Dabir, Sindekar, and others, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 31st January, writes:—Mr. Vidal thought, for the reasons stated by him, that he was exercising a wise discretion in dismissing the complaint presented by Ganesh Náráyan Sáthe, and now a full bench of the Bombay High Court tell him that he did not do so in treating the complaint in this manner, and that in doing so "he allowed himself to be influenced by considerations altogether apart from the facts which were adduced by the complainant in support of the charge," and that "he proceeded exclusively on what he presumed, from the surrounding circumstances, to be the motive by which the complainant was actuated in moving in the matter." Possibly Mr. Vidal relied too much on his "presumed" knowledge and considerations, and possibly Ganesh Náráyan Sáthe, or the person or persons at whose instigation he is alleged to have acted, may not have been actuated by the motive suggested in Mr. Vidal's reply to the reference from the High Court. It may have been from the purest motives, no other than those by which "a friend of equity and even-handed justice" would be actuated, that Ganesh Náráyan Sáthe took the course he did. But we are inclined to think that the real question at issue should have been, not the motive which the complainant may have had in instituting criminal proceedings against Sindekar, Dabir and others, but the effect that would have resulted, or was likely to result, from such a course on the minds of the witnesses for the prosecution before the Crawford Commission, if the District Magistrate had then proceeded with Sáthe's complaint according to law. Whatever the legal aspect of the question,—and we have now got it authoritatively,—it is not only highly probable, but almost certain, that if, instead of summarily dismissing Sáthe's complaint under Section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. Vidal had at that time entertained it and proceeded to deal with it according to law, the prosecution would have been seriously hampered in their case before the Crawford Commission by the effect such action on the part of the District Magistrate would have had on their witnesses,—we mean, the leading witnesses in each article of charge under the first head. Even as it was, we are not quite sure if the subsequent action on the part of Justices Birdwood and Jardine in issuing notices to Sindekar, Dabir and others to show cause why the District Magistrate's order should not be set aside, did not produce some effect on some of the leading witnesses examined before that Commission subsequent to the issuing of the said notices. Having regard to all these circumstances we are inclined to think that Mr. Vidal's action furthered the interests of justice, so far as the inquiry before the Crawford Commission was concerned, by leaving unhampered the witnesses on whom the prosecution absolutely relied. We are further inclined to think that the defence also must have felt extremely thankful to Mr. Vidal for the step he took, no doubt under a misapprehension as to the nature of the discretion he was invested with under the Code of Criminal Procedure; for, if he had then acted otherwise, and the leading witnesses for the prosecution had been deterred from openly stating—we shall not call it the truth, as it has yet to be proved to be such—what they did, the defence also would have been considerably, nay more materially, hampered in securing their object, viz., the demonstration of the innocence of Mr. Arthur Crawford

Remarks in connection with the judgment of the Bombay High Court in the matter of the *rule nisi* issued against Messrs. Sindekar, Dabir and others.

regarding the more serious articles of charge preferred against him by the Bombay Government. So far then, and no more, we are inclined to think that Mr. Vidal's action furthered the interests of justice by leaving unhampered both the parties. But there is yet one circumstance which clearly shows to our mind that it is not yet time to proceed against the persons complained against by Ganesh Náráyan Sáthe; for, we hold that until the guilt or innocence of Mr. Arthur Crawford is determined by the verdict of the Commission, it is not at all possible to say what offence, if any, "this band of volunteers" (that is, the several Mámlatdárs and others who are alleged to have voluntarily confessed to their having paid bribes to Mr. Arthur Crawford personally, or through Hanmantráo, or through Kázi Abbás) has committed. And we further hold that any alternative verdict, like that given by Mr. Vidal in the Hanmantráo case, can never be satisfactory; for, although Hanmantráo has been judicially convicted, his guilt or innocence seems to us to be still an open question. Let us suppose that Mr. Arthur Crawford is honourably acquitted by the Commission on the charge of corruption, including of course the Sindekar and Dabir cases; what then becomes of Hanmantráo's conviction by the District Magistrate? It would be necessary in such a case, we should think, to quash both the conviction and sentence; for, we cannot see how if Mr. Arthur Crawford's innocence is held to have been proved, and he is also further proved to have been very regular in his appointments, promotions and transfers, Hanmantráo can be said to be guilty under any of the two sections of the Penal Code under which he was charged. And if Hanmantráo be not guilty, how can these Mámlatdárs and others be guilty as abettors of, or accessories to, the offence either under Section 162 or Section 163? Should the verdict of the Crawford Commission, however, be otherwise,—and what that verdict will be it is impossible to say,—then it will be readily admitted that the same reasons which led Mr. Vidal to award the maximum penalty to Hanmantráo under the alternative section, will probably lead the appellate court to uphold his conviction and to enhance his sentence to the other maximum under Section 161 or Section 162. Mr. Vidal in the concluding paragraph of his judgment wrote:—"Offences such as those of which Hanmantráo has been proved guilty are like plague-spots on the public administration, and the evil which arises from them is widespread and incalculable. *When detected, they need to be punished with exemplary severity.* I feel, therefore, that I should fail grievously in my duty were I to suffer any considerations which might be urged in mitigation of Hanmantráo's crime to deter me from passing the maximum sentence of imprisonment and fine which it is competent to me to inflict in respect of each head of the charge." We fully endorse the sentiments expressed in the foregoing extract from Mr. Vidal's judgment, and we say for our part that we too should grievously fail in our duty were we to suffer any considerations whatever to deter us from advocating that Hanmantráo and these Mámlatdárs, who would then be proved to have been privy to the alleged system of widespread corruption and to have taken an active part therein, should be shown any indulgence whatever. They should be punished with exemplary severity, but only when the exact nature and the degree of the offence they may have committed is ascertained beyond all doubt. This, we say, cannot be ascertained until the result of the enquiry before the Crawford Commission is finally known.

Retention of the Mámlatdárs who deposed in the Crawford case to having purchased their offices by giving bribes, disapproved of.

12. In noticing the London telegram that the *Times* has condemned the retention of the Mámlatdárs who have confessed in the Crawford case the payment of bribes for the purchase of their offices, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 1st February, says:—It is lowering British *prestige* to allow these Mámlatdárs to remain in office. They are quite unfit for the magisterial chair, their proper place being the dock in a criminal court. Government may have given them assurance of protection from criminal prosecution, but they ought not to be allowed to retain their offices. Government were right for certain reasons in being unwilling to move in the matter while the Crawford case was being heard before the Commission; but now that the Commission has finished its work, the bribe-giving Magistrates ought to be at once dismissed from the service. A single caste has monopolised the Mámlatdárs' line in the Deccan.

An enquiry ought to be made on the subject and deserving men of other castes should be admitted into this branch of the revenue service. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88) and the *Samsher Bahádur* (126), in their issues of the same date, and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111) of the 27th January express similar sentiments.]

Protest of Justices Jardine and Birdwood against the retention in Government service of the self-condemned Mámlatdárs supported.

13. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 26th January, publishes the correspondence between Mr. Justice Jardine of the Bombay High Court and the local Government on the subject of the witnesses who admitted corrupt conduct in the Hanmantráo and Crawford cases retaining offices under Government, and says:—It seems to us that the reasoning of the Judges is conclusive in justifying their action. It might have been "inconvenient" certainly to the Governor to find the course taken by his Government condemned by the Judges of the High Court, but the public will assuredly be of opinion that they have only done an obvious duty. They have done well in protecting as far as they could the interests of the State, in endeavouring to keep the judicial administration of the country, their special charge, free from corruption. The retention of judicial officers, guilty by their own confession of corrupt practices, would certainly tend not only to bring the administration into disrepute, but to pollute the sources of justice, and the resolution of the Government of Bombay under review appears to afford only an additional proof of the complete want of sagacity and prudence which has distinguished its course throughout the proceedings.

The position taken by Government in regard to Messrs. Dabir, Sindekar and others approved of.

14. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 27th January, says:—With regard to the interesting side issue, as to whether some of the witnesses in the case who have compromised themselves as judicial officers of the Government, should be allowed any longer to remain in the same position, we are constrained to observe, after much anxious thought, that although any one or more of the Judges of the High Court, especially on the civilian side, could be justified in moving the Government to a consideration, the Government must at the same time be allowed to determine how and when to deal with the delinquents. This would seem to be especially necessary in the present case, the more so before the High Court makes its own recommendation to Government on going into the merits of the Mámlatdárs' case.

15. On the subject of the protests of the Honourable Messrs. Jardine and Birdwood, the *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 28th January, writes:—That the Judges of the High Court as a body, and any of the Judges individually, are entitled to protest against the retention in office of corrupt men, when those men are charged with the administration of civil or criminal justice, goes without saying. The High Court is the protector of people's rights and liberties, and the rule of English law is wholesome which holds that a judge is within his rights in requesting the ruling authority not to appoint or keep in office corrupt men. But that is not the only question in the present case. There is another question, namely, whether Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Birdwood had mooted the point at the proper time? The Government of Bombay could not have given any other reply to the minutes of the two Judges. The Government says, in short, that it would be inexpedient and unfair to sit in judgment on the conduct of the said Magistrates, while, on the one hand, the Crawford Commission is engaged in investigating the charges against Mr. Crawford, and while on the other the High Court has called upon the Magistrates to show cause why they should not be prosecuted on the strength of their own statements. The protests of the two Honourable Judges of the High Court were undoubtedly prompted by their desire to see the administration of criminal justice in this presidency conducted by none but honest officers. That is certainly a very laudable desire, and it speaks much to the credit of Mr. Justice Jardine that in an elaborate and learned minute he has clearly shown that in asking the Government to remove from their magisterial seats the officers who have confessed to having bought their offices by the payment of bribes he was discharging his duty as a Judge of the highest court of justice in the presi-

dency. But we can scarcely help thinking that the minutes were premature, and it would have been better if the two Judges had waited till the Crawford Commission delivered its judgment. While expressing our humble opinion in favour of the view which the Bombay Government has taken of the point mooted in the minutes of the two Judges, we feel it necessary to say that the tone of the Government resolution is unnecessarily harsh. The term "extra-judicial denunciation" applied by the Government to the minutes of the Judges is more vigorous than wise, and detracts from the official dignity which ought to be preserved in every resolution emanating from the Secretariat. Mr. Justice Jardine having been careful to inform the Government that he sympathised with its endeavours to free the administration from all corrupt elements, and that he sent in his minute in the discharge of his duty, the Government should have appreciated that assurance of his, and not gone out of its way to rebuke him in language which suits a newspaper article better than an official document.

16. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 27th January, writes:—The Honourable Judges of the High Court who have exhausted all precedents, old and new, to establish the proposition that judicial officers of the Crown who have admittedly purchased their offices should not be retained in the public service, have shown a commendable zeal for the purity of the administration. The Executive Government, however, finds it more convenient to refrain from carrying out their recommendations till the officers concerned have been heard in their defence, and it is impossible to say that the latter course is not both judicial and judicious. But to a lay mind, some further considerations present themselves which seem to enjoin caution in the treatment of these officers. If the revelations made by them are true, they argue a state of corruption in which the gentlemen who have admitted their guilt are presumably not the only offenders. Is it advisable or expedient that those who have admitted their guilt and helped to reveal the state of corruption, as well as gone through the humiliation of a public avowal of the part they have played therein, should be removed from office, whilst those who have possibly been equally guilty, but have done none of these things, are continued in the discharge of their public duties? Moreover, if there is any indemnity at all promised, public interests would seem to require that it should be scrupulously observed. What is equally pertinent to note is that these officers have now become marked men and they know as much. May not that circumstance suffice to keep them straight in future? An Executive Government is, we should think, bound to consider all such circumstances before it commits itself to any definite action in the matter, although it may be that none of them have been sanctioned by the high authority of Coke or Littleton or Bacon's Abridgement as extenuating the guilt of the original offence.

17. The *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 27th January, writes:—We welcome the minutes of the two learned Judges of the High Court who asked the Bombay Government to take hasty and premature action against the Mámlatdárs who have confessed to the purchase of their offices by bribery and corruption, simply because they afford a striking testimony of the remarkable independence of our High Court Judges. If they had been more dependent on Government, the learned minutes would not most probably have been written. It is this very consciousness of the advantages of separating the judicial and executive functions that has led the Indian National Congress to pass a resolution on the subject, and those who have any experience of the mofussil will readily admit that the administration of the forest and excise laws would be more lenient and humane if Magistrates were purely judicial officers who could not possibly be influenced by any *demi-official* communications regarding their executive functions. We are, however, constrained to say that the action taken by the two eminent Judges, evidently in the interests of justice, was certainly not calculated to promote the laudable object they had sincerely in view, since it tended to embarrass Government at a time when its action was being guided by deeper considerations than those of which alone the learned Judges took cognizance in their minutes. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (77), in its issue of the 31st January, expresses similar sentiments.]

18. Referring to the protest of Justices Birdwood and Jardine with regard to the self-condemned Mámlatdárs, the *Arunodayă* (20), in its issue of the 27th January, says:—There is nothing improper in the protest of the High Court Judges. But the chief thing to be borne in mind is that if men like Sindekar had not made a clean breast of the matter, the dark deeds of a shrewd and clever high officer like Mr. Crawford would never have been exposed and Government could not have taken the present action against him. It should be further borne in mind with regard to Sindekar that the cause of his giving a bribe to Mr. Crawford was different from that of others concerned in this case. From his evidence it seems that he gave a bribe with a view to get promotion. Those who have given evidence before the Commission seem to have been assured of protection from harm by Government; for, those who refused to make confessions are still under suspension according to their evidence before the Commission. We are not disposed to comment on the steps which were taken by Government in procuring proof, yet it can safely be said that whatever they have done they must have done after full consideration, and that nobody can blame them for it. Considering the difficulty and responsibility of procuring evidence in important cases like those of bribery and rape, it must be said that Government have got evidence in the present case without having recourse to very questionable means. It will at present suffice to say that if Government have at all given oral assurances to some people, they must not set them aside, however strongly they may be recommended to do so by the High Court Judges. We dare say that the exposure of the conduct of Mr. Crawford has opened the eyes of Government officers, and that they will hereafter avoid doing anything illegal or irregular.

Regimental sepoys proceeding home on sick leave experience much inconvenience in the third class on the railway and steamer for which they are granted passes.

19. A correspondent of the *Pandit* (159), in its issue of the 1st February, says:—Regimental sepoys proceeding to their native country on sick leave are allowed third class railway and sea warrants. But the crowd in this class of land and sea vehicles is so great that the sick men cannot sit with ease and comfort, but have a rough passage home. This must be one of the reasons why many of the sepoys proceeding on sick leave die before or soon after they reach home. It is therefore to be hoped that they will be granted second class passages, both by rail and by steamer.

Approval of the alleged proposal to abolish the posts of Special Judges under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

20. The *Arunodayă* (20), in its issue of the 27th January, refers to the alleged proposal to abolish the posts of Special Judges under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and expresses approval of the proposal, observing that if with his usual wakefulness to the interests of the public His Excellency Lord Reay gets the odious Act repealed or its operation suspended, His Lordship will greatly benefit the people and earn their blessings.

Necessity for making the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act applicable to the Khándesh District.

21. The *Khándesh Vaibhav* (41), in its issue of the 25th January, says that the cultivators in Khándesh are harassed and ruined in innumerable ways by their creditors, and are reduced to the necessity of incurring heavy debts in connection with their land and cattle, and hopes that Government will make the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act applicable to Khándesh.

The results of insufficient crops in the Panch Máhals District.

22. A correspondent of the *Anonymous* (89), in its issue of the 27th January, says:—The people of the Panch Mahâls District are much concerned at the insufficient crops of this year, and the poor classes are starving. The crime of theft is on the increase throughout the district, and the police ought to take due steps in regard to this evil.

A revenue appointment in the Dhárwár District found fault with.

23. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (27), in its issue of the 31st January, finds fault with the appointment of Mr. Shivrudra Madivallaya Pandit as Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of Dhárwar as being in supersession of the claims of eleven other men and in transgression of the Government rule of

the 2nd September 1885, according to which reserved posts, of which that of Deputy Chitnis is one, should be conferred in the order of the date of passing the Lower Standard Examination, thinks that such strict rules about appointments and promotion made by Government are more often broken by district authorities than by Divisional Commissioners, and hopes that Mr. Propert will attend to the irregular appointment above referred to and rectify the mistake and remove the chance of there being disorder throughout in consequence of such irregular appointments.

Alleged incomplete enquiry into the charge of asking a bribe of Rs. 2,000 brought against Mr. Sakhárám Lakshman, late Hospital Assistant at Tásgaon.

24. Referring to the trial and acquittal by Mr. Scott, District Deputy Collector, Sátára, of Mr. Sakhárám Lakshman, late Hospital Assistant at Tásgaon, who was charged with asking a bribe of Rs. 2,000 from one Mr. Jog of Tásgaon in connection with the death of the latter's brother, the *Chandánshu* (24), in its issue of the 27th January, says:—The accused has been discharged before examining all the witnesses for the prosecution, and those witnesses who were examined were not interrogated on many important points. We therefore say that the enquiry has been incomplete, and hope that Government will take steps to have a due and full enquiry made afresh.

An accusation against Mr. Gopálshankar Venishankar, the late Mámlatdár of Kapadvanj.

25. The *Satyavakta* (128), in its issue of the 1st February, observes that it has been found out in the cases of Chunilál Mahásukh accused of corruption, and of Damodardás Bháichand charged with having uttered false coin, that Mr. Gopálshankar Venishankar, the late Mámlatdár of Kapadvanj, got up these charges against the accused both of whom have been found not guilty. The paper recommends Government to enquire into the conduct of the Mámlatdár and to punish him if found guilty of misconduct.

Remarks on the conduct of the Mukhtiárkar at Sukkur.

26. A correspondent, writing from Sukkur to the *Phœnix* (3) in its issue of the 26th January, says:—The Mukhtiárkar of Sukkur entertains a strong dislike to *compromises*, and what is creditable to him is that he makes no secret of it. An Arab, a cultivator, wanted to withdraw his complaint lying before the Mukhtiárkar, as he had, he said, effected a compromise with the aggressor, the alleged offence being of course compoundable. The irate Court remonstrated against this course, but the Arab persisting, it worked itself to a white heat and ordered him to be shaken by the beard and to have shoes laid across his back. It is reported that this is a common occurrence in that Court, and that the *chaprasis* are instructed not to pay much heed to the first order to that effect, but that if the order is thrice repeated—another version makes it seven times—it is to be taken seriously and put into execution promptly. This time the order seems to have been repeated the requisite number of times, for a *chaprasi* was soon found holding the Arab's beard in one hand and moving it fast like a fancy fan, while with the other he let fall a shoe upon his back and body like a hammer upon an anvil, and from his foul mouth hurled a number of unsavoury imputations upon the honesty and chastity of his different relatives, distant and near, male and female. The Arab then laid a criminal complaint before Mr. Neale, the City Magistrate, against our worthy Mukhtiárkar, and summoned the latter's head munshi and other establishment as witnesses. The affair at this juncture threatened to take a very serious turn. But some three gentlemen, for convenience' sake I will call them Messrs. A., P. Mal. and D. Das, interceded on behalf of Mr. Lalomal, the Mukhtiárkar, and brought the Arab round to effect a compromise. But as Mr. Lalomal's ill-luck would have it, the Arab at the time of the hearing of the case by Mr. Neale made a clean breast of the compulsion brought to bear upon him to induce him to agree to a compromise. The City Magistrate under the circumstances at first refused to allow the compromise to stand and the case to be withdrawn, but after all he gave in, though not without report of all the circumstances to the District Magistrate, at the remonstrance of Mr. Pesumal, Mr. Lalomal's pleader, who urged that the Magistrate was bound by law to accept the compromise, no matter how and by what means it had been agreed to.

The above is a statement of reported facts minus some details. For the comments thereon and as to the fitness or otherwise of such a high-handed despot dressed in little brief authority, continuing in Government service as a Magistrate, I leave it to your readers to draw upon their own resources and judge for themselves. I need only add here that this is only one of the several instances of his high-handedness which have come to my notice, *e. g.*, the Rustom stable incident, the *fracas* with one of his *Munshis*, the incident connected with the bullock purchased by him for an official, his behaviour in a case of Bráhmins, &c. &c.

Paucity of vakils at Dholka in the Ahmedabad District.

27. A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 31st January, says:—There are only two vakils attached to the Subordinate Judge's Court at Dholka, and when one of the parties in a case employes both of them, the other party has to go without a pleader or to get one from Ahmedabad. This state of things has caused great inconvenience to litigants, and it behoves the District Judge of Ahmedabad to remove the inconvenience by sending a few more vakils to Dholka.

The cruel practice of slaughtering buffaloes at the annual fair of a shrine in the village of Mánjri in the Chikodi Táluka, Belgaum District.

28. A correspondent, writing from Saundatti to the *Vidya Vilas* (67) in its issue of the 25th January, says that at the annual fair in the Hindu month of *Pausha* last, at the shrine of "Lakshmi" in the village of Mánjri in the Chikodi Táluka of the Belgaum District, forty-eight buffaloes were slaughtered, that the number of these animals killed every year at this fair is larger than that above mentioned, not to speak of the number of goats and fowl sacrificed in addition, and that Government should at once put a stop to such atrocities as these, and asks how they have not attracted the attention of the Indian reformers.

Overcrowding of passengers in native craft and steamers.

29. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 27th January, says that the dangerous practice of carrying in native craft and steamers passengers far in excess of the prescribed limit prevails extensively, and that the fine of Rs. 20 inflicted on one Mahammad by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for carrying in his boat 99 passengers in excess of the prescribed number is not in the opinion of the public such as would deter others from committing the offence, and remarks that the Magistrates and the police should keep a strict eye on these men for some days more.

Inadvisability of charging for medicines dispensed from Government dispensaries like that in the village of Tháru Sháh in Sind.

30. A correspondent from Tháru Sháh, writing to the *Sind Sudhár* (164) in its issue of the 19th January, says:—The doctors heretofore appointed to the charge of the Tháru Sháh medical dispensary used to work cheerfully and zealously and helped the patients by all means in their power. They were even so considerate as to visit their patients at their private residences, without charging fees for attendance, except in very few cases. This induced people to come to Tháru Sháh from a distance of 20 or 30 *koss* for medical advice and treatment. The name of Dr. Ráoji is still as well-known in the town of Tháru Sháh as that of Dr. Holmsted at Hyderabad. The gentleman now appointed Hospital Assistant at Tháru Sháh is a Christian, but he is not at all acquainted with the manners and customs of the people. He never shows his nose in the town. Besides, under the rules recently issued, medicines are charged for. Mr. Editor, it is surely a matter for consideration whether this is right in a small country town like Tháru Sháh, where education is very backward and where the people do not as yet appreciate the value of the English medicines, where, too, the number of well-to-do persons is limited and where the number of patients is small compared with that in large towns. The promulgation of rules like these must dissuade many people from resorting to the dispensary or English medicines. There may be no harm in applying such rules to large towns, where the inhabitants are educated and can appreciate the value of English

medicines and can afford to pay for them; but in small towns like Tháru Sháh, where the population is hardly two thousand souls, it appears inadvisable to issue such strict rules. At Tháru Sháh there are one or two Native quacks and their treatment is dangerous. The abolition of the rules we have spoken of would be a great boon to the public and would save them from applying to quacks.

A Pársi young man plundered on the Esplanade in Bombay.

31. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111), in its issue of the 27th January, says:—While a Pársi young man by name Frámroz Kharsetji Bápuji Jasáwála was passing on the road near the Cama Hospital at about half-past seven on the evening of Friday last, two or three *badmashes* pounced upon him, overpowered him, gagged him, and after severely beating him robbed him of his money bag containing one rupee in cash and his cap, and decamped. It is said that the young man is dangerously ill.

Insecurity of the Cruickshank Road on the Esplanade in Bombay.

32. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88), in its issue of the 1st February, says:—The Cruickshank Road on the Esplanade is more frequented than the Esplanade main road, and yet no policeman is posted at night on the former road, as is done at the middle of the latter road. The cause of this seems to be that the Cruickshank Road is used by Natives while the main road is frequented by Europeans. On the Cruickshank Road a Hindu man and a woman were assaulted and plundered by a soldier of the Marine Battalion a short time ago, and had a policeman been posted on this road since the occurrence, a Pársi young man would not have been seriously assaulted and plundered as he was lately. The highway-men have become bolder than before on this particular road. Formerly they threatened a man and plundered him; now they gag their victim and plunder him after severely assaulting him, as the Pársi young man was treated.

The police on the road between Mehmadabad and Kaira do not do their work properly.

33. A correspondent of the *Káthiáwádi* (81), in its issue of the 29th January, says:—Government have placed police stations on the road between Mehmadabad and Kaira for the purpose of escorting the railway passengers who arrive by the mail train at Kaira. But it is said that the police do not do this work properly. The authorities concerned ought to see to this complaint.

Danger on the road between Tatta and Jungsháhi in Sind.

34. The *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 19th January, says:—The road between Tatta and Jungsháhi is very dangerous at night. People from Tatta complain that on the road they are much frightened and annoyed by Jats (roughs). If these complaints are true, it is absolutely necessary to make some satisfactory arrangements, or else very serious results may occur.

Complaint about half-anna postage envelopes.

35. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 27th January, writes:—We had to complain more than once, in the course of last year, of half-anna postage stamps that would not stick. The grievance seems to be in a fair way of being redressed. For, with the advent of the new year, we are having half-anna envelopes also, with their flaps unstickable. Here is material for a chapter on the humours of the Post Office. The matter is anything but trifling to those who have a score and a half of letters to despatch on an average every day, after gumming the stamp or the flap of the cover for each.

Insufficient establishment in the City Post Office, Poona, and the inconvenience caused to the local merchants thereby.

36. The *Jagaddhitechchhu* (13), in its issue of the 26th January, says that on account of an insufficient establishment in the City Post Office, Poona, the despatch of value-payable parcels is delayed for two or three days to the great inconvenience and loss to merchants, and hopes that the postal authorities concerned will attend to the matter.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

A suggestion in connection with the Merchandise Marks Bill.

37. In alluding to the Merchandise Marks Bill, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 28th January, says:—It is desirable in the interests of the public as well as the manufacturers of Europe wines and spirits that the Bill should contain a provision prohibiting the bottling of inferior brands in empty bottles with old labels on them. This kind of fraud is extensively practised in India, wines and spirits ordered out from Europe in wood being bottled here in bottles with old labels and sold to the public as the brand of the distillers or shippers whose name is borne on the label. To put down this sort of fraud successfully, it is desirable that the sale of empty bottles with old labels on them by dealers in old bottles and the bottling of inferior brands in such bottles should be made penal. [The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 27th January, maintains that the Merchandise Marks Bill will only serve to protect the interests of certain monopolists, and that there is no necessity for it as the Indian Penal Code provides an adequate punishment for false marking.]

Remarks on the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill.

38. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 28th January, approves of the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill proposed to be introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council, and admits the necessity for a measure like this to ensure proper sanitation in villages, but disapproves of any additional tax being imposed upon the villagers on that score, on the ground that they are already overtaxed and reduced to penury, and proposes that the expenses of village conservancy should be defrayed from the local funds which are contributed to by the cultivators. With regard to the constitution of the sanitation boards, the paper suggests that they should have a professional medical man appointed as one of their members in order that the other members may get the advantage of his scientific knowledge in their deliberations and measures. [The *Satyă Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 27th January, also approves of the motives of Government in bringing forward this Bill, but hopes that like many of the present municipalities the sanitary boards will not be simply annoying and tax-collecting bodies, but will be the means of doing some positive good to villagers. This paper is, however, of opinion that this legislative measure need not be brought into force in the villages of the Ratnágiri District where a thin population and good running water are the natural preservers of cleanliness and public health, though in places which lack these natural advantages this gentle enactment, as it is called, may, if gently worked, without doubt, prove beneficial. The *Suryodayă* (64) of the 28th January disapproves of the Bill in question as being likely to add to the various imposts under the weight of which the people are at present groaning. The *Arunodayă* (20), in its issue of the 27th January, says that it is a matter for joy that the Government have now begun to approve of the old Pancháyat system, that it appears that the Bill, if passed, would do much good to the people, that now-a-days the views of the Bombay Government seem to have taken a somewhat different turn, and that if the present Governor continues to rule over this presidency for a few years more it is likely to derive many more benefits from his administration.]

Part III.—*Education.*

The percentage of educated men in India and the measures which Government ought to adopt to provide employment for them.

39. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 27th January, writes:—The Convocation addresses of the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University were brief, but their interest and importance cannot be overrated, each in its own line. The Chancellor, Lord Lansdowne, denied the existence, which is largely believed in by the Native community, of any alarm on the part of the Government at the rapid increase of general education among the people, or, as a consequence, of the intention of a reactionary policy; but His Excellency

added at the same time that, "we must not disguise it from ourselves that if schools and colleges continue to educate Indian youths at the present rate, we are likely to hear more than we do at present of the complaint that we are turning out every year young men whom we have provided with an intellectual equipment practically useless to the recipients owing to the small number of openings for them." This want of employment for our educated men is experienced generally, and hence the cry for the establishment of technical schools and the rush of young men towards it where one is opened. To begin with, we beg to enquire if literary education has really made great strides in India. From the language "*if our schools and colleges continue to educate the youth of India at the present rate*" one would be led to imagine that *ninety-five persons* out of every hundred of the population were passing through the University course and seeking employment in the public service and the professions. But what is the fact? If Lord Dufferin's own figures are to be relied on, they point to a different conclusion. Instead of ninety-five, only *six per cent.* are educated, and of these six, only one knows English; of the one per cent. knowing English, hardly more than *one-fourth*, we believe, passes through college or University course, and thus the number of Indian youths intellectually equipped and seeking employment is literally *infinitesimal* compared with our 250,000,000 of population. Why then does that number appear so vast relative to the field of employment? It does so simply because the field open to Natives is limited to a degree nowhere else to be observed. The first remedy, then, is to extend that field in the various branches of the public service, viz., the revenue, the judicial, the police, the forest, the engineering, the telegraph and other departments. This journal is not likely to be accused of underrating the importance of European supervision, but consistently with that principle, we believe qualified Natives could be safely employed to a much greater extent than they now are. There is no reason why Cooper's Hill College should be maintained in England at India's expense and its students given a monopoly of office to our double injury. The Engineering Colleges in India might be strengthened, and the services recruited therefrom mainly, though not entirely. Then again, a local supply of competent hands might be created for the forest, the telegraph and other technical departments by opening institutions for instruction in those lines, and to them might be added mechanical training—not only the mint, the dockyard and other Government establishments requiring skilled agency, but even railways, the interest on which is a burden on the Indian tax-payer, might be called on to employ those who would acquire the necessary proficiency therein. It is not in the interests of the pure Native alone that we advocate this policy. There are thousands and thousands of European and Eurasian children growing up in the country whom the Government cannot or will not employ in its military service, and who must yet be fed. What then is to become of them, as of the children of the soil, if all its departments are to be worked by an agency imported from Europe at immense cost? The next is the question of technical schools properly so called, that is, schools for instruction in the practical arts. It is not enough to establish them and to turn out instructed scholars. They, like the literary graduates, will not know what to do with their equipments unless factories and other industries exist to develop the resources of the country and offer them a field for employment, and no industries can be created without capital and commercial enterprise. Wherever these are forthcoming, due encouragement must be held out to them at the same time that technical instruction is fostered. The policy of purchasing locally made stores in preference to imports, inaugurated five years ago, also requires to be perseveringly followed, but there is no sign that it is so treated at present. The last point connected with the subject is the amount of the educational grant. The continent of India was enveloped in ignorance and darkness, and the British Government generously undertook to dispel these. Now, three-quarters per cent., or twelve annas in every hundred rupees of the revenue, is surely a small amount, and, as advocated by the late Sir A. Grant and other educationists, it ought to be raised to two or at least one and a half per cent., and then Government might distribute it as they thought best. But any curtailment of the present pittance cannot but tend to produce uneasiness and distrust in the public mind, even when no reaction in the policy is contemplated.

His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's speech at the Convocation of the Calcutta University and the scheme of the enhancement of fees in high schools in the Bombay Presidency.

40. The *Kannadă Suvárte* (141), in its issue of the 25th January, says:—Though His Excellency Lord Reay in his Convocation speech was quite silent on the point of the educational policy of Government, Lord Lansdowne in his speech at Calcutta, however, said that Government would not reduce the expenditure on State education. Such an assurance at this time will set the minds of the people at rest. Now though Government do not wish to abolish high schools, still the proposed increase in the fees shows that they desire to throw an impediment in that direction. The tuition fees of the Deccan College have been raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, and the proposed enhancement of fees in high schools would tell heavily upon many a poor student.

41. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 27th January, writes:—On the whole, His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Calcutta University Convocation was most practical and instructive, and leads us to expect that during his rule we need not be afraid that prejudice will get the better of common sense.

42. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 26th January, writes:—While the topic of the day on this side of India is Lord Reay's Convocation speech and his reticence about the educational policy of the Bombay Government, Calcutta is fortunate enough to receive at first hand the declaration, by no less a personage than Lord Lansdowne himself, of the policy of the Supreme Government in regard to education. As Chancellor of the University he says: "There is an impression in some quarters that Government has made up its mind to stint high education of the means which it requires. I do not think that there is the least likelihood that any such reactionary policy will be pursued either by the Government of India or by the Provincial Governments." The above is a clear hint that the Provincial Governments, burdened as they have been by enormous imperial demands, should leave the Educational Department unsheared as far as practicable. Pursuant to this policy the Bombay Government should reconsider the question of raising the fees in high schools.

High school fees in Sind considered heavy.

43. A correspondent, writing from Shikárpur to the *Phœnix* (3) in its issue of the 26th January, says:—Only the other day a cry was raised in the *Phœnix* that the contemplated enhancement of fees in the Hyderabad High School would tell heavily upon the educational advancement there, by confining the benefits of education to the rich few who could afford to pay for the costly luxury. But from Hyderabad to Shikárpur is not a long distance, and the incubus of enhanced fees has already travelled over here. If Hyderabad cannot bear an increased burden in that direction, much less can the benighted Shikárpur do, where the people have only just begun to appreciate the advantage of sending children to school over apprenticing them in shops. Only a short time back the fees were raised here on a scale hardly justifiable by the condition of the people, but it requires no ghost to foretell that any further increase in them or any other impediment thrown in that direction would be a straight way to closing the high school sooner or later. A fair estimate of the scare that this bugbear of revised rates of fees has caused here may be made by the fact that a few days back a large public meeting of the phlegmatic inhabitants of this place was held in the commodious municipal hall to consider the question in all its bearings. Just at the appointed time the hall was filled with a mixed audience composed of Sethiás, Bhátiás, other Hindus and Mahomedans. Khán Bahádur Sidik Ali, Deputy Collector, Upper Sind Frontier, was voted to the chair, and in a lucid discourse he explained the object of the meeting. Though great enthusiasm and excitement prevailed at the meeting, yet it was most orderly. After a threadbare discussion of the question of fees in all its details, it was unanimously resolved to memorialize the Educational Inspector in Sind, and through him the Director of Public Instruction at Poona, to reconsider the question of raising fees in the Shikárpur High School if there was any truth in the rumours to that effect. It was also resolved to invoke the paternal help of the district Government, Colonel Mayhew, in the matter.

Agitation against the present educational policy of Government recommended.

44. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 27th January, says that it is good that "the policy of Government with regard to high and secondary education" is one of the subjects for which prizes are to be awarded at the forthcoming Poona Elocution Gathering, suggests all elocution societies on this side of India to appoint this as one of the subjects for prizes to be given by them, and observes that people should hold public meetings in different parts of the country and inform Government with much regret that India is the most backward of all countries in point of education, that no country spends so small an amount on education as India does, that both these things are most discreditable to the British Indian administration, and that Government should soon reconsider the matter and allay the anxiety of the people.

The posts of Educational Inspectors and Director of Public Instruction considered to be needless burdens on the educational budget.

45. The *Vártáhar* (19), in its issue of the 27th January, writes:—It is not only Poona and Ahmednagar High Schools that are threatened with abolition, but the municipality of Ahmedabad is called upon to contribute a pretty round sum annually towards the maintenance of the high school of that city. The fees there have already been doubled and there is no room for further increase. It seems to us, however, that the policy of retrenchment which the Government usually pursues is wrong altogether. Instead of curtailing expenditure on high schools, why not reduce the highly paid salaries of the head masters and their assistants, which can conveniently be done? The inspectoral and directing agency is a needless burden on the educational budget. It is an open question whether the Inspectors and the Director do at all visit the high schools and colleges regularly, just as a Collector personally visits his tálukas and points out the defects inherent in the procedure of collecting revenue or keeping accounts. We have reason to believe that they move their tents from one place to another without inspecting the schools within their charge. They are not paid simply for carrying on correspondence, but they should impart instruction by means of lectures, personal supervision and the like, infusing awe among the teachers and the pupils. The late lamented Mr. E. I. Howard used to do this always. He inspected high schools with Professors like Mr. Sidney Owen, and lectured to college students on literary and legal subjects very often. But the good old days are gone. At present there is all show and enormous expenditure, exhibiting red-tapeism, but nothing substantial, so to say.

Approval of the appointment of Messrs. Dayárám Gidumal and Ali Mahomed Hasanali as University Fellows.

46. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 26th January, writes:—It is gratifying to see that in the list of Fellows of the Bombay University appointed this year, two Sindhi names appear. Messrs. Dayárám Gidumal and Ali Mahomed Hasanali are the fortunate recipients of the honour. Mr. Dayárám, as everybody knows, is a distinguished graduate of the Bombay University in arts and law and is now Assistant Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad where he is doing good work in more ways than one. It is needless to say anything to justify his nomination. The regret is that he was not appointed earlier. Mr. Ali Mahomed is also a Bachelor of Arts and Law and holds the appointment of a Subordinate Judge in that province. He was recently appointed an examiner in Persian by the Bombay University. These appointments indicate the attention Sind is receiving at the hands of His Excellency Lord Reay. Sind was heretofore quite a neglected province, but His Lordship has already done much and we hope he will do still more to remove the reproach.

A request to the Bombay University to hold the Matriculation Examination once more before September next.

47. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (9), in its issue of the 30th January, says that as the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University is to cease as an examination qualifying for Government service from September next, the University will do well to comply with the request of the students who failed in that examination last year, to give them one more chance by holding the examination once more between the months of April and September next.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

An irregularity in connection with the late municipal elections at Bombay.

48. Referring to the last general election of members for the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 27th January, says that it was a sorry spectacle to notice the manner in which the men engaged by the candidates in the Byculla Ward for securing votes for them behaved among themselves, that abusive words and strong epithets were freely used by these underlings to one another, and that one of the candidates in that ward resorted to dishonest means in securing votes for himself inasmuch as he brought people to vote for him in the name of rate-payers who were absent from Bombay on that day, and in one case votes had been taken in the name of a rate-payer who was dead. The paper further requests the rate-payers and the Government to consider how far it will be graceful to the Bombay Municipal Corporation to have such a man returned as its member.

Municipal government in Gujarát.

49. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 28th January, writes:—A correspondent of our contemporary of the *Advocate of India* brings to light the condition into which municipal government has fallen in certain parts of Gujarát. The municipal corporation of Surat has become, according to the correspondent's description of it, "a fish market." The president's authority is not respected; there are factions in the body, and class, not to say caste, jealousies are prominently visible. If this is all true, then the conduct of those who are helping to throw the cause of local self-government in Surat into discredit deserves censure. No doubt every due allowance must be made for the drawbacks of municipal government in this country, since it is a new experiment and success in all points cannot be expected in a short time. But there is no excuse for racial, class, or caste jealousies when these are imported into the conduct of municipal affairs, and members of municipal bodies waste their time and enthusiasm in fighting about personal matters, neglecting their primary duty of meeting the sanitary wants of the people for whom they hold their offices in trust. We hope sincerely that the municipality of Surat will mend its ways, supposing it is true that it is now wasting its energies over useless questions.

PART V.—*Native States.*

Complaints against the Political Agency in Káthiáwár.

50. In a leader headed "Plunder in Native States by the employés of the Political Agency," the *Nyáyadarshak* (119), in its issue of the 28th January, says:—There are very few European officers who do not pay at all for the provisions purchased by them while out in the districts. Many of them do pay half or three-fourths of the money they owe for the purchases they make. But as regards the travelling of political officers, whatever be the position of the Chief into whose territory they go, he considers their visit as a great infliction, because he has not only to supply provisions, but has to make presents, and ninety per cent. of the political officers are said to be confirmed corrupt officials. If Government are desirous of ascertaining the truth of the above statements, let an enquiry be made by a commission composed of five honest and independent Europeans and the same number of Natives. The commission ought to call upon every servant of the Agency to give proofs of whence and for what price he purchased the articles in his possession and to produce an account of the payments made by him for the provisions and fodder used by him while on circuit. The Native Chiefs of all grades should be asked to give with convincing proofs the names of the officials to whom payments have been made by them, on promise that half of the amount recovered from the corrupt officials will be returned to them and that they will be protected from harm. If these steps be taken, the people of Káthiáwár believe that ninety per cent. of the Government employés will be found to be corrupt. When one hears an account of such things given by the Káthiáwáris, he is led to infer that whenever the Political Agent or his Assistant visits a Native State, every member of his establishment is supplied with provisions by the State and that an

expenditure of about Rs. 200 per day is incurred on account of the officer himself besides the Nazrána (bribe) paid him. It would not be wrong to call this bribe a plunder of a Native State. Since the Government of Bombay have prevented their servants from accepting presents of fruit, they cannot rightly permit their Agents to receive from the Native States presents of provisions and spirits for men and fodder and grain for their animals, and if this be the case, why should not the receiver of provisions and other things be duly punished?

Colonel Watson, Political Agent, Káthiáwár, censured for supporting Mr. Sims and the Chief of Bhávnagar.

51. The same newspaper contains a communication, in which the writer censures Colonel J. W. Watson, Political Agent, Káthiáwár, for dismissing without enquiry a complaint laid before him by Vakil Chhaganlál Sundarji, a resident of Wadhwán, against Mr. R. Proctor Sims for libel and criminal intimidation on the plea of there being no ground for making it, and says:—Colonel Watson does not seem to have made any efforts to improve the administration of the Bhávnagar State, the subjects of which are being ground down with oppression and tyranny and the Chief of which is very vicious. Colonel Watson supports Mr. Sims, who is his friend and whose great influence with the Chief has been the cause of much oppression over the subjects. It is a very serious matter that he should also support the Chief who deserves to be dethroned.

A change in the Kárbhári and other officers in the Sávantvádi State recommended.

52. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 27th January, says that His Excellency Lord Reay will highly oblige the subjects of the Sávantvádi State by changing the present Kárbhári and other officers of the State and thereby trying to improve the conduct of the Sar Desái, and that it is better to declare once for all that Bába Sáheb is unfit to become a ruler than to leave him in the hands of his unsympathetic officers. The paper adds that it is most unjust to say that Ráni Tárábái is a minor when she has actually completed her eighteenth year, and not to allow her full power with regard to her personal allowances, and hopes that Government will make an enquiry into the allegations of the Native newspapers before passing the usual remark that their allegations are groundless.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th February 1889.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2ND FEBRUARY 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi	Akola	Weekly	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150

Recommendation to appoint an Assistant to the Judicial Commissioner.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 25th January, writes:—Col. Mackenzie, Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has gone to Yeotmal for the sessions work. He is expected to return here in a day or two. He has worked very hard and disposed of many sessions cases. It is said that he is going to give civil cases a clear month. We have said many a time that it is necessary in the interests of suitors that some arrangements should be made to dispose of civil appeals accumulated during the past three years. It is not at all possible for one officer to get through this work, regard being had to the criminal cases which come up in all the districts. We hope that the Resident will take some steps to relieve the Judicial Commissioner of the civil work by giving him an Assistant.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th February 1889.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 6 OF 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 9th February 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	500
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	275
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
44	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Rághava-Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	...
55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
56	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
61	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
64	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
69	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
70	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
73	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
75	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
76	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
77	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
78	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
81	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
103	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,431
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	375
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	...
117	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	750

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	Gujara'ti—*continued.*			
118	The Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	400
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	509
120	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
121	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
122	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
125	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Saurúshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
134	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
135	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
136	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
138	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
140	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	Anglo-Ka'narese.			
141	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	Ka'narese.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	Anglo-Sanskrit.			
147	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	Hindi.			
148	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
149	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	400
150	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
151	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	Urdu.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
156	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	Persian.			
157	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	Arabic.			
158	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	English, Mara'thi and Hindi.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	Mara'thi and Gujara'ti.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	Urdu and Persian.			
161	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	Sindi.			
162	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
163	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
164	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Mr. Caine's reply to the address presented to him by the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha.

1. In alluding to the reply given by Mr. Caine, M. P., to the address presented to him by the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 5th February, says:—The high opinion about the Indian National Congress expressed by Mr. Caine from personal knowledge is a great gain to India, since it serves the good purpose of silencing the opponents of the Congress, who have been indiscreet enough to accuse it of disloyalty and incitement. Mr. Caine is an independent and impartial witness, who has seen and heard a great deal about the Congress, and his evidence giving a high character to it must go a great way in support of its good intentions and discreet and moderate conduct. Taking his cue from the allegation of the opponents, Mr. Caine has warned the Congress against desiring an Indian parliament, but no such desire was ever entertained, and the warning, though well intentioned, must be pronounced to be redundant.

Report about Mr. A. T. Crawford being acquitted by the Commission of the charges of corruption.

2. In noticing the report that the Commission appointed to enquire into the charges brought against Mr. Arthur Crawford has acquitted him of all the charges of bribery and found him guilty of only improper borrowing, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 4th February, says:—Persons who have carefully gone through the proceedings held before the Crawford Commission could not come to any other conclusion than that said to be arrived at by the Commissioners, and the opinion of the general public being to the same effect the report is most likely to be a correct one. It is however to be hoped that the Bombay Government will soon obtain the permission of Lord Cross to publish the Commission's report for the purpose of removing public anxiety on the subject. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11) of the 7th idem concurring with the *Jáme Jamshed* thinks that the announcement of the acquittal will come as a surprise upon no one except a few fanatics in official and non-official circles, European and Native alike, who would convict Mr. Arthur Crawford even on the Koregaon Pátil's (Ganpatráo Bárge's) case, and who would, without being thoroughly conscious of the mischievous effect of the precedent they would thus set, with an easy conscience convict on slender or insufficient judicial evidence any person whatever on any charge, provided there existed against that person in respect of that charge as strong a prejudice as admittedly exists against Mr. Arthur Crawford in respect of his alleged wide corruption. While the *Kesari* (39) of the 5th February is unable to persuade itself to place reliance upon the rumoured acquittal on the ground of its improbability, and thinks that if the rumour turns out true the popular belief about the uselessness of the present system of British administrative justice will be confirmed, the *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 7th February, says that from the efforts made by Mr. Crawford's friends to suppress the truth the public had anticipated this result of the Commission, which, in its opinion, was unnecessarily appointed at such a heavy cost.]

The self-criminating Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case and exercise of magisterial powers by them.

3. While writing about the difference of opinion between some of the Judges of the Bombay High Court and the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay in regard to the Mámlatdárs who criminated themselves in giving evidence against Mr. Crawford, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 4th February, observes:—The conflict between the executive and the judiciary can have only one end, and sooner or later the former will have to give way to the latter. An important question of principle is involved in this unfortunate conflict, and no matter what pledge the executive may have authorized the Inspector-General of Police to give to the official witnesses in this case, that pledge cannot be allowed to override the important question of principle involved in this conflict of authority and jurisdiction between the executive and the judiciary. The utmost that those who have made the various confessions under the influence of a pledge are, in our opinion, entitled to in the event of its being proved that they have told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, is that they should be pro-

tected against all *penal* consequences of their offence, and as far as possible should be retained in the public service in such posts only which do not carry with them any *judicial* functions.

4. The *Shri Shiváji* (61), in its issue of the 1st February, says that in order to preserve the fair name of British justice and to deter others from giving and receiving bribes, it is necessary that some punishment should be meted out to the Mámlatdárs who have deposed to having purchased their offices, and that the object will be almost secured if these Mámlatdárs are deprived of their magisterial powers. The poor Mámlatdárs, the paper says, should not be punished more severely than this, for the mismanagement which is now brought to light would not have existed if the officers of Government had exercised strict supervision and had been careful in discharging their duties. In short, Government are much to blame in this matter. It is therefore right that Government should neither carry out the recommendation of the two Judges of the Bombay High Court in its entirety, nor should they connive at the offences of the Mámlatdárs who have purchased their offices, but should only pass slight punishment on them.

5. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (27), in its issue of the 7th February, approves of the action of the Bombay High Court against the Mámlatdárs and says :—If the ends of justice can be secured through the High Court, Government should not be unwilling in the matter. In this way they will, without being liable to the charge of breaking their promises, accomplish what is required by justice. This course will, no doubt, make it difficult for Government to secure a similar game in future, but in our opinion this is not the way to catch it. Now some say that the Mámlatdárs were forced to give bribes, but this assertion is not borne out by evidence. Who will say that those who have tried to get promotion in supersession of the right claimants are not guilty? In short, those who have purchased their offices should be dismissed from the service, if not sentenced to imprisonment or fine.

6. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 30th January, writes :—No amount of pressure and no protective object can in the least diminish a shade of the dark crime of offering illegal gratification on the part of an official appointed by Her Majesty the Queen to dispense justice in her name. The *Bombay Gazette* evidently means to defend the Bombay Government in the act of its granting the corrupt Mámlatdárs indemnity from criminal prosecution and allowing them to continue in their office in spite of their proved corruption.

7. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 4th February, observes that the High Court Judges are quite right in the step they have taken, but that they should have waited a little longer, as Government rightly contend.

8. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 3rd February, writes :—The general principle that one who has violated the law by buying his appointment can never afterwards be expected to administer the law properly, will be readily accepted by all. But the main question is whether this general principle applies to the present case. Those who are insisting upon immediate dismissal of these officers simply betray a woeful ignorance of the circumstances or chain of events of which the confessions of these Mámlatdárs form but a link. The question as to the precise degree of guilt to be attributed to these Mámlatdárs is a delicate one. In the first place, there is the allegation that the Mámlatdárs paid under a sort of compulsion. Whether to believe this assertion or to reject it would depend upon the result of an inquiry. This inquiry, in order to be thorough and sifting, must not be confined to the few individuals who have been concerned in the Crawford inquiry. It is said that the system of coercion had forced not only the Mámlatdárs, but even the subordinate officers, to pay money and all those who had any business with the Commissioner. This will give a fairly accurate idea of the comprehensive nature of the inquiry that will have to be instituted. Then again the Government could not do anything before the report of the special Commission appointed to inquire into the allegations against Mr. Crawford submitted its report, which would, no doubt, throw a considerable light on the subject. All these considerations point to the conclu-

sion that the line of conduct followed by Lord Reay's Government was the only reasonable one open to it. The London *Times* has betrayed a want of judicious patience in commenting upon this matter on the evidently one-sided information which was placed before it. In blaming His Excellency Lord Reay it has done injustice to that honest and conscientious administrator. It is to be feared that the *Times* will be followed by other English journals, and it behoves the Government of Lord Reay therefore to declare publicly once for all what it means to do with these Mámlatdárs and the reasons which have forced it to postpone any action in the matter up to now.

9. Referring to the agitation in England against the retention of the self-condemned Mámlatdárs in Government service, the *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 5th February, says:—Even admitting the principle that the Mámlatdárs who have purchased their offices must necessarily recoup themselves by selling justice, should it not be considered whether their immoral conduct in this respect was voluntary or due to compulsion? The present agitation has made it clear that an enquiry into their conduct is necessary, and the sooner it is made the better, or else it is feared that His Excellency Lord Reay will be discredited in England by the criticisms of men who are ignorant of the real state of things. [The *Bodh Sudhákar* (6) of the 6th February pities the Mámlatdárs in their present plight, and says that it cannot understand how they can be said to be corrupt if the rumour of the acquittal of Mr. Crawford be true.]

10. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 3rd February, writes:—The London *Times*, we are told, considers that the action of His Excellency Lord Reay's Council on the protest of Justices Birdwood and Jardine, in the matter of Sindekar and Dabir, is amazing, and that "if this course is persisted in, the sooner the eyes of public opinion in England are opened the better." This virtuous indignation cannot fail to raise a smile in Bombay, where the true state of the whole case is known. If the *Times* were similarly well-informed, it would applaud instead of threatening the courageous conduct of the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay, which is no less anxious to purify the administration than the protesting Judges or the London newspapers. We wonder if that paper has been informed of the cause of the *non est* of the great champion of impartial justice—Sáthe of Poona—just at the moment he should have been present at the Bombay High Court in support of his nobly disinterested petition. Rumour has it that this Palladin of pure equity and justice was spirited out of British territory at the right moment by the same genius that had put him up to serve its own kaleidoscopic purpose. There are many Indian matters about which the conduct of many authorities is amazing, but on which the *Times*, perhaps, would be the last to write or exclaim, "the sooner the eyes of public opinion in England are opened, the better." The fact that a minority of the Judges of the High Court have moved the Government to take action forthwith is hardly calculated to weaken the position of His Excellency the Governor in Council, guided by many more considerations than those that prompt their worthy advisers in the High Court. And after all, the difference between the Government and the two or three Judges does not appear to be so grave as has been made out in some quarters. The Judges want the self-condemned parties to be immediately proceeded against, while the Government find that such haste would be very inconvenient to the administration. As we pointed out last week, in a case like this the Government know best when and how to deal with the parties in question. This is evidently the opinion of the majority of the High Court Judges, including the Chief Justice. With a Judicial Member of Council like Sir Raymond West, we can afford to wait till such time as Government is free to act in the matter without prejudice to any of the public interests involved. In the meantime, we know not if the officials compromised are left in a position to abuse their office.

Alleged sale of offices of Deputy Collectors, &c., in the Central Division, Bombay Presidency.

11. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 9th February, says:—It is said that from inquiries made by the Crawford Commission it has been established that in the Central Division for several years past the posts of Deputy Collectors, Mámlatdárs, Magistrates, &c., were offered for sale and were obtained by those who could pay for them. Though this state

of things has come to light in regard to one Division only, it cannot be said that it has been confined to that Division alone. Private rumours have been pointing out other Divisions also as suffering from several evils, and though these rumours have not hitherto been credited, they ought to be differently treated after the exposures concerning the Central Division.

Remarks in connection with the rules sanctioned by the Bombay Government in connection with the marriage expenses among the Lewa Kunbi caste in the Kaira District.

12. The *Suryodayă* (64), in its issue of the 4th February, says that at the suggestion of the Government of India the Bombay Government have sanctioned certain rules restricting the marriage expenses among the Lewa Kunbi caste in the Kaira District, and remarks that now that the Government have commenced to interfere with the social matters of the Hindus, they will bye and bye fix the time for the consummation of marriages too among them.

Alleged partiality shown in appointing men in the Indian Postal Department.

13. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 3rd February, writes :—The power of conferring posts in the Government service is an important one, and whoever abuses it in any way ought to be exposed. The *Amrit Bazar Patrika* exposed the growth of nepotism in the Postal Department. But it seems that our contemporary's disclosures had no effect so far as the practice was concerned. The *Morning Post* gives a long list of the relatives of Mr. Sheridan, Inspector-General of the Railway Mail Service and Deputy Director-General of the Post Offices in India, who number 9 in all and draw between them Rs. 3,000 and more. Besides their salaries most of these have free houses or special and other allowances. Now one may ask if this be not the grossest piece of abuse of patronage on the part of a Government official. It is a pity that Government allows such scandals, not only to exist, but to be propagated. It is impossible that such facts can remain in the dark from Government Secretariat officers, but race partiality blinds them all and the scandal is connived at. There is hardly any difference between an officer selling high offices to the highest bidder and one who dispenses his patronage on the principle that "charity begins at home."

Mr. Caine's address on the temperance question.

14. In expressing approval of most of the opinions and recommendations made by Mr. Caine, M. P., in his address on the drink question, attacking the excise system, delivered in the Framji Cowasji Institute, Bombay, a day previous to his departure for England, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 9th February, says ;—Mr. Caine's recommendation that the present system of liquor-farming should be done away with by Government taking into their own hands the manufacture and sale of liquor is not appropriate, for in these days of financial stress it is not likely to be accepted by Government and it is wrong in principle that the State should take up commercial concerns. The best course is that the state of things prior to the ábkári enactments should be restored, as it never gave rise to any complaints from the public. Before appointing the commission recommended by Mr. Caine for the final settlement of the ábkári question, opinions of able and experienced persons should be obtained on the subject of the improvement of the present system and they should be placed before the commission. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments.]

The sentence passed by Mr. Robertson, Assistant Collector, Surat, on Mr. Clifford, and a suggestion to the Bombay High Court in the matter.

15. A correspondent of the *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 3rd February, writes :—The case of Mr. F. Clifford is not quite unknown to many of your readers, and I am sorry the way in which Mr. Robertson, Assistant Collector, Surat, has decided it will again bring this dirty affair to the foreground. It may be well to reproduce some of the incidents of the case. One Dhania Keshav, in the service of a toddy-seller at Mora in the Olpád Táluka, Surat, was unlawfully detained in custody for 24 hours and the complaint was first heard by Mr. Moore, who dismissed the case. The case then came on before the Bombay High Court, which in the exercise of its revisional powers ordered the Magistrate to inquire further into the case. At this stage the case was heard by Mr. Robertson, who

convicted Mr. Clifford under Section 342 of the Penal Code and sentenced him to pay the *heavy* fine of *four annas.* People are already oppressed with ábkári *zulum* and here is a fresh encouragement to the ábkári authorities from a tribunal of justice. I do not understand what nice considerations induced Mr. Robertson to fix the fine precisely at four annas and not at four pies. If the case was a very weak one and if there was no sufficient evidence, Mr. Clifford should have been acquitted, and then the public would have had no occasion to complain as at present. If I mistake not, it was the same Assistant Collector who inflicted heavy fines from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 and more on owners of cattle worth Rs. 10 or 12 under the "Stray Cattle Act," and when the cases came on for revision before the Bombay High Court, in many instances the fines were reduced. I trust that the Bombay High Court will again call for the record and proceedings of the case and pass an adequate sentence on the accused, which alone will satisfy the ends of justice.

16. The *Gujarát Darpan* (76), in its issue of the 3rd February, writes:— The case of Dhania *v.* Clifford should open the eyes of Government to the real situation of affairs in the mofussil. It is not the stringent ábkári rules which grind down poor people, but there are ábkári officers, who become a ceaseless source of trouble and annoyance to them. Here is an instance of an official who on the merest suspicion laid hold of a poor *coolie* and summarily executed him under lynch-law. Dhania may be a poor man in the sight of Mr. Clifford, but not in the sight of law. He was wrongfully confined for 24 hours, and he therefore asked for redress of his grievance. But he had to undergo a deal of trouble and expense before his wrong could be righted. This is the only case which has been successfully brought to the surface, but we leave to our readers to think how many of them are either hushed up or are not brought to the notice of the authorities. The sooner this mischief is arrested the better. [The *Suryá Prakásh* (85), in its issue of the 2nd February, says that the punishment of a trivial fine of 4 annas imposed upon Mr. Clifford, A'bkári Inspector, Surat, by Mr. Robertson, is not creditable to the British administration of justice, and that it remains to be seen what steps the Bombay High Court takes in the matter.]

Abolition of the Court of Assistant to the Subordinate Judge, 1st Class, at Ahmedabad, suggested.

17. The *Nyáyadarshak* (119), in its issue of the 4th February, praises Ráo Bahádur Chunilál, Subordinate Judge, 1st Class, at Ahmedabad, for his satisfactory despatch of work, says that the people of Ahmedabad are pleased with his impartial administration of justice and cool temper, that no necessity whatever now exists for the maintenance of the Court of his Assistant, and that its abolition will cause a saving of from seven to eight thousand rupees per annum and will afford great convenience to suitors and vakils, and requests the Bombay Government to attend to this suggestion.

The acquittal of Private Swift of culpable man-slaughter by the Bombay High Court.

18. In noticing the acquittal of Private Swift of the charge of committing culpable homicide at a village in the Ahmednagar District, at the last criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 6th February, says:—It has become a frequent occurrence that British soldiers or other Europeans accused of culpable homicide of Natives are acquitted by a jury of Europeans, and the case of Private Swift is of the same nature. As in other cases, Private Swift brought forward the defence that the unfortunate occurrence took place by simple accident. It is a striking point that such grave accidents should occur often in all parts of the country at the hands of Europeans, while none should take place at the hands of Natives, who, like Europeans, go on hunting excursions. The explanation is that Europeans are mischievous and arrogant and do not care for the life of a villager, who is looked upon as one of the lower animals. They soon get excited and make use of their weapons on a dispute arising between them and the villagers. This conduct of European sportsmen is encouraged to a certain extent by the ease with which they escape or receive only slight punishment at the hands of European juries for the serious offence of man-slaughter. This state of things is much to be deplored and ought to be

removed by severely punishing the offenders and by taking strict precautions against allowing British soldiers to go armed beyond camp limits. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 5th February, expresses regret that the jury did not weigh the evidence carefully, but acquitted the accused, and hopes that British soldiers will not be allowed to go on hunting excursions without proper precautions.]

Complaint against the selection of jurors, Broach Sessions Court.

19. The *Anonymous* (89), in its issue of the 3rd February, refers to the nomination of Messrs. Greaves, Wilson and four other European gentlemen as jurors, Broach Sessions Court, expresses surprise at the jurors being only Europeans, and asks whether Government have resolved to appoint Europeans alone as jurors.

Alleged unjust order issued by an Assistant Collector of the Kaira District.

20. The *Kaira Vartamán* (110), in its issue of the 6th February, says:—There have been short crops this year on account of insufficient rain, and the *rayats* are suffering from want of food. Mr. K. R. Bomanji, Assistant Collector, Kaira, has, however, issued orders that the patels of such villages of the Kapadvanj and Thásra tálukas of the Kaira District as owe arrears of land revenue should be suspended from their office and double the amount of their pay for the period of suspension should be recovered from their salaries. It is evidently not right to punish the patel because the farmers cannot or would not pay, and this injustice ought to be rectified by the Collector of the district.

Harsh rules made by the Collector of the Kolába District in the matter of land revenue remissions in that district.

21. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 3rd February, publishes a letter written by a correspondent from Roha in the Kolába District, in which the writer states from hearsay the circumstances under which alone the District Collector has authorized the village and táluka officers to recommend remissions of land revenue, and in commenting upon the instructions issued by the Collector the paper expresses its opinion that they are very harsh and all but useless, and that they are such as would lead people who were not tame like the natives of India to suck the blood off the throat of their framer.

Grievances of passengers by coasting steamers plying between Bombay and Goa.

22. The *Satyá Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 3rd February, refers to the memorial forwarded to Government by some people in Bombay about the grievances of passengers by coasting steamers plying between Bombay and Goa, approves of the suggestions made therein, and says that the grievances are of long standing and affect thousands of people, that they have remained unattended to by Messrs. Shepherd and Company although they have been frequently brought to their notice, and that therefore Government should now take a decisive action in the matter. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 7th February, says that of late instances of accidents to coasting steamers have been so numerous that Government can no longer connive at them and that it has received many complaints regarding the ill-treatment of passengers on board these steamers, and recommends the people in the Konkan to send petitions after petitions to Government until the inconveniences complained of by them are removed.]

Remarks on the conduct of Mr. Keyser, Collector of Sátára.

23. The *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 4th February, says that as at the appearance of a lion other wild beasts hide themselves through fear, so the clerks in the revenue offices in the tálukas are frightened when they hear of the approach of Mr. Keyser, Collector of Sátára, that during his last visit to Tásgaon and Islámpur he inflicted fines and gave Irish promotion to some of the clerks there, that these punishments are quite out of proportion to their offences which were very trifling, that although it is true that Mr. Keyser never carries out the threats held out by him when he loses his temper, and although he is both active and intelligent, the good effects of these qualities are a little marred by his irritable disposition, and hopes that he will remove the latter defect and make himself agreeable in every way.

Prosecution of Ráo Sáheb Sháháne, a Mámlatdár, and the Collector of Khándesh.

24. Referring to the acquittal by the Sessions Court in Khándesh of Ráo Sáheb Pralhád Krishna Sháháne, a Mámlatdár, of the charges of bribery brought against him, and to the opinion of the Sessions Judge that the case for the prosecution was a got up one, the *A'ryávart* (21), in its issue of the 3rd February, censures the conduct of the District Collector in permitting the prosecution of Mr. Sháháne on the complaint of an individual who had no reputation to lose. It adds that the Collector ought to have taken into consideration Mr. Sháháne's spotless and long service and the fact that he was once appointed on special duty in that district, before sanctioning his prosecution.

Complaints against Mr. Ingle, Huzur Deputy Collector, Kánara.

25. The *Havyak Subhodh* (143), in its issue of the 5th February, writes:— The main reason why the district of Kánara is in a backward state is that Government do not pay as much attention to it as they do to other districts. A great many unjust acts are done and hidden by the officials. We would not have minded them if they had been of rare occurrence. The officers in Kánara, like big tigers devouring every animal that comes in their way, venture to act unjustly even towards the Supreme Government. In giving contracts of the ferry boats at the villages of Divige and Manike at one and the same rate contrary to Government orders, which direct that the contract of Divige boats should be given at second-class rates and that of the Manike boats at the third-class rate, the officers did not only cause loss of income to the Government, but deceived it. The contractor of the boats was supported by the officers in his illegal levy of fares. Everybody will be astonished to see an officer of Mr. Ingle's position, who has been serving in the Kánara District for the last 25 years, going against the rules laid down by the Government in regard to the contracts of the ferry boats. This thing ought to have been brought to the notice of Government at least by Mr. Lakshman Krishna, the then Local Fund clerk, or by Ráo Sáheb Lakshman Mangesh, the Mámlatdár of Kumta. Leaving aside all the men who were concerned in this, the present acting clerk, Mr. Andru Saldana, a Christian, has been transferred. We give one more example of Mr. Ingle's not paying proper attention to his duties and thereby inflicting loss of money upon Government. Government have kept two small boats in Kánara at their own cost and have ruled that when their officers travel in those boats they should not be allowed to draw mileage allowance. Contrary to this rule Mr. Ingle passed the mileage bills preferred by the Civil Surgeon and some other officers who had travelled in the Government boats. The high officers in this district earn money unfairly when they breathe the air of this place. It will be a spot on the fame of Government if they let such things remain as they are. Mr. Ingle had finished his term of service entitling him to pension two years ago, but he has been getting extension every year through the recommendation of the Collector. Government have never shown such partiality to any other officer in this presidency. He has been allowed to remain in one and the same district for 25 years. We have also heard that Mr. Ingle, who is a dear friend of a Secretary to Government, is trying to remain in the service for some time more in the same post. Though he is an experienced and intelligent officer, still his old age has changed his disposition. If he be allowed to continue in the service, people will think that Government are doing an overt act of injustice.

Injustice done to Mr. Kále, Deputy Accountant, Dhárwár, by the Commissioner, S. D.

26. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (27), in its issue of the 7th February, says that great injustice has been done to the claims of Mr. Dinkar Govind Kále, Deputy Accountant, Dhárwár, in giving the place of Head Accountant at Ratnágiri to Mr. Fulmandikar, Deputy Accountant at Sholápur, who was in receipt of less salary than Mr. Kále, has served under the latter when he was Acting Head Accountant at Sholápur, and has not like Mr. Kále passed the Lower Standard Examination. If these places, the paper adds, are to be conferred on one's favourites in disregard of the claims of others, it is better that the rules laid down by Government on the subject should be cancelled so that

newspapers may not have any ground to complain. The present Commissioner, S. D., is a considerate man and so it is not desirable to strongly criticise his conduct in one or two instances.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Extension of the English Factory Act to India strongly disapproved.

27. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 3rd February, writes:—The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, as appears from the published report of their meeting held this week, had no very big questions last year to occupy them. But their committee can claim to have done a large amount of useful work in connection with various questions of mercantile importance. The remarks of the chairman on the selfish agitation started in Lancashire, with the object of hampering the cotton industry of Bombay, was the special occasion which drew from Mr. Cotton the compliment that the Bombay Chamber was free from the weakness, to be noticed in some similar bodies elsewhere, of taking a narrow and selfish view of questions affecting their own interests. Mr. Adam repeats what has been already said in these columns that the transparent hypocrisy of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce cannot impose upon the Government. It was, however, none the less necessary on the part of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association to have mercilessly exposed the motives underlying that movement. We hope that Manchester merchants will, for very shame, desist from playing the *rôle* of philanthropists, especially as they must have seen, as business men, that the mask can scarcely deceive even the most credulous. According to Mr. Cotton, Lancashire has more or less an imaginary grievance, so far as our trade with China is concerned. The Bombay importers of Manchester goods, on the other hand, are the real sufferers, because the article is supplied to the country by the mills on the spot. It is therefore all the more creditable to the Bombay Chamber that the personal interests of some of its members are not allowed to blind their sense of justice. We have said that the action of the mill-owners of Bombay was not a waste of energy on their part, for we cannot say what pressure Lancashire might yet succeed in bringing to bear on one or the other of the great political parties in England. Lord Cross declared in a speech at Oldham that he expected that an alteration would shortly be made in the Factory Acts in India. There is no reason why the Secretary of State for India should have gone to the great manufacturing town to give that assurance. If the announcement is intended as a tiding of joy for the British manufacturers, it bodes no good to the cotton industry of India. We do need factory legislation, but certainly not on the lines indicated by Manchester. We want to encourage and protect the industry, and not to hamper and cripple it. Manchester is, indeed, extremely kind to our work-people, but it is a kindness that kills. [A few other papers take the same view as regards the expected alteration in the Indian Factory Acts to which Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, alluded in his recent speech at Oldham. The *Gujarát Mitră* (79), in its issue of the 3rd February, remarks that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne should strenuously oppose the expected alteration in the Indian Factory Acts in case it be likely to kill the Indian mill industry, and that His Excellency should bring the Secretary of State for India to his senses even if he have to resign the Viceroyalty of India in so doing, and requests Lord Cross to abstain from the work. The *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 3rd February, observes that the effort made by Manchester in this matter is selfish, and that it is a great blemish in the Indian Government that Manchester should have the power to have Indian laws altered and that India should quietly keep looking on, asks where the so-called honesty of the British Government, which is falsely praised in Indian histories issued by them, has gone, and adds that though Native youths may perhaps be deceived by this false praise, grown up Natives will not be so deceived, and that the Secretary of State for India should well bear in mind that he is incurring great reproach in yielding to the wishes of the people of Manchester and thereby ruining the Indian mill industry.]

Metal Tokens Act approved.

28. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 4th February, expresses approval of the enactment of the Metal Tokens Bill, observing that the evil caused by permitting the

circulation of old coins is not so serious as to be put a stop to at once at the sacrifices alluded to at the discussion of the Bill in the Viceregal Council, and that the Government of India have done well in taking the middle course of curing the evil gradually by passing a law to that effect.

Comments on the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill.

29. The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 5th February, says that the proposed Bombay Village Sanitation Bill is a very important measure, but does not approve of the appointment of committees by officers to look to the sanitation of villages, and observes that the committees should be formed after the *panchâyat* system, as otherwise they might injure the cause of local self-government and become a source of annoyance to the villagers.

PART III.—*Education.*

The Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and the present educational policy of the Bombay Government.

30. The following is an extract, paragraph 4, of the address presented by the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha to the Honourable W. S. Caine, M. P., published in the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 3rd February:—The changes which the Government of India have recently recommended to Local Governments with regard to higher and secondary education have filled the public mind with great uneasiness. The educational policy on which the Bombay Government in particular have recently embarked has exercised the public of this presidency to a most acute degree. The Government of Bombay contemplate the raising of the already high rates of fees in high schools and colleges all over. The result will be to make higher and secondary education an article of luxury, available only to the rich few. Already the Government have thrown a large share of the burden of the expenditure on primary education on municipalities, and if they now throw the responsibility of giving secondary and higher education off their shoulders, they would be practically contributing almost nothing to the education of the people. The result of such a disastrous policy can be easily foreseen. The educated Natives of this country are the staunchest supporters of British rule, because they appreciate its blessings best. If then the educating forces in the country are crippled, serious mischief would ensue to the Empire. The best interests of England and India alike, therefore, demand that the expenditure of Government on education, if not increased, should remain at least what it is. The best course in our opinion to secure this would be a resolution carried in the two Houses of the British Parliament that a fixed percentage of the revenues of India should be spent on the education of the people. The hands of the Indian Government will thus be tied, and it will then be impossible for them to think of cutting down the educational grant and a grave national danger will thus be averted.

Comments on the present educational policy of the Bombay Government.

31. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 4th February, quotes the resolution of the Bombay Government, dated 19th January last, in reply to the representations of the people of Ahmednagar against the proposed abolition of the Nagar High School, and says:—It is a pity that the policy of the Government should change with every fresh gale, and that a question which has been acutely exercising the public mind for a considerably long time should not be definitely decided one way or the other. We are quite sure that Government does not understand its own mind on the subject. On no other hypothesis is it possible to explain all this vacillation, which is now exciting so much disgust in the public mind. For example, the resolution says that it is not the policy of Government to throw the expenses of higher education on municipal funds. If so, what did the Government mean by calling upon the municipalities of all important district towns, only a short time ago, to contribute towards making with the fee-receipts two-thirds of the total expenditure on the high schools within their several jurisdictions? Then again, about a month ago, His Excellency Lord Reay assured the people of the presidency, while speaking at Kárwár, that there was no intention on the part of Government of closing Ahmednagar and Ratnágiri high schools as Government institutions. The resolution, however, tells us that Ahmednagar is a centre of less importance;

therefore Government would maintain the high school there as its own institution, if the inhabitants of that place are willing to make efforts to enable Government to make up the deficiency in school receipts. If the people show no disposition in this direction by the 15th instant, Government will negotiate for the transfer of the high school to a local educational body. How Lord Reay can find it in his heart to reconcile these two positions we do not know. An eminent educationist as he is, we are constrained to say his Government is pursuing a most disastrous educational policy,—its bad nature made worse by the spirit of vacillation and timidity which is being betrayed at every turn. It is said that the fees of the Poona High School are to be raised to Rs. 6 per boy. It is unnecessary to say that this will have almost the practical effect of closing it. It is also unnecessary for us to say that when the policy stated in the resolution is carried out, the greatest blow will be given to the progress of the people of this presidency, and the interests of the Empire will receive a rude shock. But if it is unfortunate that the Government policy is drifting in a deplorable direction, doubly unfortunate it is that our people should tamely accept as inevitable whatever the Government, in its blindness, is deciding on. This is indeed one of those occasions when the whole presidency ought to be "swept" by an agitation, determined and fearless. Every town and every village ought to ring with a denunciation of the proposed educational policy of the Government and most numerously signed protests ought to go up to the Local and the Supreme Governments. If the agitation becomes as strong as it ought to, we venture to think that Government will give up the proposed unfortunate policy. He who will take upon himself the task of organizing such an agitation will surely render a lasting service to the people of this presidency. But the disheartening question rises to the lips—"Where are we to look for a man worthy of the task?"

32. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 3rd February, also disapproves of the present educational policy of the Bombay Government as being unworthy, and says that in discouraging secondary education the Government is actuated by economy and a desire of checking the progressive spirit of the people manifested in the establishment of a National Congress and similar other institutions, and that the descendants of those brave A'ryans who spread their fame to the utmost limits of India and established their empire in that vast continent will not fail in course of time to spread education throughout the country. Ignorance is not so conducive, adds the paper, to the peace of the country as knowledge is, and it is the duty of the leaders of society to shake off their lethargy and to exert themselves for the enlightenment of their people without depending for it upon Government, but standing upon their own legs.

33. The *Jagadádarsh* (34), in its issue of the 3rd February, entirely disapproves of the recent resolution issued by the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter of the high schools in the Bombay Presidency, considers it unworthy of a civilized Government like the British, and particularly of a Government headed by a reputed educationist like His Excellency Lord Reay, expresses distrust in the word of Government as the resolution in question has come so soon after the disavowal of a desire to abolish the high schools at Ahmednagar and Ratnágiri declared by His Excellency the Governor in his public speech at Kárwár, and suggests to the people of Ahmednagar the advisability of making an appeal on the subject of their high school to His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, who at the last Convocation of the Calcutta University said that the cause of education would not suffer during his tenure of office as Viceroy of India.

34. Writing on the same subject, the *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 5th February, says:—God knows how much burden Government intend to throw upon the people. His Excellency Lord Reay recently said that municipalities would not be asked to pay any share of the expenditure on high schools. Government need not boast of this declaration; for, they are already aware that the municipalities find it very difficult to defray the expenses of primary education. We should have considered it a favour if Government had said that not only the municipalities, but even the people, will not have to bear any burden of the expenditure on high schools. But considering their policy with regard to the Ahmednagar High School they do not seem to be so liberal. Mere

disapproval of the present educational policy of Government is of no use. The people should hold an educational conference and decide whether they should or should not prepare themselves to assist Government in the matter.

35. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 3rd February, says that from their present attitude of stinginess towards their own high schools it appears that Government intend discontinuing grants-in-aid to private English schools, and advises the proprietors of the New English School, Poona, to extend the sphere of their usefulness by establishing an educational department of their own throughout the Bombay Presidency in accordance with the object of the late Vishnu Krishna Shástri, the founder of that school.

Disapproval of the proposed increase in fees in the high schools in Sind.

36. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 30th January, writes:—Unjustifiable as the policy of raising school-fees is in respect to the presidency proper, it is more so in regard to Sind, than which no part of the presidency is more backward in all things, including matters educational. Within the last six years fees have been nearly doubled, and the present deplorable state of the Hyderabad High School, for instance, shows what fruits the Government policy is already bearing. About three years back, when the fees were raised in that school, the number of scholars steadily decreased and we thought that the educational authorities would see the mistake of their policy, and by reversing the order enhancing the fees repair the incalculable mischief that had been done to the cause of education. Instead of openly closing the schools as it was at first threatened, Government perhaps thought it wise to adopt a policy which must inevitably result in the utter depopulation of the schools,—a consummation which we are constrained to surmise Government ultimately wish to bring about. No economy can be effected in the Educational Department without doing some mischief, but as retrenchment must be effected, we think that it should be done by reducing the pay of head-masters rather than by raising the fees. The head-master of the Shikárpur High School, where the number of scholars has been fixed at about 330,—considerably larger than in the Hyderabad High School,—gets only Rs. 200 per mensem, and we do not think that if the Hyderabad pay is also brought down to that level, anybody will have a reasonable grievance against the Government. Another item of expenditure where Government may well effect economy is the contingent expenses of the several schools. Compared to the evil that must be wrought by the raising of fees, these reductions will be productive of little harm.

Complaint regarding the prevalence of mismanagement in the Rájkumár College, Rájkot.

37. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 5th February, complains of the prevalence of mismanagement in the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, of Mr. Macnaghten, the Principal of the College, having made the students under him to contribute towards the cost of a golden chain of the value of about Rs. 450 presented by him to Miss Hancock on the occasion of her marriage with Mr. Salmon, of the Principal and the Vice-Principal, Mr. Tarkhad, having spent their vacation holidays in some of the Native States that had their Princes studying in the College and of the want of rules for its management, points out the necessity for a change in the members composing the committee of supervision and of the powers enjoyed by the Principal in regard to the detention of students and the permission to them to leave the institution, and remarks that the College staff is inefficient and that until Messrs. Macnaghten and Tarkhad are transferred from it no solid good can result.

The Bombay University and the alleged grounds for suspicions about the management of its affairs.

38. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 4th February, says:—Both of the candidates declared in the last Tuesday's *Bombay Government Gazette* to have passed the First B.A. Examination of the Bombay University belong to the Free Church College. The question asked by the people in this respect is, if the meeting of the examiners was dissolved long ago, by whom were these two candidates declared to have passed the examination? Were the papers of these two

candidates alone re-examined? And if so, why were they re-examined and why were not those of others also re-examined? It is much to be regretted that such things should give ground for many suspicions. In order to avoid all this we suggest that candidates should be shown their answer papers on payment of a small fee. This will keep a check on the examiners and remove the impression on the public mind that University affairs are mismanaged. The arrangements should be such that the people will never think that the Bombay University examinations are so many lotteries, that everything depends on luck, and that intrigues play an important part in them.

The abolition of the oral in the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University disapproved.

39. The same newspaper writes:—The abolition of the English oral in the Matriculation Examination is an event which we cannot look upon without the greatest misgivings. We are conscious of the evils of the divergence of standards of different examiners and the inconvenience and expense to the candidates as well as to the University which the oral examination of so large a number as now presents itself at the Matriculation involves. But with all due deference to the superior wisdom of the Senate, we think that the removal of the oral will greatly impair the efficiency of the examination. It was the only effective opportunity of bringing the candidate into personal contact with the examiner, and of testing his English pronunciations and reading, his presence of mind and his general smartness. The oral examination is some guarantee against fraud of one candidate personating another. In our opinion it should not be dispensed with unless some other mode of bringing the candidates and examiners face to face could be substituted.

Moral education to school-going children and the step taken by the head-master of one of the high schools in Sind.

40. A correspondent, writing to the *Phœnix* (3) in its issue of the 2nd February, says:—Very recently the head-master of one of the high schools in Sind has with the best of intentions, no doubt, thought it desirable to give moral teaching to his pupils and has been unfortunately unable to find any suitable books for the purpose except the Mission school series. These are admirable in themselves, but they contain, as they needs must, lessons on Christianity and other religions. They teach that Christianity is the only religion suited for mankind and that Hinduism and Mahomedanism ought to be rejected by every man wishing for salvation. The latter two religions are condemned in very strong language, while the former is held up as the only religion sanctioned by God. When these books were first introduced into a particular school, signs of discontent began to show themselves. I, however, thought that the good sense of the head-master, who shall be nameless for the present, would suggest to him the necessity for omitting in the course of his teaching the books at least such lessons or portions of them as inculcate Christianity and condemn other religions. But experience shows that I was mistaken.

Want of feeding schools to the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay.

41. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 4th February, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay paid a handsome compliment to Father Page of the St. Peter's Schools, Bombay, and his colleagues. He described the progress of the schools as one of leaps and bounds and claimed for Government a no small share of liberality in the increasing grants year after year. In reference to Father Page's regret at the ill success of the schools at the Matriculation and his promise "to aim higher in order to do better," Lord Reay's advice is to aim differently and prepare pupils for the University School Final Examination. In reference to the need of a technical branch to the schools, he advised the school managers to avail themselves of the facilities of the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay. The Institute, it is to be noted, has already out-grown its capacities. We know of students who have been refused admittance for want of accommodation. To refer every aspirant for technical education to the Institute is an idle makeshift. Either the Institute must be strengthened or some branch schools opened as feeders, making the Institute a superior collegiate institution. At the very opening of the Institute the Committee found the number of appli-

cants for admission in excess of the provision they had at their command,—a fact which shows that there is a real demand for technical education. Lord Reay is not a little responsible for stimulating this demand, as His Lordship has been constantly preaching on the benefits of that education. It will behove His Lordship, therefore, to make an adequate provision for satisfying that demand. Unless the Educational Department takes up the matter and starts schools all over the presidency, the demand can scarcely be satisfied.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Remarks on the alleged buying and selling of votes at the last general elections in Bombay.

42. A correspondent of the *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 3rd February, writes:—What do you say as to the desirability of having here a bribery and corruption Bill, somewhat on the lines of the measure enacted by Parliament to control the elections in Great Britain? The time is certainly not yet ripe for it, but if what I have heard from reliable sources about the buying and selling of votes at the last municipal elections in Bombay be true, a day may yet come for the introduction of such a Bill in our Legislative Council. A Hindu elector came to my informant at one of the polling booths—I will not particularize the ward—and offered to sell his last remaining vote for Rs. 5. I have heard that one or two candidates were not deterred by the scruples of conscience from purchasing votes. I think that it is the duty of all honest men to see that the evil is nipped in the bud; otherwise the Government will have recourse to legislation, which will not redound to the credit of local self-government in Bombay.

PART V.—*Native States.*

Remarks on the state of affairs in the Indore State.

43. The *Vártáhar* (19), in its issue of the 3rd February, refers to the dispute existing between His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and his aged mother about the latter's private property, to the suit filed by a merchant in Poona against one of the servants of His Highness for the recovery of some ornaments which he had taken for His Highness' selection and to the theft of jewellery from His Highness' palace at Indore by one Atmárám Anant, who has implicated some Darbár officials in the committal of the theft in his deposition before the Railway Police officer by whom he was arrested, and observes that from the above facts and from the conduct of His Highness no one can say that the state of affairs in the Indore State is statisfactory, and recommends the Mahárája to improve it before it is too late to do so.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
20th February 1889.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 16th February 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	500
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	275
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
44	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	...
55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
56	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
61	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
64	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
69	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
70	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
73	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
75	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
76	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
77	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
78	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
81	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
103	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,431
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	375
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	...
117	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	750

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—			
118	The Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	400
119	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
120	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
121	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
122	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
125	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
134	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
135	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
136	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
138	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
140	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
147	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
148	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
149	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	400
150	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
151	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
156	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
157	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
158	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
161	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
162	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
163	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
164	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The present situation of India and its similarity with that of Ireland.

1. A London correspondent of the *Gujarát Gazette* (77), in its issue of the 14th February, writes:—I desire to clear up some misconception which seems to prevail in India with some minds, carried away either by views of extreme loyalty or misled by selfishness or stupidity. A few Indian newspapers, absorbed in intense egotism, flatter themselves with making out a position that the present Indian situation has no similarity with the Irish one. If the English patronage in Ireland has sapped the vitality of that country, the very same patronage in India produces the very same effects in no less remarkable a degree. The case is rather stronger with India. Her wrongs in this direction far outweigh Ireland's; India with her dullness of intellect is unable to cope with the grasping demands of the sons of England, which Ireland has to a great extent succeeded in repelling, subduing and reducing with her more enlightened claims. But officialism and its arrogance, and unrestricted patronage are the natural and probable incidents of all foreign rule; and so long as that foreign-rule is not converted into or assimilated to Home Rule, the grievance must remain unredressed and foreign rule abused. If Ireland succeeds in getting Home Rule, we shall succeed in getting one like it, one conducted on its lines as much as possible, one which combines the neutrality of a foreign rule with the economy of Home Rule. Here then there is a sisterhood between Ireland and India. There is a oneness in their aspirations. It is not for nothing that the Honourable Dádábhái Navroji poses as a Home Ruler for Ireland. It is because he knows, sees, and feels, but abstains from proclaiming wisely or unwisely, the homogeneity of the claims of both countries. He has pointed out boldly and like a true patriot, as he is, that no Government in India, however benevolent it may be, can be good so long as it is not conducted on the lines of native rule. What does this mean? By the life of me! I see no distinction between Home Rule and native rule. Home Rule need not be a rule by Parliaments. It is identical with native rule. If the Honourable gentleman has the happy prevision of a Home Rule for India in a not very distant future, but with his studied sagacity refrains from holding it out as a present remedy for Indian grievances, it is because he is afraid of frightening some of India's best friends into turning their backs upon the miserable poverty-ridden country, because he fancies that the demand for Home Rule which he calls native rule might throw the sensitive Anglo-Indians into hysterics which are likely to outlast their wisdom, and because he fancies the hysterics might do his beloved country irreparable harm which he wishes to spare her at all hazards. I hope I have sufficiently shown that both India and Ireland have been afflicted with the same desire which necessitates a similar remedy for its extermination. When Mr. O'Brien or any one of his Irish colleagues calls upon India to make common cause with Ireland, and the newspaper writers of India repudiate his advocacy, we can understand that the Irishman with his exaggerated advocacy is more right than his clients who disown him because they are suffering from the fatal indisposition known to politicians as moral timidity, or that they are actuated by motives of self-aggrandizement at the expense of the nation; or that they little know the history of the country about which they affect to write with apparent sincerity or that they are victims to selfishness, timidity, ignorance, and stupidity all combined. On no other ground can I understand the position of those who extol the Honourable Dádábhái Navroji, while they abuse and scoff at a patriot whose patriotism is beyond all praise and whose intelligence is immensely ahead of the intelligence of some of the native journalists who are not worth the sole of his boots.

India's wailings about her alleged ill-treatment by her British masters.

2. The *Kâthiáwádi* (81), in its issue of the 12th February, writes:—India weeps! There are many to wipe off her tears, but there is not one in a thousand to sincerely support and help her. This is India's misfortune. Twenty-five *krors* of her unfortunate and destitute children weep day and night for a piece of bread, but Britons intoxicated with the pride of riches, learning, &c., pay no heed to it and turn a deaf ear to it. This is India's misfortune. India weeps and *krors* of her weak and meek children most helplessly

entreat Britannia's sons for mercy, but these hard-hearted men do not show it to them. This is India's misfortune. Injustice is done to her ignorant children, the innocent are found guilty, while the guilty are let off through influence, and great distinction is observed between black and white skin. Can anything be more unfortunate for India? Injustice is done in broad day-light to India and to her dear and innocent children. European huntsmen kill several innocent Indians like dogs, and the modesty of their wives and daughters is outraged in numerous ways, but nothing is done to stop it. The British authorities are blind though they have eyes. Favouritism and influence are rampant. This is India's misfortune. Hind, how much shall we mourn for you? Our heart breaks, we are pained at heart and die without cause! Alas!

Want of unity among the people of India.

3. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 10th February, says that India is under a foreign rule and has been reduced to poverty not because the people have no courage or intelligence but because there is no unity among them, that a reference to history will show that under the leadership of Shiváji the illiterate Mávlás performed great exploits and overthrew the Moghal empire simply by the force of unity, and that it is therefore necessary for the people of India to regain the unity which once existed among them and for want of which the native rulers have lost their kingdoms and have had to wander all over the country.

The Indian National Congress and the attempts of Europeans in India to obstruct its growth.

4. The *Vengurla Vritt* (65), in its issue of the 7th February, says that the Europeans in India being afraid of the increasing power of the Indian National Congress privately determined to obstruct its growth, and with a view to strike at the root of that political body, circulars were issued recommending the abolition of the Government high schools or the raising of the fees in them. The opponents of the Congress, the paper continues, are well aware of the political spirit which has been awakened in the minds of the people of India, and if they at all desire to turn it to good account, they should abandon their policy of withholding education from the people and should bear in mind that truth will always triumph.

Sanction alleged to have been given by the Secretary of State for India for payment of the costs incurred by Mr. Wilson in the Cambay case.

5. In alluding to a report that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the payment of the costs incurred by Mr. Wilson in defending himself against the accusations preferred against him in the Cambay case, the *Bombay Samáchar* (92), in its issue of the 14th February, says:—The public was surprized at the exculpation of Mr. Wilson by Lord Cross, and is amazed to see that Mr. Wilson is to be presented with nine thousand rupees as costs of his defence. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the amount under the impression that Mr. Wilson being innocent and injured, ought not to be made to bear the costs of his defence. But why should the Indian treasury bear the burden? The proper course for Mr. Wilson would have been to take legal steps against his prosecutor for the recovery of the costs.

Reported finding of the Crawford Commission in favour of the accused in regard to the charges of corruption.

6. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 11th February, writes:—It is difficult to say how far the public must believe the various reports which have been afloat as to the report of the Crawford Commission. It is said, on what is alleged to be reliable authority, that the Commission has acquitted Mr. Crawford of all the charges of bribery and found him guilty on some of the charges of improper borrowing within his jurisdiction. Another report goes to the effect that the Commission has not honourably acquitted Mr. Crawford of the charges of corruption but simply held that the evidence was not conclusive enough to justify a verdict of guilty. A third report is that only one of the Commissioners is for acquitting Mr. Crawford of corruption while the other two find him guilty. Nothing definite and reliable can be known until the report is given out. The Government of Bombay are now considering the report of the Commissioners, and since the Act under which the Commission was appointed gives the Government the right to have their say on the points which the Commission had to enquire into

and to consider, it is not easy to see with what reason any one can demand as a matter of right that the Commissioners' report should instantly be made public and that a copy of it should be given to Mr. Crawford. The Government of Bombay have had many hard things said of them by certain writers in the press for the attempt they have made to enquire into what was alleged to be a grave scandal. It seems to us that the Government will not fear to discharge conscientiously the duty they have courageously undertaken in the matter. His Excellency Lord Reay has moved with a courage which reflects the highest credit on him, and whatever may be the result of the enquiry, we have no doubt that the future historian of the British administration in this Presidency will not be slow to compliment him for the manner in which he is trying to purify the administration and to make it worthy of the Government which Providence has sent to rule over this country.

7. Referring to the conclusions reported to have been arrived at by the Crawford Commission, the *Shri Shiváji* (61) of the 8th February says :—Many people are surprised to see that Government should have spent a great deal of money and dug out this mouse from a mountain, but those who know how matters are adjudicated under the British Government will find in this result nothing surprising, as they had anticipated this result of the enquiry by the Commission. [The *Satyă Shodhak* (58) of the 10th February thinks that if, as is reported, the Crawford Commission consider the case against Mr. Arthur Crawford to be the outcome of a Brahman conspiracy, it must be said to have given an undue scope to its fancy and that in order to prevent such rumours Government should at once publish the report of the Commission. The *Indu Prakásh* (12) of the 11th February says that by maintaining the theory of a Brahman conspiracy, the Commission has betrayed its meanness and ignorance of human nature. The *Bakul* (22) of the 10th February remarks :—Many people in Ratnágiri who are the friends and admirers of Mr. Crawford will naturally be glad to hear of his acquittal by the Commission. Whether he be corrupt or not corrupt, he has obliged many natives and has always been particularly kind to the people of Ratnágiri who will not forget him for many years to come. So long as the people do not believe that Mr. Crawford is the only corrupt man in the world and that the others are spotless like washed rice, and so long as they suspect that the case against Mr. Crawford has been started by some designing people to take revenge upon him, those who respect him will undoubtedly continue to side with him. If the action taken against Mr. Crawford be not malicious, how is it that his alleged corrupt practices, extending over ten or twenty years, remained undetected so long? In regard to his indebtedness, it has long been known, and the Governors of Bombay for the last fifteen years and their Councillors come in for a share of the culpability in the matter. The subject remained hidden as long as it was connived at by high officers, and as soon as it came to the notice of an independent man like His Excellency Lord Reay, it came to light, and that too owing to the hatred of some officers towards Mr. Crawford. Such is public opinion. If Lord Reay disposes of the mattter as disinterestedly as he has taken it in hand, many people will be freed from their vices. The *Pratod* (52) of the 11th February says :—We had already prophesied that the Crawford case would end as it has done at the hands of the Commission. Some people believe that British justice is weighed out by an accurate scale, but it must be remembered that such is not the case where a white man is concerned. It is even feared that perhaps Mr. Crawford may come out as a Governor. Justice and injustice are shams and the only truth is that might is right. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49) of the 10th February thanks the Crawford Commission for disposing of the case before it just as the people thought it would do and asks why Government should have wasted four *lákhs* of rupees if the case was to end as it has done. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 14th February, considers the conclusions said to have been arrived at by the Crawford Commission in regard to the charges of corruption against Mr. Crawford to be the only conclusions that could legally and impartially be come to on the evidence produced in the case and censures those native newspapers which make unfavourable comments on the Commissioners as being prejudiced and blinded against Mr. Crawford. His Excellency Lord Reay may have good motives, adds the paper, in the action he has taken in this case, but

certainly he has not shown sound judgment and good common sense in connection with it.]

8. The *Surya Prakásh* (85), in its issue of the 9th February, says that the public press had from the very beginning opined that the charge of bribery and corruption brought against such a high officer as Mr. Crawford was very serious and one which could not be believed as true, and that there is nothing surprising if the Commission has acquitted him on that head, as reported. The paper hopes that the Bombay Government will speedily correspond with the Secretary of State for India and that they will not keep Mr. Crawford in suspense for a long time about the decision in his case. [The *Anonymous* (89), in its issue of the 10th February, remarks that if the rumour regarding Mr. Crawford's acquittal by the Commission on the charge of corruption and bribery be true, the Commission has done nothing but plundered the poor Indian treasury in vain, that the Indian public has great experience of Commissions of Inquiry and that the Crawford Commission will be a new addition to it. The *Hindusthán* (107), in its issue of the 10th February, says that if Mr. Crawford has really been acquitted of corruption and bribery, the result of the Commission is like catching a rat after digging a hill. The *Broach Mitră* (93), in its issue of the 13th February, makes the same remark, asks what necessity there was for spending *lákhs* of rupees on the Commission, thinks that it was perhaps done to show to the people the purity of British justice, and adds that such a result of the Crawford case will enable avaricious Government officers to carry on their nefarious work openly. The *Gujarát Darpan* (76), in its issue of the 14th February, points out the necessity for publishing the report submitted by the Crawford Commission to Government and requests the Secretary of State for India to do so. It strongly disapproves of the recent writings of the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* and of the *St. James's Gazette* in connection with the Crawford case and remarks that the conduct of those persons who publish such humbugs is censurable. The *Surat Akhbár* (84), in its issue of the 11th February, remarks that the boldness shown by the Bombay Government in taking up the Crawford case is praiseworthy, that Government cannot be blamed whether Mr. Crawford be or be not acquitted, that the Bombay University ought to deprive those graduate Mámlatdárs, who have criminated themselves, of the degrees they hold, and that Government should deprive them of their appointments.]

Comments on the writings of the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* and of the *St. James's Gazette*.

9. The *Arunodayă* (20), in its issue of the 10th February, says:—The writings of the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* and of the *St. James's Gazette* are very painful and exasperating. The few native Magistrates who gave bribe to Mr. Crawford gave it not voluntarily but under compulsion. This might be called extortion rather than bribery. There are no signs of the public confidence in native Magistrates in general having been shaken in any degree by a few of them having given bribe to Mr. Crawford, and there is no necessity for a special Commission. It is natural for low-minded Englishmen to condemn His Excellency the Governor for bringing charges of bribery against a high English officer like Mr. Crawford. But the natives consider the Governor highly esteemable. The article in the *St. James's Gazette* causes the blood to boil and leads one to desire that a native Magistrate of the Bombay Presidency may go to England and holding the editor by the beard ask him whether all native Magistrates in the Bombay Presidency can be said to be corrupt simply because a few of them gave bribe to Mr. Crawford under compulsion, whether it will do to call all the covenanted British officers in the Bombay Presidency corrupt, because the corruption of Mr. Crawford is completely proved in the sight of the general public notwithstanding any conclusion that may be arrived at by the Commission or any decision that may be passed thereon by the Secretary of State for India who acquitted that Wilson of very low character, and whether it is right to judge of the newspaper writers in England like the editor of the *St. James's Gazette* by the standard of morality of their fellow countrymen in the Bombay Presidency and may kick him violently if his reply is in the negative, as it must be.

10. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 10th February, writes:—The conduct of some of the English papers in India and in England towards the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter of the Crawford Commission and its attendant circumstances reminds one of a common vernacular saw, the purport of which is that while the offender is let off, the innocent is punished. The report of the Commission is not yet published and therefore no comments on its decision can be made; but there can, we believe, be no objection to take the emphatic admissions of the accused himself as true and the rumour published by the local English press is that the Commission has held them to be so. Now what are the facts the Commissioners declare? Why these: that Mr. Crawford, an officer holding a post of great trust and responsibility, was notoriously indebted, that he recklessly borrowed from people within his jurisdiction, that his condition was known to Sir J. Fergusson, the late Governor, who sanctioned his deed of composition with his creditors, &c! And in the face of these declarations of the accused himself we have movers of English opinion in India and in England charging the whole native subordinate magistracy with corruption and Lord Reay and his Council with lending countenance and support to this corrupt magistracy. And some of our own "patriotic" friends in Poona putting forth a wretched shopkeeper as a 'disinterested' lover of abstract justice and equity have been playing into the hands of similar enemies of good government in this unhappy country. Truth and common sense must make it clear to any man that if any administration connived at allegations of corruption or violation of public morality, it was that of Sir James Fergusson. If any one has boldly and courageously faced the evil it is Lord Reay and his colleagues. The native community for years past was scandalized by reports of Mr. Crawford's misconduct and the formal information of his indebtedness placed before the late Governor ought to have led to an inquiry as to his right to continue in the service, one of the chief conditions of the covenant of which he had violated. But instead of that he was allowed to compound matters and was placed in charge of high trusts and vested with vast powers over large interests. Had the ex-Governor acted as he should have done, the present trouble would never have arisen. Every friend of the British administration in India is, therefore, bound to remove difficulties in the path of Lord Reay and his Council instead of adding to them. Natives of India, whatever their other defects—and we are not of those who think it beneficial to whitewash them—are keen in their perception and we, therefore, call upon all manipulators of English opinion, whether here or in England, to be very circumspect in their discussion of this question and to guard against confounding the right with the wrong, or else they will exercise a very prejudicial influence on Indian opinion and the Indian press. We yield to no one in our detestation of officials who receive or give bribe and we shall insist, so far as lies in our humble power, on the removal of every one of such officers from the service; but it is clear that this desire is rendered difficult of accomplishment by conduct calculated to embarrass and bespatter with dirt the very Government that is honestly trying to make for righteousness. We appeal to papers like the *Bombay Gazette* which without losing sympathy for the accused have retained their love of justice and fair-play and their allegiance to the cause of the purity of the administration and we trust that English opinion, on which we rely for much good, will not disappoint us at this crisis or show to the Indian that where the interests of one of the race of its exponents are concerned, they are no better than the caste-ridden Indian himself, but are ready to wink at any means which secure their private ends even despite the public wrong they may entail.

11. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 11th February, writes:—The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* has proved himself to be so inaccurate and misleading a reporter of Indian news, especially where native interests are concerned, that we are not surprised at the attempt which he is making to discredit Lord Reay's action in regard to Mr. Crawford. During the week the public in India has been informed that both the London *Times* and the *St. James's Gazette* have "startling" leaders, denouncing Lord Reay's refusal to remove from office the Magistrates who have admitted having paid bribes to Mr. Crawford and the occasion is said to be utilized by the latter of the two papers for the purpose of denouncing the native magistracy in general. These English newspapers will talk glibly about the necessity for leaving the

settlement of Indian questions to Indian administrators on the ground that as responsible officials present on the spot they alone are best acquainted with those questions; and yet in the present instance we find them departing from their own teachings and presuming to sit in judgment on a question of which they have heard only one side and that too from a writer of doubtful accuracy and pronounced prejudices such as the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* has proved to be. It seems to us that if there is any vitality in our political associations, and if they wish to prove worthy of the trust which is reposed in them by the native public, they should all rally round Lord Reay's Government at this moment when unfair tactics are being used for the purpose of placing that Government in a false position merely because it has risen equal to the occasion and is striving to show that the British Government will not tolerate even the suspicion of corruption to pollute it. Lord Reay's Government, we take it, is as anxious as the London *Times* that the administration should be rid of corrupt officials, but those who ask that Government to remove from office at once the Magistrates who have on their own statements bought their offices forget that the Magistrates have to be heard in their defence and the question has yet to be enquired into as to how and under what circumstances they had to buy their offices. That question can fully and fairly be considered only when the final verdict on Mr. Crawford's case has been delivered; but to ask the Government to decide the question now seems to us on the face of it absurd. It is now quite apparent that there is a party which is striving hard to discredit the Government of Bombay for the courage with which it has moved in the matter. It is also clear on the other hand that had that Government not moved, it would have proved itself unworthy of the high principles on which the British rule in India is founded. Having regard to all this we think that it is the duty of our political Associations to be ready to support the Government when attempts are being made to assail it from quarters known to be partial and prejudiced.

12. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 10th February, writes:—So it is going to be all over with the Government and the public of Bombay. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* and some others agree with that enlightened critic in condemning His Excellency the Governor in Council and denouncing the native judicial service as corrupt. What hope can there be now for the Government and the people? Seriously, does it not seem as if a conspiracy was being hatched between Calcutta and London against Lord Reay's Government, and His Excellency and His Councillors were being charged with conniving at or encouraging the very scandal and wrong which they had tried manfully to face and to remove. They have had a veritable Augean stable to cleanse, and yet they are accused of being indifferent to the evil, if not inclined to countenance it! For obvious reasons we cannot be more explicit just now, but we beg to warn all exponents of Anglo-Indian and English opinion to beware of how they act at the present crisis, for a crisis it morally and practically is; or else the said exponents will exercise a disastrous influence on the much-abused Native Press of India, which cannot help being demoralized by such a spectacle. As to conspiracy in Bombay or in Poona, if there was a rumour of any, its object, it ought to be clear by this time, was to burke and thwart enquiry into the alleged corruption, and to fabricate charges of corruption. Authentic details on this point may probably be got from the Brahman shopkeeper, Sáthe of Poona, if the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* or the informer of *St. James's Gazette* can get hold of that friend of abstract truth and justice in British territory.

13. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 10th February, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay has a difficult task before him. In the Crawford case he has been doing his best to do full justice to all concerned and as a reward of such scrupulous regard for fairness and justice he is being abused in the Anglo-Indian Press and in the English Press at Home. The Judges' protest and the Bombay Government's reply to it are made the peg on which to hang much acrimonious criticism on the ways of the Bombay Government. But these good people forget that they have heard only one side of the question. The side of the protesting Judges has been laid fully before the public, while the only thing that we have seen of the Government side is the short resolution passed in reply to

the protest and the inference to be deduced from the refusal of the other Judges to join their colleagues. But people, when they wish to give vent to their preconceived notions do not stop to think whether the occasion justifies the ebullition or not. The *St. James's Gazette* has gone further than all the other English critics although these have written strongly enough. The *Gazette* makes the Judges' protest a text to preach a sermon against the Indian National Congress which is a thorn in its side. The telegraphic summary, meagre as it is, is sufficiently intelligible. It says:—"The *St. James's Gazette* has a startling leader, contains a sweeping slander of the entire lower native magistracy, which, it says, is corrupt. These corrupt Bombay Magistrates, says the *Gazette*, are only fair types of the educated natives who meet together in Congress, and their conception of public morality is of exactly the same stamp." The paper adds:—"We assert that the fact is so." Now in the first place the fact is that the *St. James's Gazette* by indulging in a sweeping slander of the entire lower native magistracy betrays a want of that judiciousness which is so essential to the critic. It shows that it starts with a bias against not only the Mámlatdárs but the whole native community. It represents the natives of India as wanting in public morality—a charge which needs not be rebutted, since better informed men than the writer in the *Gazette* have before this fully and freely acknowledged the fairness, the honesty, and the high-mindedness of native officials. Wilful misrepresentation of one's opponents is one of the ways which Tory organs like the *St. James's Gazette* discredit themselves by using against their political antagonists. The National Congress has attracted the attention of the English public by its constitutional ways and its modest demands, and it is feared that this awakening of public interest might do harm to vested interests and to the monopolists of power and patronage in India. The *Gazette* comes to their rescue and uses the disclosures made in the Crawford enquiry to point a moral. It says that these corrupt Bombay Magistrates are only fair types of the educated natives who meet together in Congress. The paper emphasizes this assertion and no doubt a few gullible people may accept the conclusions of the *Gazette* with the authority of a sacred book. With such people we have nothing to do. But sensible people will, we are sure, take all this raving nonsense at its worth. We cannot understand how some people have convinced themselves that all these Mámlatdárs are corrupt. In the case of a few of them the term may be correct, but there are a good many of them who gave money under downright compulsion from above and against whom there is not a word of reproach with regard to their work. It is hard to condemn such people without taking this fact into consideration. Those who do so, ignore considerations of justice and equity in their pursuit of an ideal principle. If as the *Gazette* says the entire lower native magistracy is corrupt, then we shall have to suppose that the entire superior European establishment consists mostly of fools. We do not know if such a conclusion will give any satisfaction to critics like these. Then again let us ask what reason we have to suppose that the native Magistrates in the divisions other than the Central are also corrupt? Is not the fact that these misdoings are all spoken of in connection with those divisions which were under the charge of Mr. Crawford a very significant one? But such considerations of what is probable and what is improbable rarely disturb the equanimity of men who come prepared to condemn before they have heard. The *Gazette* represents these Mámlatdárs as fair types of the Congressionists. But it forgets that the men who attend the Congress have nothing in common with the men in Government service. The former are made of sterner stuff than the latter, and had the *Gazette's* statement been true, namely, had the Mámlatdárs that firmness of character which distinguishes the Congressman, we should scarcely have heard of such a great scandal as that which has been the main topic of private conversation all over the Presidency. On the whole, the article in the *St. James's Gazette*, to judge from the telegraphic summary, must contain many mis-statements, unfair misrepresentations and wrong, preconceived conclusions which would seriously affect the worth of the views set forth therein.

The Mámlatdárs involved in the Crawford case and their fate.

14. The *Jagaddárdarsh* (34), in its issue of the 10th February, says:—The Mámlatdárs involved in the Crawford case seem to be overtaken by misfortune and God alone is able to bring them out of their present difficulties. If they

had not told the truth, they would have been persecuted by the Government, but by confessing the truth they have become an object of public ridicule and adverse criticism. For the sake of the belly they are prepared to quietly put up with ridicule, but men like Sáthe will not let them alone. The Bombay High Court again is against them and it is difficult for them to surmount all these difficulties. The London *Times* has deprecated their retention in the service and the favourable attitude of His Excellency Lord Reay towards them. This public organ is powerful and it is necessary for Lord Reay to consider its writings. But the Mámlatdárs have divulged their secrets on the strength of the assurances given to them by Government and it will not behove the latter to leave them to the tender mercies of their opponents. [The *Dnyán Chakshu* (9), in its issue of the 13th idem, says that it has no doubt that Government will not break their faith with the Mámlatdárs, and that they are quite safe and that the writings of the newspapers giving vent to absurd ideas are useless and deserve no attention from men of common sense and good judgment. The *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 11th idem, says that the Government is bound to let the Mámlatdárs go unscathed, that if it does not do so it will never be able to expose high but corrupt officers in future and that the expedients used by the Government in the Crawford case are exactly those which are necessary to be adopted in the interests of good government. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 10th February, says:—Undoubtedly the Mámlatdárs must be guilty either of corruption or of giving false evidence. If Government acquit Mr. Crawford of corruption they must have the Mámlatdárs hauled up for perjury. There is no other alternative. What a darkness it is that under the British Government things which have actually taken place in the presence of millions of men should turn out to be unproved and those which have never taken place should turn out to be proved. Is this not jugglery or a sleight of hand?]

Circular issued by the Collector of Thána against the possession of mowra flowers.

15. In noticing the circular issued by Mr. Todd, Collector of Thána, and the notices issued by the ábkári inspectors holding the possession of mowra flowers to be illegal, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 15th February, says:—Sir James Fergusson's Government attempted to make the possession of mowra flowers illegal but Lord Ripon withheld his sanction from the proposed law as these flowers are an article of food. Notwithstanding this Mr. Todd has held such possession illegal, and the step he has taken ought to be protested against in the interests of the poor people who use these flowers as food. If contraband liquor is distilled, it is the duty of the Ábkári Department to detect the crime, but the poor people ought not to be deprived of the flowers since they form an article of food and trade. Mr. Todd's circular is a violation of the standing order of the Supreme Government, and the Bombay Government ought to cancel it at once.

Approval of the proposed amendment in the Indian Penal Code about raising the age of consent for girls in India.

16. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 15th February, expresses approval of the attempt made by Mr. Malbári for an amendment of the Indian Penal Code for raising the age of consent for girls in India, observing that both humanity and discretion require the amendment, that though the Deccanis act discreetly in the matter the people of Gujarát and Káthiáwár are very reckless and suffer most from the evil, that it is gratifying that distinguished Indian and European gentlemen are in favour of the proposed change and that it is to be hoped that it will be made. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88) of the 11th February also approves of the proposed amendment.]

A suggestion in connection with the rules sanctioned by the Bombay Government about the marriage expenses among the Lewa Kunbi caste in Gujarát.

17. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (135), in its issue of the 13th February, refers to the rules sanctioned by the Bombay Government regarding the marriage expenses among the Lewa Pátidárs, points out the necessity for preventing the sale of girls in marriage and the heavy expenditure on caste feasts given in connection with the death of a Lewa Pátidár, and requests the leading men among the Pátidárs to have these two points also included in the new rules sanctioned by Government for their benefit.

Praise of Mr. Lee-Warner, C.S., Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Political, Judicial and Educational Departments.

18. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 10th February, writes:—We regret that ill health deprives the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments of the Secretariat of Mr. Lee-Warner's services, though only for a year. His short but varied experience of district affairs, and of the working of political agencies in Native States, with his knowledge of the ways of the Foreign Office of the Government of India, joined to his interest in and acquaintence with the details of public instruction, his energy, shrewdness and desire for a straightforward, even if occasionally a tight administration, peculiarly fit him for being the right hand of Government for supervising the conduct of affairs in Native States and in our own districts. His name, we believe, has already begun to be associated with a wholesome influence in many of the former. The life infused into his work by Mr. Lee-Warner, as a result of his fresh knowledge as well as energy, is such that, we are told, some of the Political officers are even withholding their references to Government till his departure, rather than, by timely submission, invite his vigorous criticism thereon. We do not know how far this rumour is well founded, but its very existence is an indication of the efficacy of a discriminating supervision at head-quarters, and unless such supervision is vigilantly maintained, the work of the entire Government might as well be carried on by a Secretary in each department approving and signing the abstracts, the summaries and sheepish notes, drawn up by the subordinate staff taking its cue from the 'official' version of the story, instead of requiring for the task the cumbrous and costly machinery of a Council and a President. We, therefore, urge upon the Government of Bombay the desirability of adopting the plan of a periodical change in the personnel of its Secretariat, and of confining the appointments generally to men with a fresh knowledge of the country and its people and, therefore, of the real requirements of the administration.

Appointment of Mr. Monteath as Acting Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Political, Judicial and Educational Departments.

19. The same paper says:—Mr. Monteath, who acts for Mr. Lee-Warner, has had no political experience, but he is an able man and a thorough, conscientious worker. If with these advantages and the insight he has had, as Private Secretary, into the working of the administrative machinery as a whole he follows up the lines of his predecessor, he may well be expected to discharge the duties of his new office with equal credit. Indeed, his appointment being made by His Excellency Lord Reay is accepted in itself as a guarantee of that result.

Praise of Mr. Jehángirsháh E. Kohiyár, Compiler of the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency.

20. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 10th February, writes:—When a Native is appointed to a responsible post and acquits himself creditably of his task, it is matter for congratulation to the whole community. We must regard his success as a triumph of the principles on which the claims of qualified Natives to higher appointments under Government are based. These remarks are suggested by the recent publication of the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887-88, the compilation of which was for the first time entrusted to a Native official, Mr. Jehángirsháh E. Kohiyár. The way in which Mr. Kohiyár has performed his work, which used to be done hitherto by European covenanted officers, fully justifies the confidence which Government must have had in his capacity when they appointed him on this special duty. A glance over the report will convince any one that the task of putting into shape and order a vast mass of materials could by no means be a light one. But we hope the compiler of the report was consoled in his arduous labours by the patriotic reflection that under every head of department it was his pleasing duty to denote prosperity and progress.

Ráo Bahádur Káshináth Laxman Chándorkar, late Police Inspector, Jalgaon, and a notice published by him to dispel suspicions about his character.

21. The *Khándesh Chitragupta* (40), in its issue of the 10th February, in a very long article refers to a notice published for the third time in its columns by Ráo Bahádur Káshináth Lakshman Chándorkar, late Police Inspector, Jalgaon, in which the latter has earnestly called upon all those who may have to say anything against him to the District Officer to do so within 15 days from the

publication of the notice, which is dated the 10th instant, and gives an account of the valuable services rendered by him to Government since he was employed in the Police Department on Rs. 14 per mensem in 1857, and says that Ráo Bahádur Chándorkar was honoured with the title of Ráo Bahádur in 1883 in recognition of his services in connection with the detection of dacoits in the Khándesh District. It adds that Ráo Bahádur Chándorkar was popular with and was highly praised for his honesty and zeal in the discharge of his duties by European District Officers who served in the district from time to time, that he was recommended by such men as Colonel Wise, Major Probin and Mr. Propert, at present Commissioner, S. D., and that the above-named officers will be grieved to learn that the Ráo Bahádur whose services were spotless and against whom there was not a single complaint throughout his service, but who was on the contrary highly spoken of and was given promotions and certificates of good conduct from time to time, should be obliged to publish such a notice, probably to satisfy his superiors about his good conduct.

The case of Private Swift tried at the last criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court commented upon.

22. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 11th February, writes:—Those who have followed carefully the evidence which was produced against Private Swift, who was tried at the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court last week on a charge of murder and acquitted, cannot but regret that there has been a miscarriage of justice. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the accused, while out shooting, approached a number of *Kunbi* villagers, who were at their meals and who asked him not to come near them, that thereupon the accused got excited and shot one of the men dead. The accused's defence was that while shooting he happened to kill by accident a dog, whereupon some of the villagers including the deceased attacked him, and in the scuffle which ensued his gun went off and killed the deceased by accident. No dog was found and there was nothing in the case to substantiate the story of the accused. Nevertheless a majority of the jurors who tried the accused found no difficulty in acquitting him on the ground that the case for the prosecution seemed to them doubtful. It is the old story again. Verdicts like these are all the more to be regretted, because they not only lower the *prestige* of British justice, but are calculated to encourage European *shikáris* in caring little for the lives of innocent Native villagers.

23. The same paper, in its vernacular columns, says:—The jury acquitted the accused though it was proved by the evidence of several cultivators that he had wilfully shot the deceased. There is nothing very strange in this result of the trial, as it was already predicted by many people. Europeans and Eurasians are naturally very irritable towards Natives, and we do not think that Swift acted in discord with this trait of the general character of his race in firing at the deceased cultivator. It is said that in adjudicating between Europeans and Natives the impartiality of Englishmen is a little swerved from. This allegation is not altogether false. [While writing about this case several other newspapers also express dissatisfaction with the verdict of the jury. The *Arunodayă* (20) of the 10th idem says that instead of enacting such farces it would be better if it were laid down as a rule that no offences by Europeans against Natives should be the subjects of trials in courts of law. The verdict of the jury and the order of the court in the case of Swift are highly suggestive. The *Jagadádarsh* (34) of the same date says:—In this case the guilt of the accused is proved by the evidence produced, which is quite decisive and there is no room for doubt, and yet the jury gives the accused the benefit of doubt. Can this be called justice? The counsel for the accused speaks very highly of his character and says that he has never up to this time committed a single offence. Is this a sufficient reason to acquit the accused of the present charge? If cases are decided in this manner innumerable murderers will escape punishment. That many such European offenders escape scot-free at the hands of European juries is a kind of encouragement to them. We do not know what to say of men, who are employed at our cost and for our protection, wantonly taking our life and yet escaping punishment in courts of law. There would therefore be no room for complaints of partiality if it were directed that European offenders should, like Natives, be tried by sessions courts without juries.]

24. The *Nyáyă Sindhu* (47), in its issue of the 11th February, says that this is a nice sample of the kind of justice done in cases in which the accused are Europeans and that there is now no doubt that the laws and courts of justice in India are intended for the Natives alone. [The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 12th February, observes that it would have been better if the Judge had empanelled another jury to try the case, that the failure to take this step may be said to encourage the popular belief that European offenders are treated with leniency, that the defence put forward, *viz.*, accidental shooting, cannot be believed, and that it is necessary that special care should be taken to avoid the impression that no justice is to be had in cases where Europeans are the accused parties. The *Gujarát Darpan* (76), in its issue of the 10th February, remarks that such decisions of the mofussil courts are frequently complained against, but that when the High Court follows the same course, it is no use further complaining in the matter. The *Hindusthán* (107), in its issue of the 10th February, says that in such cases the murderers are generally rash and over-bearing European soldiers or British youths, that the true cause of the murders of Natives by them is that the former is a subject race, that they think that killing a "black man" is not more serious than killing a lower animal, and that Government ought at once to stop such murders, which are increasing in number and which do immense harm both to Europeans and Natives, either by duly punishing the culprits, by devising some means for increasing the regard entertained by Europeans for the Natives, or by taking severe notice of the authorities concerned in the miscarriage of justice. The *Chandră Prakásh* (97), in its issue of 11th February, observes that the acquittal of Europeans who kill Natives while out hunting tarnishes the reputation of the British Government, and that the chief causes of such murders are the defects in the law and the negligence to remove them. The *Pakhvádyáni Maják* (120) of the 15th February is not surprised at the acquittal of Private Swift, for it says that such is generally the case where Europeans are concerned, disapproves of the sentence of transportation for life passed at the same criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court on an old Parsi named Dorábji Sorábji for stealing a watch, and of the sentence of transportation for 10 years passed on another Pársi for attempting to murder his wife, and expresses surprise at the acquittal by the Judge of the Byculla murderer tried at the same sessions in disregard of the verdict pronounced by two successive special juries.]

25. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 10th February, writes :—The most remarkable verdict given by a jury at the present criminal sessions was that in the case of Private Swift who was charged with deliberately shooting a Native in the Ahmednagar Táluka. The presiding Judge very appropriately called the jury's attention to the fact that no dog was to be found, and that when the Sergeant came upon the scene, the prisoner did not attempt to show the place where he had shot the dog, nor was any effort made to discover the animal dead or alive. If the story of the defence has any truth in it, we must credit the villagers with the acuteness and the presence of mind to spirit away the dog, in order to invent on the spot quite a false charge and bolster it up by removing all trace of the dog. And the story of the prisoner coming up to them, while they were eating their food, must be a wicked myth told by them, with every circumstantiality of detail, to bring within perilous proximity to the gallows a fellow-being who was sorry for having killed a dog, and who tried every means to soothe the exasperated owners of the animal by assuring them that he would pay for it, if only they took the trouble to come to his quarters. For the sweetness and forbearance of the soldier, the Natives showed extraordinary malice and rancour. There were witnesses for the defence to say that the prisoner had always borne a good character —a statement which was rather spoiled by the fact that he had once deserted the army and on the present occasion had gone out shooting without leave. But whatever the value of this part of the defence, there was the evidence of the four villagers which none of the arts of cross-examination could cause to break through, and the Judge too said something to that effect in his charge to the jury. Yet the jury, which consisted of Eurasians, East Indians and Goanese with one Hindu, brought with one dissentient, a verdict of not guilty. "We give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, my Lord," said the Foreman. The benefit of the doubt! A most convenient phrase, surely. We are sorry for this

decision for two reasons. The first is that an impression will be formed naturally, if not quite fairly, by the Natives of the place where this death has occurred, that in a conflict between Europeans and Natives there is danger of a gross miscarriage of justice. The other, and the stronger reason for our regret is that such verdicts resulting from the stupidity or partiality of juries are calculated seriously to impair in the minds of the illiterate soldiers whatever reverence they might otherwise feel for the life of a Native. [The *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 10th February, observes that the murders of poor villagers and other low-class Natives by hot-headed European planters and European soldiers once more appear to be on the increase, that the Native public has begun to think that great injustice is done in such cases and that European offenders are unjustly protected, that European Judges and juries would not certainly thus let off Natives charged with murdering Europeans if they put forward a defence similar to that brought forward by Europeans, that British justice is tarnished by such partiality on the part of Judges towards their co-religionists, that another evil resulting therefrom is that rancorous feelings are produced among Natives against Europeans on seeing their poor and simple-natured countrymen causelessly killed by Europeans, that such result is to some extent dangerous to the safety of the British rule, and that it is to be hoped that the authorities will speedily attend to the matter.]

Want of a Native Judge in the Small Causes Court at Karáchi.

26. The *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 9th February, writes:— The Small Causes Court at Karáchi seems to be as unfortunate as that of Shikárpur, and we long to see the day when its work will be done more satisfactorily. People have often complained of the delay which occurs in the despatch of business. To say nothing of important civil cases, considerable delay takes place in the disposal of petty cases also. We therefore are inclined to think that until the establishment of this Court is reorganised and placed on a more efficient basis by the appointment of a competent Native Judge, the evils complained of must continue to exist. To remedy the present state of things, we are of opinion that the recommendation which the Sind Sabha made some years ago to Sir James Fergusson, the then Governor of Bombay, when he visited Sind, should be carried out. The Sind Sabha in its address to His Excellency the Governor pointed out that it was not by any means necessary to have such a high salary attached to the office of the Small Causes Court's Judge, and that it would be better if a Native Subordinate Judge with Small Causes Court jurisdiction were to be appointed on a salary of Rs. 500 only, in place of the present Judge. The Governor, in reply, said that he would give the suggestion his careful attention, but no steps have up to this time been taken in the matter. It seems to us that the Sind Sabha has never since then moved in the matter or pressed it fo rthe consideration of Government. When Mr. Foxton was about to retire, the intelligent and educated Natives were of opinion that a competent and experienced Native Judge should be appointed in his place. But for several reasons the people did not petition Government against the nomination of Mr. Pinhey, and accordingly he was nominated. But experience has proved that the services of a competent Native are absolutely necessary. At present more delay than ever takes place in the despatch of business. That Mr. Pinhey is an experienced officer, well up in law, cannot be denied; but the delay which takes place in the disposal of cases is nevertheless most remarkable. This clearly proves that it is a mistake to appoint a European as Judge of the Small Causes Court. Is it that the cases coming before this Court are of such a nature that no Native can be found able to dispose of them satisfactorily? It would appear that such cases are very rarely filed and that in Mr. Pinhey's time hardly one has come up for disposal. We hope that the Sind Sabha, which takes so much interest in the amelioration of the condition of Sind, will inquire into this matter and move Government to reconsider its recommendation about the conversion of the Small Causes Court into a subordinate Civil Court and will appoint an experienced Native Judge on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem. During the time that Mr. Dáyáram Gidumal acted as Judge of the Small Causes Court at Karáchi the work was done much more promptly and satisfactorily. Being a Native of Sind he did not require the services of a Registrar to interpret to him the depositions of witnesses, &c. The appointment of a competent Native Judge will dispense

with the necessity for a Registrar on a high salary. We hope that His Excellency Lord Reay, who always attaches great weight to the opinions of the people of Sind, will give the subject his careful attention and sanction the Sind Sabha's recommendation. Work will then be disposed of more promptly than now. At present the Karáchi Small Causes Court exists only in name.

The Bombay Government requested to publish the names of those Native newspapers which are edited either by damaged characters, or school-boys, or persons of unknown social status.

27. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 12th February, says:—The remarks made in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency with regard to the Native press are not just. It is to be regretted that the names of the newspapers edited by men either dismissed from the Government service or convicted of criminal offences, or by school-boys or persons of no status, have not been given in the report. It does not appear that these remarks have been made after due enquiry, for why should Government have hesitated to publish the names if they had correct information regarding them? It is a detestable attempt either to disgrace or to lower the Native press in this presidency. We still desire that Government should publish the names of these newspapers, so that the public may beware of having any connection with them or that it may assure itself of the correctness or otherwise of the remarks made in the report. Are Government afraid of procedings for libel? [The *Dnyán Ságar* (28) of the 11th idem also recommends that the names of such newspapers should be published.]

Grievances of passengers by coasting steamers plying between Bombay and Goa.

28. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 10th February, writes:—It is understood that a memorial to the Bombay Government has been got up, detailing the grievances of passengers by the coasting steamers plying between Bombay and Goa. The contents of the memorial we have not been able to ascertain; but we have it from men having personal experience of the inconvenience and discomfort of a sea trip in one of these steamers that there is much room for improvement in the rules and usages which govern this daily increasing passenger traffic. However good the regulations may be, they are, at least in the matter of overcrowding seldom enforced by the Customs authorities. In the third class, men, women and children are allowed to be huddled together like a flock of sheep driven into a confined enclosure. It often happens that the surplus passengers, unable to find room anywhere, rush into the part reserved for second class passengers, to the great annoyance of the latter. This is not an extraordinary occurrence, but happens, we are told, as a rule daily. To add to their sufferings, the deck on which the passengers squat closely packed together becomes soon heated by the furnace, especially in summer, and the men, women and children, mostly sea-sick and unable to move or to stand erect, bear the stifling heat with an endurance which is certainly heroic. No arrangements exist for the proper storage of luggage, which is often stolen and it is but rarely that the thief is caught. It is suspected that professional pick-pockets and thieves find great facilities on board these steamers for carrying on their nefárious trade. These are some of the drawbacks to the otherwise very popular line of communication along the Konkan coast established by Messrs. Shepherd & Co. The main complaint is that of overcrowding, and in any relief proposed, some effectual remedy is necessary to prevent the regulated maximum number of passengers being exceeded. Perhaps the area set apart might be partitioned off by iron railings to hold, say, a dozen persons in each division, and the number to be accommodated marked conspicuously on boards in the Maráthi and Gujaráti languages. We hope that the Bombay Government will enquire carefully into the grievances of the memorialists and will afford them full redress. The wail comes from the poorest of *rayats*, who are, as a rule, very patient under suffering and but seldom complain unless under the severest trials.

Collection of the land revenue assessment in some villages of the Broach District.

29. The *Broach Mitră* (93), in its issue of the 13th February, says that owing to the scanty fall of rain last year and the consequent failure of crops, some of the *rayats* in some villages of the Vágra and Jambusar sub-divisions had petitioned Mr. Mackenzie, Collector of Broach, to grant

them *takávi* advances and to allow them to pay the land revenue assessment next year. No reply has, observes the paper, been received up to this time, but orders have been issued for the payment of the land revenue assessment. Some of the *rayats* of some of the neighbouring villages therefore intend to go shortly to Songad Vyára in the Surat District to earn their livelihood.

Government requested to continue their grant-in-aid to the PárekhDispensary, Surat.

30. In a contributed article the *Gujarát Mitră* (19), in its issue of the 10th February, writes :—It is not needful for us to say how sincerely we regret to announce the rather unchari-table attitude of the Bombay Government towards the maintenance of the local Párekh Dispensary. The Municipality was asked by Government a short time back to introduce the fee system in this dispensary, with a clear understanding that the annual grant of Rs. 1,800 would be immediately stopped, if the orders were not duly carried out. Our civic fathers, unprepared for such a threat, after a careful investiga-tion into the matter by a special committee, and after a searching consultation of the interests of the masses rightly concluded that looking to the abject poverty of those who availed of the advantages offered by this institution as well as to the unbearable burden of taxation already resting on their shoulders, it was their painful duty to express their inability to act according to the wishes of the Government. But it is much to be regretted that Government has treated this mature conclusion with a peculiar indifference and has finally resolved upon the discontinuance of the grant. We think it our duty to raise our humble voice on behalf of the local public and respectfully ask Government for a reconsideratio of the matter. We wish that our appeal may receive the most sympathetic consideration from the authorities concerned.

Expression of regret at the death of Mr. D. S. White.

31. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 10th February, writes :—By the death of Mr. D. S. White the Eurasian com-munity loses a staunch and sincere friend. The natives of India also have been deprived of an earnest well-wisher by Mr. White's removal. His example ought to cheer those whose lot it is to work for interests neglected or despised. For energy, steadfastness and powers of organization there are not many in India whom we could place side by side with this fine, old Eurasian. [Several other papers also regret his death.]

Wandering Cabuli tribes in Gujarát and the mischief done by them.

32. The *Gujarát Mitră* (79), in its issue of the 10th February, complains of the wandering tribes of Cabulis doing much mis-chief and at times plundering people in places visited by them in Gujarát, refers to a recent case of plunde by them in the village of Kadráma in the Surat Di trict, says that the Police are only able to send them off from one village t another where they continue their evil practices, and requests Government t stop them from visiting Gujarát. [The *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 10th February, also suggests that wandering tribes of Cabulis should be prevented by Government from entering towns or villages in the districts. The *Broac Mitră* (93), in its issue of the 13th February, says the same thing.]

Frequency of murders in Bombay and insufficiency of the Police force.

33. The *Telagu Mitră* (18), in its issue of the 16th February, says that o late murders are frequently committed in the cit of Bombay, that the cause of these murders is th insufficiency of the Police force, that several dange ous roads have not a single Police constable posted o them, and that the people are much afraid to move about in the town at late hour at night, and requests the head of the Bombay Police to remove th cause of uneasiness felt by the people since the recent commission of two murde in the part of the town called Kumbhárváda.

Contemplated reduction in the strength of the Police in the Kaira District disapproved.

34. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (135) of the 13th February hears that Gover ment intend to effect a saving of Rs. 300 per mense by reducing the number of policemen in the Kai District, is surprised at this contemplated reductio at a time when crime has increased in the distri and when the Police force ought to be strengthened, says that the step is likel to lead to a breach of the peace among the Mevásis and among the Mahomeda

who largely inhabit the district, and that Rs. 300 can easily be saved by applying the shears to the salary of highly-paid officers like the Collector, and requests Government to abstain from carrying out the proposed measure.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Extension of the English Factory Act to India disapproved.

35. The *Vengurla Vritt* (65), in its issue of the 7th February, says that the recommendation of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to extend the operation of the English Factory Act to India is not made out of sympathy for the Indian mill labourers but from a sinister desire to handicap the Bombay mill industry, and that the fears once entertained by the people of India in this respect were removed by the benevolent Mr. Caine, M.P., in his speech at Poona. [The *Suryă Prakásh* (85), in its issue of the 8th February, also sees no necessity for any change in the present Indian Factory Acts.]

Comments on the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill.

36. While commenting on the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill, the *Shubh Suchak* (62), in its issue of the 8th February, says that in villages in which there are no schools and where no portion of the Local Fund is spent for the benefit of the cess-payers it will be better to set apart a certain amount from this fund to meet the expenses incurred on their conservancy, that the amount of fine proposed to be inflicted under the Bill should at the most be Rs. 2 and not Rs. 10, and that there should be no sentence of imprisonment under any circumstances. [The *Vidushak* (66), in its issue of the 11th February, observes that the nomination of the members of the sanitary committees should be entrusted not to the Collectors but to the villagers themselves, that any tax imposed on the villagers on account of the sanitation of their villages will be oppressive and that Government should provide for the necessary expenses.]

PART III.—*Education.*

His Excellency Lord Reay's assurances with regard to his attitude towards higher education.

37. Writing about the Elphinstone College in its new home and its opening ceremony by His Excellency Lord Reay, the *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 11th February, expresses a wish that the College were located in a more solitary place and observes:—The more agreeable part of last Monday's proceedings was the assurance Lord Reay gave in respect to his attitude towards higher education. Ever since His Lordship's speech at the Sind Arts College there have been fears entertained that His Lordship looked upon higher education with no loving eyes. As Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta put it, the affection for the younger sister seemed to have been too absorbing to leave any scope for the elder. His Lordship's presence at the Elphinstone College on Monday last and his professions of regard dispel those fears. The policy enunciated of concentrating Government resources on a few model institutions raises the fear that some of the less favoured institutions may stand in peril of being abolished. We earnestly ask Government not to abolish or cripple the resources of any of the existing institutions. No new schools or colleges may be started, but we wish that the existing institutions should be maintained in their full strength. The further strengthening of model institutions should be done with extra funds. His Lordship's assurance that no retrenchment has been made in the educational grant, is most welcome. The announcement that Government accepts the responsibilities of maintaining higher education of the country at a high level is highly gratifying. It is also pleasing to note that Dr. Peterson on behalf of the institution he represents, and Ráo Sáheb Vishvanáth Náráyan Mandlik, Mr. Pherozshah and Mr. Telang on behalf of the people made an emphatic protest against the spirit of decrying higher education displayed in some quarters—a protest which met with an agreeable response from Lord Reay himself.

An appeal to the Governor General in the matter of the Ahmednagar High School recommended.

38. The *Nagar Samáchár* (45), in its issue of the 9th February, expresses its inability to reconcile the Bombay Government's Resolution about the Ahmednagar High School with the announcement made by His Excellency Lord Reay in a speech at Kárwár, and requests the people of Ahmednagar not to sit quiet but to represent the matter to His Excellency Lord Lansdowne and to see whether he at least will act according to his utterances at the Convocation of the Calcutta University.

Comments on the educational policy of the Bombay Government as enunciated in their recent Resolution on high schools.

39. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 11th February, publishes Government Resolution No. 113 in the Educational Department, dated 19th January 1889, and says:—The policy as set forth in the foregoing Resolution is so opposed to that recommended by the Education Commission and confirmed both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, that we are surprised that the Bombay Government should have taken such a step, more especially at a time when the present Secretary to Government in the Educational Department (Mr. Lee-Warner), who was a Member of the Education Commission and who, if we are correctly informed, drew up the report of the Bombay Committee of that Commission, ought to have been able to influence the policy of the local Government in an authoritative and responsible manner. It would seem that His Excellency Lord Reay is exceptionally unfortunate in his educational policy. It would further seem that in his anxiety to ensure the success of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and to set free funds for that institution His Lordship is sacrificing other equally useful institutions. We think that the people in this Presidency ought to lose no time in vigorously protesting against this policy and in obtaining a reversal of the same at the hands of the Government of India. It is notorious that there are no private bodies or societies in any of the districts of this Presidency to which the local Government can transfer the direct management and control of the existing high schools. The only local bodies that are available or rather can be made available are the municipalities, and Government may, if it be absolutely necessary, try the experiment on a small scale by transferring two or three of the existing high schools to municipalities and watch the result. It would be madness to do so in the case of all municipalities. But it is something worse than madness to transfer such schools to societies hurriedly called into being. The Ahmednagar Education Society is a society of this character, and although we do not wish to say anything to its discredit, we trust that its members themselves will not object to being described in the way we have done. We are perfectly aware of the circumstances connected with the origin of that society. It was suddenly called into existence about two years ago, when it was feared that the local Government City School (a middle-class institution) was about to be transferred to the local Missionaries or to be abolished in favour of their institution. We put it to all fair-minded men whether it is at all fair to effect such enforced transfers of Government educational institutions to spurious societies. It was certainly not the intention of the authors of the Education Despatch of 1854 or of the Education Commission that such tranfers should be effected, and yet we find the Bombay Government actually bent upon following such a course. The educational future of this Presidency, if the Bombay Government is permitted to follow its own course, is full of peril, and Government will, we have no doubt, repent of it when it is too late. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Bombay Government will be compelled betimes to strictly and loyally carry out the policy laid down in the Education Commission's report. [The *Gujaráti* (78) of the 10th and the *Broach Mitra* (93) of the 13th February say that Government have thrown the burden of primary education on municipalities, that they now wish to make the public bear the burden of secondary education, that it is a matter for deep regret that Government should day after day reduce the expenditure on education, which is already very small, and that such a course does not create a good opinion about them among the people.]

The effects of placing high schools under European head masters on the national character of the Indians and suggestions as to the formation of school committees.

40. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 10th February, writes:—With the information that we have in our possession we can assert, and assert without the least fear of being contradicted, that the policy which Government has resolved upon following in the matter of secondary education does not find favour with anybody beyond the Secretariat, and even about that we are doubtful. If we are correctly informed, and we think we are, the head of the Educational Department, the head masters of the leading high schools in the districts, and the managers of aided institutions agree in thinking that the raising of fees in high schools, and especially in the case of those which happen to be solitary institutions of their kind in their respective localities, will strike a heavy blow at secondary education. In the case of localities which possess efficient institutions, Government and private, the raising of fees may go to encourage private enterprise and the measure need not, therefore, create alarm. But such localities are few—we do not know if their number can go beyond two—and it may therefore be justly said that the policy now enunciated is patently prejudicial to the cause of secondary education directly and higher education indirectly. We have consulted many gentlemen who are in a position to speak with authority on such matters, and they all agree in thinking that the proposed arrangement of free and half-free studentships will little assist in acting as a counterpoise to resist the marked tendency in the policy of shutting out boys from high schools. The idea of continuing only a few institutions and keeping them up as models for competing institutions is good and may be practically enforced; but to this is tacked on another, viz., that of appointing English head masters, and we are sorry to find that the evil effects of this are so glaring that the tiny good feature in the idea is at once left nowhere. A school under a European head master being placed on an entirely different basis cannot be a competitor of one completely under Native management. The object of the one system differs entirely from that of the other. Without in any way wishing to raise the caste controversy, we say that we do not want in our school administration any element that will denationalize the young mind. In saying this let us assure the public that we are only reiterating the spirit of the Magna Charta of Education, a spirit which successive administrators have constantly cherished, a spirit above all in which lies the solution of the educational problem. Anybody that opposes this, be he Hindu, Mahomedan or European, opposes progress, opposes the best interests and growth of the nation and loosens the hold our rulers have upon us as their subjects, and in short destroys the strongest foundation of the British rule in India. The policy laid down in the Educational Despatch of 1854 has been carried out during the last 34 years, and what result do we see now? Leading men of the educated community show that they have not yet been fitted for self-government in education. They have lost all love for their vernaculars and would even go to the length of saying that English should become the *lingua Franca* of their country. They would have Government institutions maintained at an enormous cost and would not allow funds to be set free for the promotion of the education of the many. These opinions and others like these only show that the results of the system have been anything but beneficial. The policy laid down in the Despatch is very comprehensive, but its application has not been liberal. Government has not shown its readiness to put into operation some of the invigorating provisions of the charter and we at any rate in this province have remained as dependent as we were before. But it is no good complaining of the past. Let Government take its cue from these and fearlessly mould its policy. In doing this it would be necessary to take note of the fears expressed and the objections raised by those who have been leading the opposition. Their first fear is that should Government close its existing institutions in one or more places, no public bodies can be found to step into the shoes of Government. This fear is not quite unfounded, but it is not insurmountable either. It would be quite possible to constitute by an Act of Legislature small local bodies of influential men to whom the management of educational institutions can be entrusted. Every high school should be placed under a committee consisting, say, of five members whose duty it should be to superintend the working of the high school. Government should consent to pay as a grant-in-

aid for the maintenance of the institution the amount of money at present spent upon it from Provincial funds, the deficit being made up from fees and other sources. This Committee should be elected by the intelligent class of voters who are most intimately interested in the maintenance of the high schools. What at present happens is that the intelligent class of people raise a cry against the abolition or transfer of a high school or college, but when the time comes to put their hands deep into their pockets they keep back. When educational committees are constituted they will have to co-operate with Government in finding funds. As a compensation for the responsibility they will have a hand in the management of the institution over which they at present have no control whatever. Where such legally constituted bodies exist, the first step to take would be to transfer the management only. Money responsibility may rest with Government. In any case in which a school or college is transferred to a society, Government should keep to itself the powers of control. These powers will reserve in favour of Government the right of superintending the society and appointing one or more individuals as trustees for managing the institution for such time as Government may think proper. Such a provision will leave no room for suspecting that Government would not step in in case of failure. The committees that may be existing or called into being would be auxiliaries of Government for a few years during which, if they show sufficient vitality, they may be entitled to have their independent existence recognized and can claim from Government a land grant the annual income from which shall be equal to the amount of the Provincial grant. These are the sort of bodies contemplated in paragraph 62 of the Despatch, and should Government perform its long-neglected duty now, we think that the opposition that is at times set up against the transfer of schools will be silenced. The spirit of dependence which has for a very long time been encouraged or at least tolerated has incapacitated us for self-help, a result for which Government alone can be held responsible.

Private educational enterprise at Kárwár and the attitude of the Government Educational officers in the Kánara District towards it.

41. The *Kannadă Suvárte* (141), in its issue of the 8th February, writes:—It is an open secret that private school enterprise in North Kánara is not viewed with friendly eyes either by the Educational authorities of the district, or by the staff of the Kárwár High School. The teachers of the high school perhaps regard these private institutions as so many rivals and endeavour their utmost to put them down. But why the representatives of the Educational Department bear hostility towards them it is difficult to understand, unless the cause were to be ascribed to caste hatred which unfortunately prevails in its full extent in this district. The hatred or rather the prejudice, to put it in a mild form, of the representative of the Educational Department in Kánara did not, it is said, escape the notice of our lynx-eyed Governor during his late visit to the private school at Honávar. His Excellency Lord Reay while examining the boys asked the Deputy Educational Inspector to see whether the answers given by them were correct. But this gentleman, it is said, found the whole lot of boys to be *only partially correct* and to give *only the substance of* what they read! "What more should I expect from them?" or some such remark from the august Examiner, it is said, at last obliged the Deputy slightly to change his opinion. And when the managers of the school applied for grant-in-aid, His Excellency expressed great surprise that such a well-conducted school should not have been yet allowed any grant, and asked the Deputy to remind him of the fact before he left Honávar. But public opinion is divided on the point whether His Excellency was reminded of this fact at all. Many persons nod their heads in grave suspense and say that in the bustle of the hour the Deputy might have *forgotten the whole matter!* It is also whispered here that His Excellency, soon after leaving the private school, while talking to an ecclesiastical gentleman resident at Honávar for a long time and who has himself some experience of the benevolent administration of the Educational Department in Kánara, asked him repeatedly what could be the cause of such a well-conducted school not getting any grant yet. What answer this Reverend gentleman gave is not known. It may not be out of place here to say that though the managers of the school have applied several times to the Educational authorities for grant-in-aid, they have not been successful as yet. It is worth one's while to examine

the way in which the administration of the Educational Department is carried on in this benighted district.

The Bombay University and the publication of a supplementary list of successful candidates at the last Matriculation Examination.

42. The *Gujarát Darpan* (76), in its issue of the 14th February, writes:—Fifty-five additional candidates were declared on Thursday last to have passed the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. The degrees have already been conferred, the University Convocation is now almost an event of the past, and the fact that these candidates have now come to satisfy their examiners shows us without argument that there is a screw loose somewhere in the internal administration of the Bombay University. If the authorities had to grant them grace marks or to re-examine their papers, they ought to have done it at that time; but this delay is as unprecedented as it is unaccountable. Such an action is calculated to make the minds of the people uneasy. The authorities would have done well if they had given the reasons to justify the course they have taken. Our University should try in every way to be, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111) of the 10th and the *Gujarát Gazette* (77) of the 14th February also say that the publication of this supplementary list of successful candidates shows the prevalence of mismanagement in the University and that it is disadvantageous to the students. The *Gujarát Gazette* remarks that the Government ought to warn the University authorities and that the complaints hitherto made about the Matriculation Examination do not appear to be groundless. The *Vártáhar* (19) of the 10th and the *Dnyán Prakásh* (11) of the 11th February ask who is responsible for the loss suffered by these 55 candidates, some of whom had already rejoined the schools and some entered Government or other service, and observe that it is most unbecoming to the Bombay University that so much darkness should prevail in the management of its affairs and that the people should lose confidence in the results of its examinations. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 11th February, while commenting upon the mismanagement of the Bombay University affairs, expresses surprise at Dr. Peterson's re-election as Registrar of the University when it has been proved that on account of his multifarious other duties he cannot properly attend to his work as University Registrar, says that he should not persist in remaining in this post and that the University Fellows should not re-elect him when he cannot properly manage University affairs even with the help of an active and intelligent Sub-Registrar like Mr. S. R. Bhándárkar, and hopes that Dr. Mackichan, the new Vice-Chancellor, will soon remove the present mismanagement.]

43. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 10th February, writes:—The University authorities quietly and without any explanation declare that fifty-five 'additional' students have passed the last Matriculation Examination. If this result were due to an unavoidable accident, it would need no comment though the infliction of undeserved disappointment and hardship to so many hard-working youths calls for an expression of regret; but we do not believe it was the result of an accident pure and simple. These students are all Hindus and so it is plain their miseries proceeded first from the peculiar idiosyncracy and unreasonable obstinacy of the Sanskrit Examiner who first set an unconscienably hard paper and then refused to make allowances for it in assessing the results, for had he done the latter, not only would his own public condemnation have been avoided but the poor students too would have been spared mental distress and some time and money. In the next place the authorities ought not to leave such a large number of students to the whim or caprice of a single examiner; in former times we believe there used to be always two examiners, so that the aberrations of the one were checked and corrected by the other. The third cause is the abolition of the system of granting grace marks. It is believed that this was done because one set of examiners abused the principle, but the principle was undoubtedly sound as it tended to obviate palpable injustice by checking and correcting errors or defects in the valuation of answers which a human examiner might be expected to commit in going over a large quantity of work. It should not have been therefore sacrificed, but measures should have been taken to prevent the abuse. We believe that it was once a

practice to get all such cases discussed and settled at a meeting of the Syndicate with the aid of the examiners. Such a practice leaves little room for any abuse and ought therefore to be revived. The Matriculation, however, was not the only examination in which an undue severity was exercised. In the second examination in Medicine the students fared as badly, as all but nine out of some sixty-five were plucked. Why have the authorities refused to right their grievances?

Suggestions in connection with the Rájkumár College, Rájkot.

44. In a news-letter the *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 12th February, says:—Not only the people of Káthiáwár but His Highness the Ráo of Cutch and some of his officers also entertain a low opinion about the system of instruction in the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. The Ráo has withdrawn Kumár Kálubha suddenly from the College and His Highness the Rája of Dhrángadra is now trying to withdraw his heir-apparent, who has already had two children. The paper then suggests that the age-limit of nine years fixed for the sons of Native Princes joining the College should be increased and that for leaving it should be reduced from 18 to 16, and that the students should be allowed to marry earlier than after attaining the age of 18 or 20 years, and recommends Mr. Macnaghten, the Principal, to keep away from intriguing men.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

The "Golden Gang" on the G. I. P. Railway.

45. In alluding to the discovery of the "Golden Gang" on the G. I. P. Railway composed of European railway guards banded together for the purpose of robbing passengers of their luggage, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its ssue of the 16th February, says:—It is rather strange that though the gang had been working for several years neither the Railway authorities nor the Railway Police should have been aware of its existence. Native passengers neglected to complain about the theft of their luggage simply to save themselves from the trouble involved in making a complaint. The Railway Police appears from the last year's report on that force to be overworked, and it is desirable that its strength should be increased, making at the same time an attempt to enlist intelligent men who should be attracted by hopes of early promotion in the service. Almost the entire body of railway guards on the B. B. & C. I. Railway are Natives and they discharge their duties to the satisfaction of their employers. The G. I. P. Railway authorities also ought to employ some Natives as guards.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

Transfer of Diwán Navalrái from Hyderabad disapproved.

46. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 6th February, writes:—We are receiving many complaints against the mismanagement of affairs in Hyderabad. What was apprehended has at last come to pass. The transfer of Diwán Navalrái, who was the heart and soul of the town, has resulted in great disorder. The Collector has not as yet sanctioned the appointment of any other municipal chairman in his place. There is a strong rumour that Colonel Trevor is exerting his influence to get him back and that that is the reason why he has still kept the office of the chairman vacant. There may be good men capable of filling his place, but there is scarcely a single man in Hyderabad powerful enough to keep down the factions, which are sure to reduce local self-government, in the absence of Diwán Navalrái, to a miserable, if not hopeless, failure. We hope that the Commissioner will take the welfare of Hyderabad into consideration and transfer the Diwán to his former place.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar and his liberality on the occasion of his birth-day.

47. The *Rájyabhakt* (147), in its issue of the 12th February, says that the liberality shown by His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar on the occasion of his birth-day is praiseworthy. He has, remarks the paper, made provision for meeting the lighting expenses of a Christian church, but not for preventing an increase in the fees levied from

students in the Bhávnagar College. Encouragement is given to widows, but no scholarships have been founded for college students residing outside Bhávnagar. Mr. Sims has been presented with Rs. 50,000, but not a single pie has been spent on the relief of the Thákor's relatives. All this shows that the Thákor wishes that the newspapers should praise him for this vain fuss. Not only the Thákor, but his advisers also are to blame in the matter. It is more honourable for him to perpetuate his ancestors' names than those of His Excellency Lord Reay, Mr. Peile and other Europeans.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
27th February 1889.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16TH FEBRUARY 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Remarks about the appointment of unfit persons as Extra Assistant and Assistant Commissioners in Berár.

1. The *Berár Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 11th February, writes :—Now that the new High Court scheme is shortly to come into force in Berár, it may not be amiss to examine the system of Judgeships there. The system has been up to date, at any rate to all outward appearances, one of favouritism and influence. Persons of no proved merit or acknowledged ability are often put in as Extra Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. In fact the degree of influence one may have with the Resident or with the Foreign Office at Calcutta determines his grade in the Commission as an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner. If amongst men of equal ability a preference were shown on the score of some particular merit for holding office, that would be something capable of a reasonable interpretation. But when you see persons shoved in into the Commission—persons who ostensibly have nothing to recommend them for the post to which they are appointed—those outside the official ring cannot be blamed. They attribute the appointments to influence and favouritism. If we exclude such of our Extra Assistants as have risen through the lower grades of the service by sheer dint of labour, it will be found that the remainder of the rank and file of Extra Assistants is made up of recruits of the above stamp.

Necessity for appointing a Judge to do the work of the Small Causes Court at Akola.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 9th February, writes :—We trust that steps will soon be taken to appoint an officer to do the work of the Small Causes Court at Akola. The duty is at present entrusted to Mr. Davies *in addition to his own duties;* and however hard that officer may work it is hardly within the region of possibility that he can do the work of two judges. We noticed the other day that he sat till 8 P.M., much to the inconvenience of parties, witnesses and pleaders, and yet he was not able to do half of the work that was on the lists of both the courts presided over by him. He began the duty with Small Causes Court cases, of which there were 32; but had to stop in the middle for a criminal case in which there were 5 accused, defended by three learned members of the bar. This case, though it occupied over four hours, remained unfinished at the close of the day; while 5 Subordinate Judges' cases and 3 appeals in the other courts remained untouched, the parties in these cases having to go away unheard. The above is an illus-

tration of the objectionable system which prevails in Berár of conferring plurality of appointments on one officer. We think that principles of economy are pushed too far when, as in this instance, they put suitors and witnesses to inconvenience and extra expense consequent on adjournments of cases that cannot be taken up on appointed dates on account of there being a paucity of judges. A further illustration is afforded of the inconvenience of vesting criminal and civil powers in one officer,—the two incompatible with each other, and yet, oh! yet, we cannot secure their separation!

An order issued by the new Commissioner in Berár to the Deputy Commissioners approved.

3. The same newspaper writes:—We learn that the new Commissioner has given the Deputy Commissioners to understand that every important order or remark that they pass must be written in their *own* handwriting and not in that of the Clerk of the Court or Head-Clerk. This is a step in the right direction and we earnestly hope that Mr. Plowden will see the reform brought fully into force during his *régime*.

G. M. SA'THE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

27th February 1889.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 8 of 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 23rd February 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	500
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	275
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
44	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	...
55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
56	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
61	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
64	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
69	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
70	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
73	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
75	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
76	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
77	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
78	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
81	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
103	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
106	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
107	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	375
115	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
116	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	urat	Do.	...
120	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	750

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	400
122	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
123	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
124	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
125	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490
126	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
127	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
128	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
129	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
130	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
131	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
132	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
133	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
134	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
135	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
136	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
137	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
138	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
139	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
140	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
141	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
142	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
143	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
144	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
145	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
146	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
147	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
149	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
150	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
151	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
152	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	400
153	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
154	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
155	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
156	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
157	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
158	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
159	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
160	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
161	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
162	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
163	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
164	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
165	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
166	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
167	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

India's wailings under the British sway.

1. The *Káthiáwádi* (81), in its issue of the 19th February, writes:—India is sinking. There are many persons who steadfastly look on, but unfortunately there is not even one philanthropist in millions of men to save her with all his heart and might and to sincerely console her. There are many men who say that India is going deep into the abyss of debt, but there is not one person who is anxious to prevent it. This is very sad. There are men who know that India is losing her heroism and that of her dear twenty-five *krors* of people, but there are scarcely any who by their knowledge and skill can retrieve the loss. Hind and her brave sons have become emaciated in body, in mind and in riches. They are growing feeble day after day. There are many persons who witness this state, but persons who can detect the real internal disease and remedy it are nowhere to be seen. This is unfortunate. Hind, how much shall we weep for thee! The merciless Britons have no mercy for thee and for thy twenty-five *krors* of destitute children. Alas! What can be more grievous?

Dhulip Sing's manifesto against the British Government condemned.

2. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th February, writes:—Dhulip Sing is giving evidence of the childishness of his mind in harping on his grievances every now and then and in speaking of the great revenge that is to come. He becomes positively mischievous when he talks of the good-will of the Native States of India towards him. His mad assertions are likely to raise unnecessary friction and distrust between the Paramount Power and the Native Rájás. But probably that is exactly what he wants. We hope, however, that the Government of India will give no heed to his utterances. [Several other papers take a similar view and consider Dhulip Sing to be simply mad. The *Gujarát Darpan* (76), in its issue of the 17th February, remarks that England ought not in the least to be afraid of Dhulip Sing, but that she should be ashamed of the injustice done to him by her. The *Kannadă Suvárte* (144), in its issue of the 15th February, writes:—The unfortunate Mahárája Dhulip Sing has been a victim of British statesmanship, and it is no wonder that the utter disappointment he has met with in his attempts to have his just claims recognised has distracted his mind and unsettled his brains. The Mahárája on account of his long residence in Europe is incapable of understanding the vast change which has come over the people and the princes of India, and fondly hopes that he can easily rouse them against the British.]

The alleged order of the Secretary of State for India to the Bombay Government to pay Rs. 9,000 to Mr. Wilson as his costs in the Cambay case.

3. The *Gujarát Mitră* (79), in its issue of the 17th February, says that the Secretary of State for India, intoxicated with the pride of office, has acted quite partially in fining India in the sum of Rs. 9,000, which he has ordered to be paid to Mr. Wilson as his costs in the Cambay case. Though he regards Mr. Wilson to be innocent, the Indian public does not, remarks the paper, entertain the same opinion. If Mr. Shámráo, Diwán of Cambay, had brought a false charge against Mr. Wilson in order to ruin him, the European Commissioners who heard the case would have found the latter innocent, and he would have got not only his costs but damages as well from Mr. Shámráo. But such has not been the case. The Secretary of State's decision as regards the payment of costs is an additional blow to the Bombay Government. Where should one go to now for justice? If the whole case were to go into the hands of Mr. Gladstone and of Mr. Parnell, what an uproar they would make in Parliament! It is the business of the leading people of India and of His Excellency Lord Reay to place the case into their hands, but Lord Reay cannot do anything of the kind as long as he is in office. If His Excellency wishes, he can expose this disgraceful affair in London after retiring from his present post. The leading people here ought to have pamphlets published with the pecuniary help of Mr. Shámráo and to have them distributed amongst the members of Parliament, so that such an event may not occur again. If such shameless injustice be not stopped,

great harm will surely be done hereafter. [Several other papers also write disapprovingly of the State Secretary's order in question. The *Suryodayă* (64), in its issue of the 18th February, remarks that if the Secretary of State sympathised with Mr. Wilson, he ought to have paid him from his own pocket instead of throwing the burden on India, and that it can safely be said that the only principle observed in the administration of India by the British is that "might is right."]

The Indian National Congress movement, and the alleged issuing of a private circular by the Government of India in connection therewith.

4. The *Anonymous* (89), in its issue of the 17th February, says :—The *Sanjibani* newspaper of Calcutta states that the Government of India have issued a private circular in which Magistrates are held responsible for any part which parties connected with Government and Government servants take in the Indian National Congress movement. This news is a great blow to the unity prevailing between the rulers and the ruled. Such a circular, which is painful to the people, ought not to have been issued by the Government of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne. If the news in question be correct, we confidently assert that its result will not be good. Sir Auckland Colvin merely expressed his own independent views about the Congress, and the whole presidency became excited thereby and the matter was commented upon throughout India. Private reports were called for from the Divisional Magistrates about parties connected with Government and Government servants attending the Congress meeting and the public openly expressed its displeasure at it. Such unpleasant events greatly excite the feelings of the people. If the statement made by the *Sanjibani*, which shows that the Government of India themselves have changed their attitude, be correct, how much will the public be excited?

Remarks on the attitude of police officers towards the Indian National Congress.

5. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 21st February, says:—Some Government officers are displeased to see the Indian National Congress flourish day by day. From a Madras contemporary we learn that the Police Commissioner there actually tried to interfere with the right of the people to hold public meetings by prosecuting the secretary of the Pachappa charitable estate for allowing a meeting to be held for the purpose of electing delegates to the Congress in the premises under his management. The secretary was even served with a summons, but the Commissioner seeing the folly of his action withdrew the proceedings. We wish that the case had been gone through and that a judicial decision had been obtained in the matter once for all, for some police officers make a bugbear of their supposed power in this matter. We do not think that the police can legally object to orderly public meetings.

Report about His Excellency Lord Reay's intention of resigning the Governorship of Bombay before the expiry of his term of office.

6. In noticing the report in the *Overland Mail* that His Excellency Lord Reay will resign the Governorship of Bombay before the expiry of the full term of five years, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 19th February, says :—It is feared that this report will turn out to be true. The Crawford case seems to have made a strong impression upon His Lordship's mind. His Lordship had no personal object whatever in ordering an enquiry into the accusations brought against Mr. Crawford, and undertook at some risk the task for the sake of the good name of Government and the purity of the Civil Service. The enquiry into the conduct of Mr. Wilson in the Cambay case was made with similar good intention, but the Secretary of State for India disappointed His Lordship. In connection with the Crawford case, the result of which is as yet uncertain, the European community and a large number of the Anglo-Indian newspapers have taken to making personal attacks on Lord Reay, and this is enough to disappoint His Lordship, whose affability and sense of justice are well-known. The people of this presidency have found in His Lordship a straightforward administrator and a well-wisher of the country, and if for the above-mentioned or some other reason His Lordship resigns office, they will be very sorry to lose him. Even under such a misfortune the people will have the comfort that His Lordship will not forget to be a friend of India, and to prove a good helpmate to Lord Ripon in England.

The decision of the Crawford Commission and the absurdity of the conspiracy theory.

7. Writing in refutation of the theory of a Bráhman conspiracy against Mr. Crawford, the *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 18th February, says:—As a most apt instance of the bad example set by some English and Anglo-Indian journalists, we draw the attention of the reader to the efforts which are being made just now to discredit His Excellency Lord Reay's Government, because that Government has been trying to vindicate the integrity and the incorruptibility of the British rule in India. It was to be expected that none would be more glad than these English and Anglo-Indian writers, who have been incessantly telling the Natives that the British Government is the best because it is the most virtuous, when the Bombay Government was honestly endeavouring, without any race or class bias, to find out if the conduct of Mr. Crawford had demoralised the administration in this presidency; but how has the Government been treated by these writers for its pains? From the first they have tried to discredit that Government. The Bombay Government had a formidable task before it. It was not an easy thing to discover corruption. It had to collect evidence and satisfy itself that corruption existed. It instituted enquiries, appointed European Civilians to examine persons who could throw light on the subject, and to test their evidence before submitting the witnesses for examination before a regularly constituted tribunal. But the writers we speak of, instead of giving the Government their moral support from the beginning, attempted to hamper it by charging it with harshly treating Mr. Crawford and by calling upon it to punish the persons who came to give evidence against him before his trial was over. And now what are they doing? They are trying to make out that Lord Reay's Government has lent itself to a huge Bráhman conspiracy, got up for the purpose of ruining Mr. Crawford. We should have said not a word about Mr. Crawford's guilt or innocence at this stage of his case, if his apologists in the English and Anglo-Indian press had preserved silence on the subject. But when we find that attempts are being made to prove to the English public that Mr. Crawford has been the victim of a Native conspiracy and that the Bombay Government has been aiding and abetting that conspiracy, we feel bound in the interests of truth and justice—aye, in the interests of the British Government itself—to raise our humble, but emphatic, protest against those attempts. It may be easy to set it all to the account of the corrupt character of Natives, because they are the ruled and the critics are the rulers. But, after all, facts are facts, and if one but dispassionately examines how Mr. Crawford has come to be put on his trial, he will find that the theory of a conspiracy against him is entirely baseless and absurd. For instance, if there is really a conspiracy against Mr. Crawford, why should the conspirators—that is, those who have come forward to give evidence against him—implicate themselves while implicating him? A number of Magistrates have deposed to having paid bribes to Mr. Crawford. If their object was to conspire against him, why should they conspire in such a manner as to compromise their own character while compromising his? Then again, why should they conspire against a man who, according to their statements, conferred on them the offices which they had sought? It is extremely improbable that these persons would come forward to ruin a man who had done them good,—to ruin him by admitting that they had bought their offices by bribing him. Besides, a conspiracy presupposes that the conspirators have some motive and are men likely to unite for the common purpose of ruining a man who has done them harm. What could be the motive of the Native witnesses against Mr. Crawford in conspiring against him? The men who made statements against him before the officers appointed by Government to make a preliminary enquiry into the matter do not belong to one particular caste alone. It is absolutely contrary to facts to say that the witnesses were all or mostly Bráhmans, for, of the many persons who made statements before Mr. Ommanney, besides Bráhmans (including all divisions or sub-divisions), about 35 were, we hear, Lingáyats, about 40 Maráthás (that is, non-Bráhman Maráthás), about 11 or 12 Mahomedans, about 13 Parbhus, and about 40 Gujarátis and Márwádis. Moreover, these persons come from different parts of the country and may be said to be scattered over nearly 12 districts. Take the four Native Chiefs who have, it is said, made statements in the matter. The Chiefs of Jath and Akalkot are Maráthás; the Bhor Chief alone is a Bráhman, while that of Janjira is a Mahomedan. Surely the theory that men of

different castes, scattered over different districts, would combine for the purpose of ruining Mr. Crawford by admitting that they had bribed him can only be supported on the preposterous assumption that they were prepared to lose their own character for the sake of ruining Mr. Crawford's. What has or had Mr. Crawford specially done to incur the hostility of so many people of different castes and districts? No one has suggested that he had done anything to render him unpopular and to array so many people against him. There must be some motive for a hostile combination, and in the present case it is not even alleged that such a motive existed. Why, again, should Mr. Crawford alone more than all other civilians be chosen as an object of the conspiracy? Why have not the other Divisional Commissioners been charged with malpractices? There are among civilians in high office one or two who have made themselves highly unpopular by their administrative acts. Take, for instance, Mr. Pritchard. He has been very severely criticised for the rigorous manner in which he has administered the A'bkári Department. In the whole of the Civil Service in this presidency there is not perhaps a more unpopular man. Why has no one come forward to conspire against him? Nor is that all. When it is suggested that Mr. Crawford has been the victim of a huge conspiracy on the part of corrupt Natives to ruin him, the fact is forgotten that the work of collecting and sifting the evidence against him before submitting it to the Commission which has tried him was entrusted not to Native officers but to able, shrewd and experienced Europeans who belong to the very Civil Service to which Mr. Crawford belongs. Are we to suppose that European Civilians like Mr. Ommanney, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Baines, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Spence, Mr. Nugent, and Mr. Lee-Warner would easily allow themselves to be duped by Native witnesses when a countryman of theirs, a member of their own service, was charged with corruption? If there has been a conspiracy against Mr. Crawford, then surely it is difficult to explain why so many European civilians have joined it. Are we to suppose that they are not jealous of the reputation of their service, or that they can be easily gulled by Natives attempting to ruin a brother civilian? Mr. Ommanney, it must be said, has been the principal enquirer. He is not known to be partial to Natives. He has acted as a Magistrate for several years and may be said to be acquainted with the Native character. How is it that he came to believe in the statements made by Native witnesses against Mr. Crawford? Nay, the fact that Mr. Crawford himself in his petition to the Government of India prayed "that no member of the said Commission shall be a *member of any of the services in the Bombay Presidency*" shows that the Civil Service of this presidency was prejudiced against *him*. How is that prejudice to be explained? Assuming that the Natives wished to ruin him, why should members of his own service be prejudiced against him? In fact, if the theory of a conspiracy against Mr. Crawford is to be believed in, we must assume that the Civil Service of this presidency has been either so weak, so foolish, so much wanting in circumspection, and so unfair or so perverse and malicious as to encourage Natives to ruin one of its leading members. It comes to this, then, that if those who believe in Mr. Crawford's innocence and in the theory of a Bráhman conspiracy to ruin him are right in the view they take of this matter, the conspiracy is of a most curious character—without any motive; that the conspirators are a set of men, who have been so shortsighted as to implicate themselves merely to implicate Mr. Crawford; that the conspiracy is not confined to any one caste or to any one district but extends to men of different castes and creeds, scattered over 12 different districts; that very able European members of the Civil Service have either joined it or have been duped by it, and *that* for the purpose of convicting a European member of that same service of corruption! It is ridiculous to say that there could be a conspiracy under such circumstances. Those who believe in the theory ignore these circumstances, which render it extremely improbable that Natives would so much as think of conspiring to bear testimony against a high European officer and that experienced European Civil Servants would join or encourage the conspiracy. Why, long before any Native had so much as thought of bearing testimony against Mr. Crawford, the Government of Bombay had, it appears, suspicions against him, as will be seen from the following letter addressed to Mr. Crawford in 1874 by the Private Secretary of the then Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse:—

To A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq.

Government House, Parel; 12th February 1874.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of January 2nd, 1874, and in reference to a communication from Mr. Leslie Crawford, Solicitor, dated February 3rd, 1874, I am now directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to communicate to you the decision at which the Governor in Council has arrived on your application to serve this Government in some suitable appointment. The only point which His Excellency considers it necessary to take into consideration is whether the pecuniary embarrassment in which you were alleged to be involved was so great as to be likely to cause the scandal of public proceedings or endanger your official independence. On this point His Excellency is of opinion that the deed of agreement entered into between your creditors and yourself satisfies the condition for which he has stipulated, and that this Government may now, when an opportunity offers, avail itself of your acknowledged abilities and experience. It has been stated in Bombay that there is some probability of your obtaining employment in Bengal, and His Excellency in Council is decidedly of opinion that for other reasons such an arrangement would be preferable to your completing your term of service in this presidency.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. LEE-WARNER.

This letter was put before the Commission which has tried Mr. Crawford and forms part of the evidence. It shows that in 1874 the Government of Bombay was of opinion for "other reasons" than his indebtedness that it would be better if he severed his connection with the Government in this presidency and found employment elsewhere. Was there a conspiracy against him then too, and did Natives conspire against Mr. Crawford so as to induce Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government, which was by no means partial to Natives, to pen the above-quoted letter? We have said all this because it appears that an attempt is being made in certain quarters to create an agitation in favour of Mr. Crawford in England and to make out that Natives have conspired to ruin him by concocting false charges against him. The British rule in India is founded on the principles of integrity and incorruptibility of administration, and, as we have more than once said in these columns, the right of the English to rule over us depends not on their bayonets but on their strict maintenance of, and rigid adherence to, those principles. If in the observance of those principles the Government becomes lax, it then loses its right. The sword may conquer territories and subjugate people; but the maintenance of that which has been conquered depends more upon the moral superiority of the rulers than on the number of their soldiers. And it is not mere professions of morality, not mere make-believe integrity of administration, that can or will make the British rule in India endure. Natives are shrewd judges of character and can easily discern mere professions as distinguished from acts. Anglo-Indian writers, who wish to save Mr. Crawford and to sacrifice Natives, may succeed in imposing upon the English public by leading it to believe that the latter have conspired to ruin the former. But after all, if Englishmen are jealous of their *prestige*, they must remember that it is the people of this country who must be satisfied by acts showing that the British administrators are prepared to maintain the administration free from even the suspicion of corruption. Race pride and race interests may lead Englishmen to wink at the sins of their countrymen in office and to denounce Natives as a set of false accusers. But if Englishmen are jealous of their moral superiority, their duty is to vindicate it by giving their support to those responsible administrators who are honestly trying to render the administration so pure as to be beyond the suspicion of corruption. We want the British rule in India, because under it we enjoy manifold blessings, one and not the least important of which is that it allows not even the breath of corruption to pollute its administration. When the Government is trying to expose what had become a scandal, every loyal subject is bound to support it without allowing race bias to mislead him. It is no doubt easy to condemn Natives and it may be easy to get the London *Times* and the *St. James's Gazette* to say that not Mr. Crawford but the Native Magistrates have been corrupt. But, after all, such tactics will not enhance the reputation of the British rulers or lead Natives to repose confidence in their desire to govern this country with an eye to justice and morality. It pains us greatly to find that English writers, who ought to be proud of the courageous manner in which the Government of Bombay is endeavouring to clear the administration of all suspicious elements, are resorting to a way of writing which is making people ask, "Are these the Englishmen who tell us that their Government is the best we could get, because it is pure?" To us it is a matter of indifference whether it is a Native or a European who is found guilty of corruption; but when attempts are made to whitewash Mr. Crawford at the expense of Natives, we feel bound to warn those who make such attempts against the demoralising example they set to the people of this country by trying to discredit the Government of Bombay because it has risen equal to the occasion and is honestly and fearlessly trying to prove that under British rule even the suspicion of corruption will not be tolerated in a public servant, be he an Englishman or a Native.

8. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th February, says:—The conspiracy theory is so absurd on the face of it that we cannot conceive how the Commissioners could have entertained it even for a moment. We should have rejected the rumour which ascribes this theory to the Commissioners as an idle one, had it not been for the serious manner in which the Commissioners argued it with the Advocate-General at the time of the latter's final address. If, as we are informed, about 500 people of all castes and creeds have testified to the alleged irregularities of Mr. Crawford, that fact is sufficient to stagger any faith in this theory. How can we reconcile the theory thus seriously propounded with the oft-expressed opinion that the Native community is so divided by internecine quarrels as to make its general union on a common platform an almost hopeless task? It would be also interesting to learn how the Commissioners have found an adequately strong motive for such a conspiracy. It is far from our mind to accuse the Commissioners of any conscious unfairness. What we wish to point out is the incompleteness of the enquiry before them and the necessity for the Governor in Council deciding the matter in the light of things that did not come before the Commission. There is a heavy responsibility resting upon the Government. It was they who appointed the Commission; it was they who out of deference to the wishes of the accused asked that the Commissioners should be officials belonging to the other presidencies; and if the Commission has failed to adequately fulfil the purpose for which it was appointed owing to a want of local knowledge and other circumstances, it is the Government who must supply the defect. That the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay, which has already shown a remarkable firmness and a steady desire to act fairly and in strict accordance with principles of justice and equity, will be able to meet the responsibility that now rests upon it, will be readily granted by those who have not allowed themselves to be blinded by prejudice. [The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 19th February, expresses similar sentiments.]

The conspiracy theory considered absurd and the action of Lord Reay's Government in the Crawford case defended.

9. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 17th February, writes:—We are greatly pained for the sake of British justice and honour to see some of the newspapers in England and in India, which pride themselves upon being the exposers of public and private iniquities, find fault with His Excellency Lord Reay and his Government for the action they have taken with reference to Mr. Crawford. It is surprising to see some of these models of journalism ascribing unworthy motives to His Lordship, and hinting that he has lent his powerful assistance to a conspiracy of Natives who aimed at the downfall of Mr. Crawford. Indeed the theory of a conspiracy, even when confined to the actual witnesses for the prosecution, is absurd enough, but when it is sought to connect the name of such a high-minded and independent statesman as His Excellency Lord Reay with the conspiracy, it becomes most stupendously so. Although nothing can be said with regard to the case so long as the Commission's report has not been made public, yet for ourselves we cannot see how it will be possible to disbelieve all of those witnesses who came before the Commission and deposed to Mr. Crawford's corruption. But whatever

the decision be, the public will always owe a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Reay for having boldly pointed his finger at the great blot on the British administration. Even supposing that nothing more was brought before the Commission than what Mr. Crawford himself confessed to, is that itself not enough to justify the action taken by the Bombay Government? The attempt made in some quarters to throw dirt on Lord Reay is similar to the process of spitting at the sun.

10. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 18th February, says:—It is very amusing that the affair which has been rotting for many years past in private and the unbearable stench of which has led the Bombay Government to courageously bring it to light and to get it investigated by a Commission of three select gentlemen at a cost of Rupees three lákhs and a half should, after all, turn out to be not rotten, but should prove those who averred it to be such to be liars and givers of false evidence. There have been hitherto many officers of the rank of Mr. Crawford and there will be many more too. But, not to say what may take place in future, it must be acknowledged that the intriguing Bráhmans of Poona have never up to this time brought false charges against high officers in the Government service. Of course the members of the Crawford Commission must have given satisfactory reasons why these Bráhmans should have been displeased with poor Mr. Crawford alone; for, however guardedly one may write, there appears to be no objection to say plainly that the Commission has found Mr. Crawford not guilty on the charge of corruption, as otherwise the English papers would not have written so explicity without being contradicted. In connection with the finding of the Commission, we have only to say that though hundreds of commissions may find Mr. Crawford not guilty, Native society, some of the members of which have either willingly or otherwise dealt immorally with him and some of whom had known more or less of this immoral dealing before it came to light, will never believe that Mr. Crawford was pure like washed rice and that intriguing, jealous and scheming people have by their inherent cruelty caused the sun of his lustre to be eclipsed for a time. The giving and receiving of bribes for places of clerks, head clerks, shirastedárs and Mámlatdárs is a matter of comparatively recent date. But before that, were there not many troubles in which Mr. Crawford was involved, such as those concerning the Bombay Market, Mrs. Tucker, indebtedness, &c.? The people could not, however, for some reasons, move against him, and his misdeeds would have remained in the dark if those causes which since April last have somehow or other combined together had not brought them to light, and Mámlatdárs like Dabir and Sindekar, agents like Hanmantráo and Mr. Crawford would all have passed off for good gentlemen and would not have acquired that immortality which they have done now. By all this we do not mean to say that anything undesirable has taken place. We are of opinion that there would be nothing amiss if the Bombay Government spent Rupees three lákhs and a half more on the hunting out of the whole truth in the matter. Such expenditure will be recouped hundred-fold in the future, and even though in such matters some families and races may come into discredit, it is necessary that a dutiful and responsible Government should sift the whole thing. If, as the English newspapers assert, the Commission has found Mr. Crawford not guilty on the theory of a Bráhman conspiracy, it must be said to have disregarded the fact of Mr. Crawford's indebtedness and his attempt to run away after he was suspended and the bearing of those facts on the matter in hand. Is it possible that the Commission was not struck with the question why Mámlatdárs, who are Governors in their tálukás and who are sensible and law-knowing men, should have submitted to harsh language and bad treatment at the hands of Hanmantráo, who had on account of his influence with a Divisional Commissioner become very proud and overbearing, and should have paid money to him out of their deposits in banks or by drawing loans without the hope of anything great? If on the payment of cash the cancelment of transfers, the obtaining of leave and the appointment to mámlats and shirastedárships had not been secured at once as a matter of certainty, would men like Dabir, who is pronounced even by Mr. Latham to be stupid, have paid thousands of rupees to Hanmantráo for nothing and by deposing to the payment of bribes made themselves and their families and friends the object of public ridicule and infamy? In short, if in accordance with the finding of not guilty alleged to be arrived at by the Commission the case against Mr. Craw-

ford is decided in his favour, the whole Native community in this presidency will pity the Bombay Government and will despair of justice in a case in which a high European officer is involved.

11. In its issue of the 18th February, the *Indu Prakásh* (12), which sees nothing surprising in the Commission of three Anglo-Indian officers appointed to enquire into the case against Mr. Crawford finding him not guilty of a comparatively minor offence of bribery when it is remembered that even the British Parliament acquitted Warren Hastings of more heinous offences though he confessed to them and was prosecuted by an eloquent advocate like Edmund Burke, advises the British rulers of India not to busy themselves any more with the trial of cases of offences committed towards the natives of India as they are enormously costly and only serve to expose the English people to public ridicule for their partiality and vainglory of justice, and to bring into discredit courageous and upright men like His Excellency Lord Reay. It calls into question the soundness and reasonableness of the theory of hundreds of Natives of various denominations and ranks conspiring without any motive to ruin Mr. Arthur Crawford, and regrets that the Crawford case should end disastrously for the Natives and that no Native gentleman like the Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik, Mr. Ránade, Mr. Telang or Mr. Phirozsháh M. Mehta should have been appointed on the Crawford Commission with a view that both the sides of the case might have been fully placed on record in the cause of history. [The *Dnyánodayă* (10), in its issue of the 21st February, writes:—The Commission on Mr. Crawford has not yet reported, but it is rumoured that he will be acquitted of corruption. It is also said to be the opinion of the Commission that there has been a conspiracy of Bráhmans against Mr. Crawford. We think it a little too early to discuss seriously the report of the Commission on the strength of mere rumours, even though we are informed that its opinion is an "open secret." We think, however, that the idea of a conspiracy is manifestly absurd. Mr. Crawford has not made himself unpopular with the people, and there could be no such widespread conspiracy without some very evident cause for its existence being known. We cannot think the Commissioners will be so blind as to seriously advance such a theory, and we are not inclined to believe that they have done so until we see it in black and white. In a case like this, where the witnesses to the crime of receiving bribes are those who are guilty of the crime of giving them, and where they must naturally have said as little as possible to criminate themselves, the difficulties of getting at the whole truth have been great, and it is just possible that the Commission may feel that the charges have not been adequately proved, but we have no hesitation in saying that it will be a great scandal if he be allowed to escape scot-free. The Government of Bombay have had a very difficult task to perform, and in purifying the public service they should receive the hearty support of the people.]

Mr. Crawford and the Poona Bráhmans.

12. Writing about Mr. Crawford and the Poona Bráhmans, the *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 18th February, says that it is simply mean to say that the Bráhmans have conspired against Mr. Crawford with the object of ruining him, that if they had been ill-disposed towards him his ruin could have been accomplished in no time by Mr. Pendse and others, who however are not so mean and intriguing as they are alleged to be, and that the fidelity and the benevolence of the Bráhmans are amply illustrated by the examples set by Hanmantráo and others in favour of Mr. Crawford.

Public opinion in India about the Crawford case.

13. The *Vrittadhára* (69), in its issue of the 21st February, remarks:—Some English newspapers say that some Natives have maliciously brought a false charge of corruption against Mr. Crawford and that His Excellency Lord Reay has abetted these wicked people. Those who have a knowledge of the Crawford case know how far these allegations are true. No man of sense will acquit Mr. Crawford on the evidence that came before the Commission. The Commissioners may be only ashamed to pronounce one of their own people corrupt, for there is not the least doubt that they must have been convinced of the guilt of Mr. Crawford. Race feeling is very bad, and once it takes hold of one's mind it makes him turn falsehood into truth and *vice versâ*. Both

the young and the old in this country are quite satisfied about Mr. Crawford having made money by unjust means, whatever the Commissioners may say to the contrary, and the people are praising His Excellency Lord Reay for gratifying the goddess of justice by exposing the corruption of Mr. Crawford. To find fault with His Excellency on this account is as wise as spitting towards the sun.

Comments on the remark of the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* regarding Native Magistrates.

14. The *Pratod* (52) of the 18th February is much offended by the remark of the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* to the effect that a special commission should be appointed to inquire into the conduct of the corrupt Native Magistrates who have given evidence in the Crawford case in order to restore the confidence of the public in the subordinate administration of justice, and says that the Natives are fully alive to the ruinous and uncertain character of the present system of judicial administration, that if a mixed commission of Natives and Europeans with equal numbers of members of both the communities be appointed it will find out corrupt Magistrates in the proportion of one European to four Natives and will discover those Europeans who swallow large amounts of money in the Political and other departments, that though His Excellency Lord Reay is found fault with by Europeans of low mind for bringing to light the corruption of the adulterous Mr. Crawford, yet His Lordship is highly esteemed by the Native public and is regarded as one of those magnanimous Englishmen who are exceptions to the ordinary run of Englishmen, that it is as unreasonable to judge of the whole Native magistracy from a few members of it as it is to calumniate the whole covenanted service because a few of its members have been convicted of corruption, and that the bribery of Mr. Crawford has been demonstratively proved to the general public, whatever judgment may be passed by those in power to the contrary. [Many other papers write on this matter and bitterly complain of the attitude taken up by the English press towards the Natives and the Government of Bombay, and say that His Excellency Lord Reay has done only what was necessary in giving assurances of indemnity to the Native Mámlatdárs who gave evidence in the Crawford case. The *Jagadádarsh* (34), in its issue of the 17th February, says:—It is not desirable that Bráhmans should now be an eyesore to all. If they had not come forward, no evidence whatever could have been produced before the Commission, and the case would have remained in the background.]

The London *Times* on the Crawford case.

15. In noticing a Reuter's telegram stating that the *Times* of the 20th February condemns the action of the Bombay Government in withholding the decision arrived at by the Commission from Mr. Crawford, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 22nd February, says:—In connection with this subject the London *Times*, the *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian newspapers have made such an excited and unjust attack on His Excellency Lord Reay that similar conduct on the part of the Native press would have been condemned by them as disloyal and deserving of being held under restraint. The object of these Anglo-Indian organs and their London contemporary is evidently to confuse His Excellency Lord Reay by raising side-issues, to place him before the English nation in a disagreeable light, and to allow the enquiry into Mr. Crawford's conduct to be left incomplete. The aim of these newspapers is evidently selfish and improper. The Native public has found in Lord Reay a straightforward and good-natured administrator, who has always taken the middle course in order to avoid incurring the displeasure of the Anglo-Indian press, and in doing so has sometimes neglected to attend properly to Native interests, to wit, in the case of the new Bombay Municipal Act, the ábkári administration, the recent educational policy, and the Salvation Army. Notwithstanding this, the *Times* and the Anglo-Indian press have been abusing Lord Reay, showing thereby that they do not wish that the Indian administrators should rule justly, but desire that their selfish interests should not be interfered with and that no enquiry whatever should be held into the conduct of their countrymen accused even of serious offences. But His Excellency Lord Reay may rest assured that he carries the regard and sympathy of the entire Native public, which duly appreciates his good and just conduct in the Crawford case.

16. In writing on the same subject, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the same date, writes:—The *Times* unjustly denounces His Excellency Lord Reay for refusing to do what the Secretary of State for India is accountable for. The *Times* commits another blunder in pronouncing the entire Native magistracy worthless and untrustworthy, forgetting that black sheep are to be found in every community, which ought not to be condemned for the faults of a few. It is to be regretted that the Bombay Government should have yet done nothing worth mentioning in the case of the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs. It is really a bad policy to connive at the crimes committed by numerous persons in order to arrive at a distinct opinion in the case of a person accused of a certain crime. The self-incriminating officials may be exempted from punishment, but they ought not to be allowed to remain at their posts.

Attack made by some Anglo-Indian journals on the Bombay Government for their action against Mr. Crawford disapproved.

17. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 13th February, writes:—The air is thick with rumours of Mr. Crawford's acquittal. Of course, the Government is not bound to agree with the verdict of the Commissioners, but is free to decide independently. On the strength of this rumour a contemporary observes that the Bombay Government has made itself a laughing-stock of the people. Why and how, we cannot understand. Were not the informations, true or false, laid against Mr. Crawford sufficient to create a suspicion against him? Is every prosecution ridiculous which fails to convict? Some of the Anglo-Indian journals are unusually hard upon His Excellency Lord Reay. The difficulty does not end here. The re-trial of the corrupt officials has commenced. Never was a Government put into such a false position. In spite of the offered pardon of indemnity from prosecution, the Government finds itself powerless to arrest the course of prosecution taken up by a private citizen against the already pardoned officials.

Ganesh Náráyan Sáthe and his withdrawal from the scene.

18. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th February, writes:—It is said that Ganesh Náráyan Sáthe has been called upon to verify the statement he laid before Mr. Vidal against Dabir, Sindekar and others. But the notice issued has not been served on him yet. He has left Poona and will probably not return in a hurry. They say that he has been purposely removed from the scene by the same powerful hand by which he had been put forward. This story has an air of plausibility about it. The main object of Sáthe's sudden appearance as a lover of even-handed justice was to embarrass the witnesses who had to give evidence before the Crawford Commission. That purpose cannot operate now and so he is withdrawn. It will be interesting to see how the Magistrate disposes of the matter if Sáthe continues to keep away.

19. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 21st February, writes:—We understand that Ganesh Náráyan Sáthe, whose complaint against Sindekar, Dabir and others the District Magistrate of Poona was directed to entertain and proceed with according to law, is not now willing to proceed with his complaint. We are told that he has written to that effect to the District Magistrate. It seems as though the person at whose suggestion he first moved in the matter has now consented to pull the strings the other way. It would be interesting to know how this result, should it really turn out to be so, has been arrived at. The law-point involved in the summary rejection by Mr. Vidal of Sáthe's complaint having, however, been decided against Sindekar, Dabir and others in that unfortunate position, any one may be tempted to play the *rôle* of a friend of equity and even-handed justice, even though Sáthe may now withdraw. The sword is kept hanging over the doomed heads of these unfortunate men!

Rumoured appointment of Mr. C. B. Pritchard to the Bombay Executive Council regarded as a public scandal.

20. The *Yajdán Parast* (143), in its issue of the 17th February, writes:—The coming appointment of Mr. C. B. Pritchard, the odious ex-Commissioner of A'bkári, Bombay, to the Bombay Executive Council in place of the Honourable Mr. Richey proceeding to England on six months' leave is a public scandal, and the people ought to protest against it. The appointment of such an enemy of the poor subjects to a responsible post in the Council does not augur well for their benefit. We wish that the public would manifest its strong

disapproval of the appointment in question and should let the Government know what a grave scandal it would prove. [The *Pársi Punch* (124) of the 17th February thinks that Mr. Pritchard has a long lease of life before him, and wishes that God may grant him good sense to enjoy it, and that outside Bombay, nay India. The *Satyă Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 17th February, ironically remarks that the joy of the people can well be imagined when, while Mr. Caine, M.P., is crying himself hoarse to check the liquor traffic in India, Mr. Pritchard, who always tries to increase the ábkári revenue of Government, is about to enter the Executive Council.]

Nomination of Ráo Sáheb Vyankatráo Rukmángad Inámdár to the Bombay Statutory Civil Service approved.

21. The *Satyă Shodhak* (58) of the 17th and the *Rámdás* (55) of the 16th February say that Ráo Sáheb Vyankatráo Rukmángad Inámdár, B.A., LL.B., is an old, experienced and popular officer, and that every one in the Bombay Presidency will be glad to hear that he has been appointed a Statutory Civilian by the Government of India for the current year. [The *Gujaráti* (78) of the 17th February also approves of the appointment and remarks that it is a further proof of the special favour now being done by Government to the Karnátak.]

Mr. Edgerley and his appointment as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

22. The *Sind Sudhár* (167), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—Mr. Edgerley, who was some time ago Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sind, has been appointed Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in place of Mr. Monteath. Mr. Edgerley is an active, experienced and intelligent officer, and the people of Sind are very glad to hear of his promotion.

The Ratnágiri vatandárs and the judi question.

23. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 21st February, writes:—It is now a year and a quarter since the Ratnágiri vatandárs appealed to the Government of India against the unwarranted resolution of the Bombay Government in the Revenue Department, No. 6260, dated 16th September 1887, which deprived the poor Ratnágiri vatandárs of their time-honoured privileges, in contravention of all law and equity. The matter has been under the very careful consideration of the Government of India and has a special interest for the Ratnágirians. It however involves an element of general interest, inasmuch as it exhibits on the part of the all-powerful bureaucracy an altogether new departure in the field of injustice. Hitherto injustice was masked, now it is open. We nevertheless ask the Ratnágiri vatandárs to trust to the large-mindedness of the new Viceroy's Government. Even if the matter were to come back to the Bombay Government for reconsideration, and the Secretariat, putting by for a while its sense of omniscience, were to refer it to the Advocate-General, we feel certain that justice would be done. For aught we know, the aforesaid resolution is on the face of it illegal, and such an independent legal authority as the Advocate-General would of course guard against any executive bias, if the matter were at all sent back to the Bombay Government for re-consideration and the latter in its turn referred it to him for opinion.

Discharge of Private Swift at the last criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court commented upon.

24. The *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 17th February, writes:—The last criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court was remarkable for more than one reason. The discharge of Private Swift, who was charged with deliberately shooting down a Native in the Ahmednagar Táluka, by a jury consisting of eight Christians and one Hindu, gives rise to the serious question if even in Bombay the jury system has proved a success. It is a pity that the jurors have not paid the slightest thought to the central fact in the case, viz., the inability of the accused to account for the disappearance of the dog which, according to the prisoner's story, was shot by him. If the prisoner's story were true, how was it that he did not point out the dog that he had shot to the sergeant who afterwards came to the spot where he had killed an innocent villager? Whenever the life or reputation of a European officer is concerned, there is of course some one to certify that the man bore an exceptionally good character. Private Swift was fortunate in having such a certificate, but then we had here the strange spectacle of a man with the best of

credentials once deserting the army and going out on this occasion on a shooting excursion without leave. We do not know what considerations induced the jurors to disbelieve the guileless villagers who gave a plain and unvarnished story, which was, moreover, admirably sustained in the severe cross-examination to which they had been subjected. A similar story is related in a Secunderabad newspaper of a soldier shooting a villager while on his sporting expedition. We do not believe that such dangerous sports of European soldiers will ever end unless jurors discharge their responsible functions with that care and impartiality which ought always to characterise persons entrusted with the determination of momentous issues. Again, the presiding Judge seems to have taken a novel departure from the established practice of the Bombay High Court in examining the accused in the Byculla murder case in a searching manner. The strange termination of this case also proves how the determination of important questions involving life and death may depend upon the temperament, education and intelligence of the jurors and of the presiding Judge, or even upon some points of procedure which may be followed or not followed by the latter. In a celebrated murder case that was tried last year, the European prisoner was, we believe, specially asked to leave his case in the hands of his counsel to the great disappointment of almost all present in court, who were anxious to learn what explanation the accused had to give of the sad occurrence which is surrounded with mystery even up to this day. The observation of the Honourable Mr. Justice Parsons that but for his intervention the case His Lordship was trying would have terminated otherwise, rouses awful and profound reflections in one's mind. But after all, with the imperfections of human institutions, it is better that a guilty man should escape than that an innocent person should be deprived of his life for the redress of social wrongs. [Some other newspapers of this week also have written bitterly complaining of injustice supposed to be done in the discharge of Private Swift by a European jury at the last criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court, and remark that in cases where Europeans are concerned failure of justice is as certain as anything.]

Complaint regarding irregularity of district judicial officers.

25. The *Praja Mat* (125), in its issue of the 16th February, observes:—Why do not Government pay attention to the conduct of those district officers who come to office at 12 and 1 and 2 P.M. when they summon suitors and witnesses to be present at 10 A.M.? The High Court Judges begin work at 11 A.M.; why should then the judicial officers in the mofussil act irregularly? If the latter be right in so doing, the summons should state the proper hour of attendance. Such a course will save much inconvenience to the suitors. Government should attend to the matter. Moreover, the district officers when they are on tour require the people to be present at their camp, but do not state in the summons the name of the village or the place where they may encamp. This arbitrary system ought to be given up and summonses should state the place where parties are required to attend.

A former Chief Constable and the present Hospital Assistant of Tásgaon and the Bráhmans of that place.

26. The *Pratod* (52) of the 18th February resents certain reflections against the Bráhmans of Tásgaon made in a correspondence published in the *Bombay Gazette* in regard to the prosecutions of a former Chief Constable and the present Hospital Assistant of that place, and remarks that those Bráhmans who have given evidence in these two cases are respectable and honest men though the High Court has on appeal acquitted the Chief Constable, and the trying Magistrate in the case of the Hospital Assistant has disbelieved the evidence of the Bráhman witnesses therein, that, as the Crawford case will bear out, the system of the British administration of justice has latterly become so strange that occurrences witnessed by millions of men are proved to have never taken place, and that though the Chief Constable and the Hospital Assistant have been found not guilty by the judicial authorities who tried them, yet they are guilty in the sight of the public.

The ábkári policy of the Bombay Government and a request to abolish the fee levied on the sale of toddy.

27. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 17th February, writes:—Mr. Caine's address must now open the eyes of the most bigoted partisan of Government. We have all along been unwilling to believe that Government aided and abetted the consumption of liquor in order to increase the revenue, though we have made

no secret of our opinion that they always shut their eyes to the glaring mischiefs of the Pritchard system of ábkári administration. But after Mr. Caine's exposition of the facts of the case, we regret that we cannot come to any other conclusion than that Government stand in the eyes of all right-thinking people convicted of the charge laid at their doors. We have no desire whatever to be hard on the present administration, which has during the last three years evinced an unmistakeable desire to reverse the policy of its predecessors and to place the ábkári system on a footing more consonant with the feelings, means and habits of the people. We have noted with satisfaction the very necessary first step which His Excellency Lord Reay has taken in doing away with the toddy monopoly and in granting separate tapping licenses for drawing toddy. We hope that it is the earnest of a large and liberal measure of reform which will set the people's favourite beverage entirely free, and add to the many claims which Lord Reay has on the gratitude of the people of this presidency. As to the liquor farming system, we do not see that any great changes have been made or are in contemplation. The only alterations made last year in the Salsette farm, whereby the farmer is relieved of the minimum guarantee under which he was bound to sell at least a certain quantity and is left at liberty to sell his liquor at any price he chooses, have completely done away with all justification of the farming system. It is, we make bold to say, absurd to give a man the exclusive privilege to sell liquor, and to leave him to charge what price he likes for it. This is deliberately placing the people at the mercy of the farmer. The result has been that inferior liquor is sold dearer in Salsette than good liquor in the town of Bombay. This and other like consequences cannot but arise from a radically vicious system, and any tinkering of it, such as the Government of Bombay have from time to time adopted, has, instead of improving things, made matters worse. We hope that Government will muster up courage to overhaul the entire system, and to adopt the only rational system, viz., the *sadar* distillery system, which prevailed in Surat for a long time and which was set aside five years ago in favour of an influential farmer to the infinite disgust and injury of the people of the whole district. We have never charged Government with a deliberate desire to increase the revenue by an increased consumption of liquor without regard to all ulterior consequences. Such a desire is only worthy of a tyrant with a remarkably short political foresight. But we repeat that in the matter of ábkári regulations the Government of Bombay have shown a deplorable want of sympathy with the habits and means of the people, and have shut their eyes to some of the glaring mischiefs of their policy and have sown seeds of discontent which cannot but bear bitter fruit. The farming system with its numerous evils has been over and over again exposed. But it is a great pity that with all the good-will in the world, Lord Reay should have been powerless to set toddy free from the shackles with which it is bound up, and that Mr. Dántra's recent letter to His Excellency should have been at all necessary. Why, we ask in the name of common-sense, is a license necessary to sell toddy, after the payment of a crushing tree-tax and the issue of a tapping license? He is required to take out an additional selling license, as if it were that the taking out of a tapping license is not worry enough for the poor Bhandári. It appears that Government have no idea of the vexation one has to undergo, and of the greasing of the palm which one has to do, before he can obtain a license to do the most innocent thing in the world, in India. If they had had the idea, they would not have organized a separate ábkári department in each táluka, with a European or Eurasian lad, just out of school, over its head, and a couple of *kárkuns* under him, to scour the country to see that people do not drink enough of licit toddy to turn their heads. A separate department is a curse to the *rayat*. This letting loose of boy-inspectors and their staff have struck more terror in the hearts of the people. It is no wonder, then, that a very few licenses are taken out, and that while the consumption of liquor increases the consumption of the much more harmless toddy never comes up to anything like what it was before the new system came into existence. The supply of fresh toddy was most forcibly and unjustifiably suppressed in the year 1879, and at present not a tithe of the trees then tapped are used for drawing toddy. We say that this suppression of toddy was unjustifiable, because the only official justification urged has long since exploded. It was said that cheap and free toddy would mean illicit distillation of toddy-liquor. If this argument was sound, why was the tree-tax raised and the licensing and the public auction sale of toddy licenses resorted to in Surat and other parts of Gujarát, where toddy is never distilled but only used in a raw state? It is only in the Konkan that toddy-liquor is made. But even in the Konkan the experience of the last two years has completely demolished this official argument. The system of farming out the right to sell toddy has been abolished, and the tree-tax reduced to Rs. 10. With this reduced tax it would be a very profitable thing indeed to distil illicit liquor out of toddy. And yet the vigilance of the liquor farmers, aided by the ábkári department, has not been able to detect a single case of such distillation. This proves unmistakeably that it is not necessary to levy a heavy tax on fresh toddy and to prohibit the free sale of it, in order to protect the liquor revenue from unjust loss. The fact of the matter is that an embargo was put upon toddy in the interests of the liquor farmers in 1879. Since that time up to within the last two years the liquor farmers had had the monopoly of toddy as well as of liquor. They took advantage of the monopoly and abstained from drawing toddy in order to stimulate the sale of liquor, which was more profitable. The fact cannot be gainsaid that those who were satisfied with toddy were compelled for want of it to drink spirits. The evil became so patent in course of time that Government have just lately abolished the toddy monopoly wherever it existed, and reduced the tree-tax. The result has been a gain all round. Many trees have been taken up, giving to the people a much-needed and healthy beverage, and bringing in an unexpectedly large revenue to Government. One would think that this result of the wise deference paid by Government to outside criticism and agitation would lead them to relax more and more their hold upon toddy, to the infinite relief of their subjects and the certain increase of the revenue. The demands made by Mr. Dántra on behalf of the cultivators of Gujarát are very moderate indeed. He justly complains of the license fee levied on the sale, and as a temporary measure asks for its abolition. We hope that Mr. Dántra's request will be granted, and that Government will also see the pressing necessity for a reduction in the tree-tax, so as to make toddy available to those poorer classes by whom it is most needed. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112) of the 17th and the *Surat Akhbár* (84) of the 18th February also wish that Government should reduce the severity of the ábkári laws as regards toddy. The *Surat Akhbár* suggests that the concession made by Government to the *Káli Paraj* tribe in the matter of toddy should be extended to other districts, that toddy should be allowed to be sold at the foot of the tree outside the city-limits, and that date-trees in cities in the compounds of residences should be allowed to be tapped, the fee being fixed at one or two annas per house.]

Complaint against the notice issued by the Collector of Thána in connection with the sale of mowra flowers.

28. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 17th February, writes:—We join the *Bombay Gazette* in drawing the attention of Government to a notification issued under the authority of the Collector of Thána prohibiting people from dealing in mowra flowers on pain of being prosecuted under Section 53 of the Bombay A'bkári Act. We cannot but characterize the proceeding as a very high-handed one. We fail to see why people who trade in mowra flowers and sell them openly, without any intention of making illicit liquor from them, should be threatened in this manner. The object of the Collector is, of course, to put down illicit distillation which is said to be going on in the country. But how is it, we ask, that illicit distillation was not heard of in this district before? The answer is not far to seek. It is the pernicious farming system, combined with the excessive price now charged for liquor, which has both created an appetite for drink and driven those who cannot afford to pay the high price now demanded to distil illicit liquor. The remedy then for the Government to adopt is to alter the system so as to remove the cause of the evil which is of their own creation, and not to put a stop to a legitimate trade in mowra flowers which has been carried on from time out of mind. We are afraid that the Collector of Thána has a very short memory, if he has forgotten the lessons of the mowra legislation of 1882. As we go to the press, we hear that there have been two cases already in Bhiwndi, in which people have been summarily convicted, their only offence being the possession of mowra flowers for trade purposes. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112) of

the 17th and the *Káside Mumbai* (113) of the 22nd February also wish that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay should cancel the notification in question.]

29. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 18th February, writes:—A remarkable instance of a Civilian's contempt of public opinion and stretch of arbitrary power has recently occurred at Thána. Mr. Todd, the Collector, has issued a circular under the Ábkári Act making the possession of mowra flowers *primâ facie* illegal, and the possessor liable to a penalty unless he proves that the flowers were not meant for illicit distillation. Mr. Todd has at once carried out by an executive order what Sir James Fergusson's Government failed to do by legislation. The A'bkári officers, not to be behindhand of the Collector in their executive zeal, have issued notices in the spirit of the circular. The mischievous character of the circular and the notices needs scarcely to be insisted upon. Mowra flowers are as much an article of food and commerce as of distillation, and throwing the burden of proving their possession legal on the possessor must needs lead to great hardship. We cannot believe that the circular was issued with the cognizance of the Central Government, and we are sanguine that like Mr. Keyser's famous circular the present one will be withdrawn. But the mere issue of it under the nose, so to say, of the Government shows the need of a stricter supervision than at present obtains.

30. The *Satyă Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 17th February, disapproves of the circular issued by Mr. Todd, Collector of Thána, against the possession of mowra flowers, saying that it would be practising oppression on the people who use these flowers as food if the circular were put into practice, and requests His Excellency Lord Reay to compel the Collector of Thána to withdraw it.

A suggestion to Government with regard to the collection of the land revenue this year from the agriculturists in the Sholápur-Bijápur District.

31. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 17th February, recommends Government to duly consider the miserable condition of the agriculturists in the Sholápur-Bijápur District caused by the failure of crops this year and the ravages of wild pigs thereon, and to grant them remissions of land revenue and to have due regard to their convenience in collecting it this year.

Alleged severity in the collection of the land revenue in three villages of the Broach District.

32. The *Broach Mitră* (93), in its issue of the 20th February, says that though the people of the A'mdara, Sakhwád and Navetha villages in the Broach District petitioned Ráo Bahádur Chunilál Venilál, District Deputy Collector, to allow them to pay the land revenue next year owing to the failure of crops this year, their prayer was not complied with, that some have tried to comply with the order for payment by borrowing money from *sáwkárs*, and that those *rayats* who are unable to raise loans are in great stress.

Necessity for opening relief-works for the distressed poor in the Dohad sub-division of the Panch Mahấls.

33. The *Satyodayă* (132) of Dohad, in its issue of the 14th February, says that a great portion of the *rayats* and other people in the táluka have found it very hard to maintain themselves for about a month past owing to the failure of crops caused by scanty rainfall last year, that the Collector has seen many Bhils starving while coming from Jhálod to Dohad, and that he has generously given money out of his private purse to some of them, and hopes that he will have relief-works opened for the benefit of the distressed poor.

Construction of a dam to a river in the Gokák Táluka and its real object.

34. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (23), in its issue of the 18th February, says:—Six *lákhs* of rupees have been sanctioned for the construction of a dam to the river near the railway station at Dhupdál in the Gokák Táluka and the work has been commenced. It is said that the old dam being a small one the Gokák Canal does not get a sufficient supply of water. Thousands of acres of land along the river will have to be taken up for the purposes of the new dam. We have heard a strange thing in this connection. The chief object in constructing the new dam is said to be not to increase the supply of water

to the Gokák Canal, but to supply water to the mill near the Gokák water-fall. The land in the vicinity of the river could not have been taken except in the name of the canal. One of the conditions agreed to between Government and the managers of the mill is that the former should supply to the mill as much water as it requires. This does not mean that Government should incur any amount of expenditure and provide the mill with an adequate supply of water even though it increased its operations. It simply means that as much water as the mill may require may be taken for its use from the water which naturally flows in the river. Without considering the matter properly Government are said to have at once ordered this costly work on receiving a complaint from the shareholders of the mill. Another circumstance, according to the rumour, which has led to this work is that many persons holding high positions in the Government service have shares in the Gokák Company, and hence this favourable but improper interpretion of a condition in the agreement. In order to dispel the doubts which the people entertain in this matter, we suggest to Government the advisability of publishing the agreement and the correspondence between them and the Gokák Company and a list of Government officers who may have shares in it.

Deputy Assistant Political Agents in Káthiáwár and the necessity for transferring them from their present places.

35. The *Din Mani* (74), in its issue of the 19th February, points out the advantages of not allowing Government officers to continue for more than five years in one place and the necessity for transferring Deputy Assistant Political Agents in Káthiáwár, who have already been there for more than five years, wants to know whether these men are excluded from the operation of the Government resolution prohibiting the continuance of Agency officers in one place for more than five years, calls the attention of the Political Agent and of His Excellency the Governor to the matter, and hopes that the officers in question will be speedily transferred.

Recommendation to appoint Ráo Bahádur Káshináth Mahádev Thatte as Huzur Deputy Collector at Násik.

36. The *Gangálahari* (30), in its issue of the 15th February, says that if Ráo Bahádur Káshináth Mahádev Thatte, District Deputy Collector, were appointed Huzur Deputy Collector at Násik as before, he would be able to effect many improvements in the city, and requests the authorities to consider this suggestion.

A Havildár in the Hyderabad District Judge Court levying perquisites from those who visit the court.

37. A correspondent, under the signature of Jhamatmal Vasanmal Gidwani, writing to the *Sind Sudhár* (167) in its issue of the 2nd February, says:—The Havildár to the District Judge of Hyderabad annoys petitioners considerably and levies perquisites from them by force. He stands at the court-house door with open mouth, ready to bite everyone who will not throw a morsel to him. Even though a man may belong to a low caste, if he gives 8 annas or a rupee to this Havildár he will be accommodated with a chair to sit in, while, on the other hand, a gentleman, though entitled to a chair in the Commissioner's Darbár, must stand unnoticed if he fails to pay the Havildár his customary dues. At times, when complicated cases come before the Sessions Judge, such as when a Government officer is being tried on a charge of bribery and well-known barristers and pleaders are engaged to conduct the case, the Havildár's importance and income increase considerably, because many persons come to witness the trial. He then levies several rates of fees for seats just as is done in a theatre. At times, illiterate persons may be seen sitting in the same row with pleaders. I too have come in contact with this man, and details of this particular case are given below. I happened to be a candidate for the pleaders' examination and was required to produce a certificate from the District Judge. With that object I presented an application to the Judge and he sanctioned it. When the necessary certificate was being given to me, the Havildár came in and demanded his perquisite from me, and on my telling him that I had no money at the time, he took back the certificate from me in the presence of the Head Clerk and the Munshis of the Court and said that until I gave him his customary dues he would not return the certificate. This provoked me, and when I used angry words to him he gave up the

certificate to me. This is the way in which the District Court Havildár conducts himself. The reason why he behaves in such an unbecoming way is that he thinks that no Native would be so bold as to complain against him to his European superior, the District Judge. But I am certain that the Judge, who is a subscriber to the General Library, can be made acquainted with the conduct of this Havildár through the medium of the newspapers. I will not dilate further on this subject. There are several other persons who have been annoyed by this man, and if they fail to expose his misconduct I will describe it fully in the *Sind Sudhár* and in the English newspapers.

The sudden death of Mr. Náráyan Malhár Pátekar, Head Clerk to the Collector of Sátára, and a suggestion to Mr. Keyser, the Collector, with regard to the family of the deceased.

38. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (6), in its issue of the 20th February, notices the sudden death of Mr. Náráyan Malhár Pátekar, Head Clerk to the Collector of Sátára, praises him for his ability and intelligence, says that he was brought from Kolába to Sátára by Mr. Keyser, the Collector, who had a good opinion of him, and requests Mr. Keyser to mark his love for the deceased by making some arrangements for the proper maintenance of his old mother and wife. The paper hopes that like Mr. Mactier, a former District Judge at Sátára, Mr. Keyser will engage in the Government service one of the near relatives of the deceased and thus render indirect help to his family.

Outbreak of small-pox epidemic in Belgaum and the negligence of the local vaccinator and the municipality in discharging their duties.

39. The *Chikitsak* (25) of Belgaum, in its issue of the 20th February, says that the small-pox epidemic is raging fearfully in that city, that it has heard that the newly-appointed vaccinator does not do his work regularly and punctually and that the District Magistrate and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner should attend to this matter, and requests the president of the local municipality, which it says is most careless in conservancy work, to look to the sanitation of the city.

Necessity of compulsory vaccination in Hyderabad (Sind).

40. A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (167), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—Small-pox prevails to a great extent in the town of Hyderabad and many cases have proved fatal. It appears that vaccinated children have suffered less than those who have not been vaccinated. It would therefore be much better to make vaccination compulsory in the town of Hyderabad.

Opening of liquor shops and the residence of prostitutes on the roads leading to the Poona High School and the Tulsi Bág in Poona disapproved.

41. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 17th February, objects to the opening of liquor shops and to the residence of prostitutes in the vicinity of the Vishrám Bág Building of the Poona High School and on the road leading to the Tulsi Bág in Poona, on the ground of their exercising demoralising influences on youths attending the school and on respectable men and women passing by the said road, and recommends Government to compel the owners of the shops and the residences of bad women, if they do not voluntarily proceed in the matter, to eject their present objectionable tenants in the interests of public morality, and to segregate them in an out-of-the-way part of the city.

A gang of Beluchis in Kánara.

42. The *Kannadă Suvárte* (144), in its issue of the 15th February, writes:—We learn that the Beluchis or Afgháns, who were for the last several months wandering over the district of Ratnágiri, have now passed down to Kánara. Our correspondent informs us that the inhabitants of the village of Bankikodla were quite alarmed at the sudden appearance of some of these Beluchis in their village. Some ten or fifteen of them accosted a Kunbi on the outskirts of the village, and put him questions with a view to get some clue as to the dwellings and other particulars of its well-to-do inhabitants. The curiosity of the Kunbi was naturally aroused, who forthwith came to the village and spread the news to the great anxiety of the inhabitants. There is a police station at Gokarn some two miles off, where there are but a handful of sepoys who can but ill-afford

to keep any strict vigilance over this gang. We, however, hope that the Police Superintendent of the district will keep a watch over these marauders and see that the people are not molested.

A complaint against some policemen in Kaira.

43. In a news-letter from Kaira, the *Ahmedabad Times* (86) of the 19th February says that sheep are being stolen there in large numbers, that the people suspect that policemen steal them for food, and that if this be true the Chief Constable ought to enquire into the matter and to take remedial measures.

Gamblers at Bársi, and a suggestion to the police in connection with them.

44. The *Prabodh Ratnă* (51), in its issue of the 21st February, says that many merchants coming to Bársi on business are cheated by gamblers and deprived of the money and ornaments they may have with them, that it has heard many complaints in this matter, and that the police authorities should bring these gamblers to book.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Remarks in connection with the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill.

45. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 17th February, writes:—That the best of motives have actuated Government in proposing the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill goes without saying. The danger, however, is that owing to the ignorance and helplessness of the poor villagers they will be exposed in many cases to petty annoyances from which even the capable citizens of Bombay are not exempt, as Mr. Crawley-Boevey during his short but spirited tenure of office as Chief Presidency Magistrate made sufficiently clear to all in his judgments on Bombay municipal cases. Legislation is acknowledged to be a necessary evil everywhere in so far as it tends to impose restraints on the liberties of individuals. The grip perhaps is not felt so tightly where the nature of the bonds is understood, their utility appreciated, and where they can be relaxed when necessary—and this is where wealth and education have taught men what their individual rights are and how they are to be maintained intact. We have no doubt that Government will cautiously feel their way in gradually extending to villages, where absolutely necessary, the provisions of the Bill when it becomes law. We believe that in very few villages it will be necessary to introduce the Act even in its limited sphere of operations—as under sanitary committees. These open hamlets of the simple villagers are generally sufficiently isolated and too meagrely peopled to suffer from the baneful effects of vitiated air so common in crowded cities and towns where artificial aids of science are needed to make men live. It is in places where pilgrims congregate in considerable numbers that special precautions are needed to prevent outbreaks of epidemics which thence spread far and wide. These nurseries of cholera, small-pox and other infectious diseases near the principal shrines should be vigilantly watched. If the measures of the Bill are carried out vigorously in these centres of mischief, Government will have no occasion to interfere with numerous harmless villages.

PART III.—*Education.*

Disapproval of the proposal of Government to withdraw themselves from education in favour of private enterprise.

46. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 17th February, writes:—The Government policy in regard to education has now been enunciated, but the motives underlying it are not, perhaps, just those which have been openly avowed. The saving that can be made by giving over the management of certain schools to local committees is so trifling that we cannot understand, on grounds of financial economy alone, the anxiety of Government to get them off their hands. There are people who apprehend that the steps which the rulers are taking are ominous of a complete reversal, in course of time, of the beneficent policy declared in the time of Lord Halifax. The Government are in error in supposing (if that is what they actually believe) that the time is now ripe for handing over the general control

and management of education to the people of the country. A recently published resolution declares in regard to lower secondary education that it is the policy of Government to retire in favour of private enterprise wherever it is possible to do so without injury to education. The qualification which is wisely admitted in the declaration of this policy may induce one to agree with it in the abstract. But who is to decide the question whether in a given case the retirement of Government will or will not be prejudicial to education? The almighty Government will, of course, be the sole judge, and we can say from experience that in such a matter the view which they will take will be often at variance with that held by the people, who are in no hurry to take upon themselves the management of education. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 17th February, construes the proposal of Government to withdraw themselves from education in favour of private enterprise and the increase of fees in the Deccan College and in Government high schools to mean a desire to check the spread of education among the middle classes.]

The educational policy of the Bombay Government and its effect on the people in Sind.

47. The *Sind Sudhár* (167), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—At the Calcutta University Convocation on the 19th ultimo, His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, the present Governor-General of India, expressly declared that the taste which the people of India evinced for education had been created in them by the British Government and that therefore the latter would not now take any steps likely to discourage the cause of education. Inasmuch as it was the Viceroy himself who gave expression to such a favourable view in regard to education, we are at a loss to imagine how such an enlightened Government as that of Bombay can have passed an order to the effect that the cost of maintenance of Government high schools in the presidency of Bombay should either be reduced or that the fees now paid by boys in such schools should be increased. It will be observed that the course adopted by the Government of Bombay is in direct opposition to the views expressed by the Governor-General himself. The Governor-General has not the slightest wish to interfere in any way with the Educational Department. Only about a month and a half ago the Educational Inspector in Sind, acting under the orders of the Government of Bombay, wrote to the head-masters of the three high schools in this province, and asked them to state what steps they intended to take to give effect to the orders of the Local Government. It is now said that the question of increasing the fees has been finally settled, and that the enhanced rates will come into force from March next. We have already pointed out the disadvantages that are likely to arise from such a course. Universal regret is expressed at the enhancement of the fees, and general astonishment is felt at such an order having been passed under the rule of such a competent and intelligent Governor as His Excellency Lord Reay. At the last meeting of the Indian National Congress at Allahabad the question of education was *inter alia* discussed, and the meeting arrived at the conclusion that Government was bound to support education, and that if it could not at present devote more funds to education, it ought not, at any rate, to reduce the present expenditure. Mr. Telang, a well-known barrister of Bombay, who is one of the most prominent members of the Bombay Legislative Council, spoke at great length on the subject of education, and expressly said that the expenditure which Government at present incurred on education was comparatively insignificant. He added that Government ought to be ashamed of saying that it had no money to apply to the advancement of education. Government at present devotes only one per cent. of its revenues from India to the advancement of education, and this cannot be said to be too much. We can point out several items of unnecessary expenditure in the other departments of Government and they should be reduced. The Governments of other countries in Europe expend large sums of money on education. That of Germany considers that it is one of its most important duties to help every branch of education. Sind is still more backward in education than any other part of India. The people have only now commenced to realize that the establishment of the Sind Arts College will promote high education in Sind and will supply

the keenly-felt want of educated men in the province. But if fees are raised the people will be sorely disappointed seeing that most of the boys will have in consequence to leave school and thus lose the advantage of education. The number of students in the College will also proportionately decrease. It is said that the fee of Rs. 5 will be levied from each pupil preparing for the 7th standard. This is the rate at which the College students pay fees. Can it be said that the training given in high schools is as good as that in the Arts College? Government ought to take all these things into consideration. The people are too poor to pay such high rates of fees. In these days it is hard enough for people to earn a livelihood, and if the rates of fees are raised they will be deprived of the benefits of education. The majority of the population consists of illiterate men, and if obstacles are put in the way of acquiring education, the number of such persons will considerably increase. His Excellency Lord Reay himself in his University Convocation speech said that superficial knowledge was dangerous. We therefore hope that Government will on no account sanction the proposal to increase fees. The Sind Sabha will also meet on Saturday next to consider the question of increasing fees in schools.

Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik's election as Dean in Arts of the Bombay University for the current year approved.

48. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 21st February, writes:—We are extremely glad to note that for the first time in the history of our University a Native gentleman has been chosen for the high academic distinction of a Dean, and that the choice has fallen on our esteemed and learned townsman, Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik. On Tuesday last the Ráo Sáheb was unanimously elected Dean in Arts for the current year in succession to the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood gone to Europe, on the motion of the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine, seconded by the Rev. Dhanjibhái Nowroji. We heartily congratulate the Ráo Sáheb on the new distinction conferred on him. Apart from his public services outside the University, his services to that body alone for more than 25 years past in the capacities of examiner in vernaculars at the earlier examinations in Arts and at the LL.B. from 1868 to 1884, and Syndic in Law from 1873 to 1888, have been most valuable and fully justified the glowing eulogy passed on him by the Honourable Sir Raymond West at the University Convocation last year while announcing the offer of a sum of money by the committee of the fund that is being raised to commemorate his services, for the foundation of a scholarship, subsequently converted into a gold medal bearing his name. It is also worthy of note that with the exception of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley he is now the oldest Fellow of the University. Besides these services his literary works, especially on Hindu Law which are largely quoted both by the bench and the bar, eminently fitted him for this high honour, and we welcome it as a compliment to the educated people of this presidency. [Several other newspapers approve of the appointment of Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik as Dean in Arts of the Bombay University.]

Remarks on the proposed changes in the Arts curriculum of the Bombay University.

49. In writing about the proposed changes in the Arts curriculum, the *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 21st February, observes:—Anybody, who looks around him and sees the poverty to which the people are being reduced and the policy of Government in the matter of higher education, will be convinced that the present is certainly the most inopportune time for any change calculated to throw additional obstacles in the path of the student world. This change, if carried out, will operate detrimentally to the interests of poor students especially, and will in all probability deprive the University of some of the best and most deserving students who will have as a matter of necessity to bid good-bye to all hope of higher education, and against them the portals of fame and wealth will be for ever shut. This will be deplorable indeed. No doubt the scholarships afford them some relief, but it is not sufficient to carry them through. We never dreamt of such a blow to poor students, when we knew that there were such men as Messrs. Telang and Modak on the committee. They from their position and past experience were expected to know the condition of these unfortunate students. But strange things often happen. Most ludicrous propositions at times emanate from men never supposed to be capable of being their authors, and, we submit, the present is one of such occurrences. Guided by their

zeal for the cause of education they have for once forgotten the wants of the poor aspirants of higher education in this presidency. All honour to Dr. Peterson for his bold demur to the proposition. He fearlessly asserted that it was not at all advisable to extend the course, and that it was possible to secure all necessary improvements "without recourse to so radical a change." We are entirely of the same opinion. By a revision of the present course it will not be difficult to secure the amount of culture deemed essential in the possessor of a degree. It is all very well to talk of a large amount of general culture and so on, but how is it to be obtained? Surely not by creating additional obstacles in the pursuit of it. The very fact that a similar proposal was put forward and rejected in 1870 ought to have shown the committee the impropriety of its proposal. The argument that a course of four years obtains in the sister Universities of Calcutta and Madras need not necessarily hold good in Bombay, where it will work injuriously. We do not understand what the committee means by alluding to the "existing condition of educated society." We would have welcomed some additional light on this point. As to the opinion of College authorities in favour of the change, all we can say is that no reasons are assigned for it. We therefore hope that the Faculty of Arts will carefully consider the proposal.

Publication of a supplementary list of successful candidates at the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University commented upon.

50. The *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 17th February, writes:—A large number of students have recently been declared to have passed the Matriculation Examination after more than a month and a half since the first result was published. Why the results should have been delayed so long, to the serious inconvenience of some who have been deprived of the benefit of lectures in colleges and to the painful anxiety of all, we are not in a position to say. As far as our information goes, the examiners had no voice in determining the fate of these candidates and the Syndicate has, we think, acted *ultra vires* in disregarding the specific instructions given to the whole body of examiners. One of the instructions ran as follows: "*The Syndicate having decided that the system of giving grace marks should be done away with, Examiners who are colleagues are directed, in view of this change, to jointly consider before finally sending their marks to the Registrar, whether in particular cases candidates should or should not pass in their subjects, as the final decision will rest with them.*" The decision of examiners being *final* it is not open to the Syndicate to revise it, and as the examiners in this case were not consulted, the action of the Syndicate is directly in contravention of its own rule on the subject. During the Honourable Sir R. West's Vice-Chancellorship a similar question had arisen for consideration, but he referred the whole matter to the examiners, who granted a few grace marks to some candidates after holding a general consultation. As the action of the Syndicate is thoroughly unconstitutional in this instance, the results also are vitiated by that circumstance, and the general body of examiners are in duty bound to protest against the usurpation of its rights by the Syndicate.

Complaint against a male teacher in a girls' school in Kánara.

51. The *Kannadă Suvárte* (144), in its issue of the 15th February writes:—We have been in possession of information for the last several months concerning the doings of a certain rascally male assistant of one of the oldest and most prosperous girl schools in Kánara. We could not believe the story at first, but on inquiry we regret to say that we were compelled to believe in its truth. This story, if published, will make a grave scandal, and will, we fear, go far to check the progress of female education which is still in its infancy in Kánara. We hesitated to give even the slightest publicity to this matter in the fond hope that the authorities of the school in question, and especially the head-mistress under whose maternal care the school is prospering, would take severe steps in the matter. But although the rumour has spread all over the town and can be heard from the mouths of the young and the old alike, we regret that the authorities concerned should have been sleeping over the matter as if nothing serious had happened. If we believe our informant (and we have no reason to disbelieve him after the enquiries which have been made by us), the assistant deserves to be driven out of the school and ignominiously dismissed from the

Educational Department. If the authorities of the school still choose to be indifferent to this matter, we are sorry we shall be forced to do the most disgusting duty of publishing the story without any reserve and to call the attention of the higher authorities to it.

Immorality in Kánara and the necessity for appointing respectable men to educational offices in that district.

52. A correspondent of the same newspaper says:—There is a large number of prostitutes in Kánara, and the first enquiry made by Europeans who come to this district as officers or visitors is concerning them. There are very few Europeans who are not in love with them, and people are more afraid of these women than of the officers. The mischief done by these women cannot be described. The natives of Kánara are also very fond of them and they take pride in having one or two mistresses. In this way the people of Kánara are growing immoral. The youths have very bad examples before them, and in order to check this immorality Government should appoint men of strong character to educational offices in this district. The reason why we suggest this is that there are several men of bad character in that department in this district.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

The Golden Gang on the G. I. P Railway and the employment of Natives as guards on that line.

53. The same newspaper refers to the Golden Gang on the G. I. P. Railway and remarks:—On account of the indiscriminate admission of Europeans into the railway guard service, merely on the ground of their being Europeans, this service has been an asylum to all the dregs of low-class European society. The manager of the G. I. P. Railway, notwithstanding occasional warnings, placed implicit confidence in these gentlemen, and entrusted them with the safety of life and property of thousands of passengers, and we should say that he has been well served after all. We hope that the manager will now see the difference between a costly and faithless European service as illustrated on his own line on the one hand, and the cheap and faithful Native service as illustrated on the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the other. [Several other papers also point out the advisability of employing Natives on the G. I. P. Railway more freely than heretofore, while a few papers take the opportunity to show that Europeans are not so good and Natives not so bad as they are represented to be.]

54. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 21st February, says:—It is very surprising that such mismanagement should prevail on the G. I. P. Railway. If the offenders are not severely punished, the public will lose confidence in the management of the railway company. This case is particularly amusing as the company does not appoint any but Europeans to posts carrying high salaries. It is a nice thing to receive a high salary for being a European and to secretly make money by illegal means. The railway company should properly consider this matter. [The *Dnyán Chakshu* (9), in its issue of the 20th February, says that it is to be seen how these white thieves are dealt with, that of late many evil deeds of persons belonging to the ruling race are coming to light, and that it is the mild justice and the leniency of Government that have encouraged them to do such things even when they are paid salaries four times as big as those paid to Natives. The *Yajdán Parast* (143), in its issue of the 17th February, observes that it is the duty of the G. I. P. Railway Company to act firmly in this case and to have an example set thereby to its other European employés. The *Káside Mumbai* (113), in its issue of the 18th February, says that the proportion of Native guards on the G. I. P. Railway should be double that of Europeans, and that the railway police should be largely improved.]

55. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 17th February, writes:—The first question that occurs to one on reading of the exploits of the Golden Gang is—why employ only European guards all along the G. I. P. line? We have received letters during the last week explaining the cause of this monopoly. But we decline to enter into the question of motives. Mr. Conder is a worthy and conscientious man, and after what has happened, we think that he will see the advantage of a mixed service. It seems to us that Natives ought to

make better guards on the whole than Europeans: they are cheap, economical and temperate. We should like to see Mahomedans, and especially Hindus, taking kindly to this branch of the railway service, like Pársis. There are Hindu guards on some of the branch lines in Bengal. Another question that strikes one in glancing at this 'golden' business is—who has suffered most by such a system of extensive robbery? The public or the company? If the public, have no claims been made? If made, have they been heard and satisfied, or dismissed summarily, more so in the case of poor men? We doubt if the company met these claims cheerfully. And we know that the poorer class of passengers and dealers with almost all the railway companies in India, who give them the bulk of their custom, are treated with scant courtesy. Who cares for the poor man's rights? He is too ignorant to enforce them.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

A serious complaint against the Bombay fire-brigade.

56. The *Rájyabhakt* (127), in its issue of the 19th February, refers to the petition made by the inhabitants of Bhuleshvar to the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation complaining of delay in the supply of water and other matters at the recent fire in Bhoiwáda, infers from the petition that the complaint which frequently reaches it about the police and the fire-brigade taking bribe on the occasion of fires to be true, and says that the Standing Committee ought to enquire publicly into the petition made to it, that the Commissioner of Police ought also to move in the matter, and that the Government, the Municipality and the Commissioner of Police ought speedily to take remedial measures.

Local self-government at Surat.

57. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 17th February, writes:—The Surat Municipality has really got out of hand. The electors, as a rule, are ignorant, and the Government have made a mistake, as we pointed out at the time, in appointing Mir Gulám Bába president, a worthy man altogether but totally unfit to manage the turbulent element in the municipality. The result is a dead-lock in business and a serious reflection on self-government. We have heard and read a good deal about the enemies of progress in the country; but with grief and shame we have to confess that none of the outside enemies could possibly be so inimical to the cause as some of its advocates in the ranks of the municipal corporation of Surat. Here is another instance of our 'national unity.' Is not the 'unity' more or less like a holiday attire, to be put on once or twice in the year when holiday-makers are masquerading in "high politics"? As soon as they come to local affairs, that is, to the practical side of politics, they divide themselves into Pársis, Mahomedans and Hindus; and when it comes to that, into Bráhman Hindus, Káyasth Hindus, Marátha Hindus, Gujaráti Hindus, Surat Hindus, Ahmedabad Hindus, and all the rest, according to caste, creed, locality, profession, &c. Happily, this is not the case everywhere, and we still hope that Surat will get rid in time of its schisms and its factions, and try to do public work in a public-spirited manner. It is time also that Government appointed a more intelligent citizen at the head of the civic administration there, one who knows English, has had large experience, and who, while making his presence felt in the Municipal Hall, can also stand the fierce light of an official ukase.

Unsatisfactory condition of the Surat Municipality.

58. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 18th February, says:—The proceedings of the recent municipal meetings at Surat must have led the public to believe that Government will be soon compelled to curtail the rights of the corporation, and the Collector of that district has addressed Government to that effect. It is likely, therefore, that, like Broach, Surat may get the District Collector as the president of the municipal corporation. It is much to be regretted that well-educated persons like the Surat commissioners should fail to conduct their municipal affairs satisfactorily. However the time has not yet arrived for interfering with the rights of the corporation. The day for new elections has approached and the rate-payers of Surat should elect able and useful persons in place of talkative members, who glory more in talk than in doing substantial work. Government ought also to appoint an able and strong-minded person from among the new commissioners as president of the corporation.

Complaint against the Broach Municipality.

59. The *Din Mani* (74) of Broach, in its issue of the 19th February, refers to the outbreak of cholera in that town, complains of the indifference of the municipality in the matter and of heaps of rubbish being allowed to lie rotting in the streets, as for instance in the quarter known as the Piplichauk, and says that it is foolish on the part of the municipality to have such an inexperienced and untrained man as the present incumbent as its sanitary officer, and that if the municipal president were to move about in the town in person he would see the hardship suffered by the people. [The *Broach Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 21st February, also complains of the prevalence of mismanagement in the local municipality and of the present municipal secretary being not quite competent to discharge the duties of his office.]

Suggestions to Mr. Keyser, the Collector, in the matter of the approaching municipal elections at Sátára.

60. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (6), in its issue of the 20th February, writes :—The approaching municipal elections at Sátára will be hotly contested by rival candidates and there is every probability of undue influence being used for securing the return of certain persons. Every one who still remembers the disgraceful scenes at the last general election will have no difficulty in realizing the truth of our assertion. The honesty of the polling officers was questioned, the voters' returns in certain wards were said to have been tampered with and altered in favour of certain parties, and the friends and supporters of certain candidates were found to have used unfair means in securing a majority of votes in favour of their own men. We all know that, had it not been for the tact, personal influence, suavity of manners and goodness of a sincere friend of the people here, some of the candidates and their supporters would have certainly graced with their presence the prisoners' bar in a magistrate's court. It is in no way desirable to have such disgraceful scenes re-enacted this year. We therefore suggest to our worthy Collector that the greatest precautions should be taken in appointing as polling officers trustworthy persons alone. The appointment of two polling officers for each ward would go a great way in preventing fraudulent practices. The selection of polling officers should not be confined to the municipal employés or to the existing municipal commissioners. On the contrary, we are of opinion that municipal functionaries, either stipendiary or honorary, should have the least hand in the duties of a polling officer. Personal feuds and animosities are reported to be so deep-rooted and rancorous that special precautions will have to be taken to prevent scuffles taking place near the polling stations and the voters being either ill-used or intimidated. Every polling officer should have the assistance of a couple of police constables, and arrangements should be made to keep the polling station free from the myrmidons of the supporters and adherents of candidates. The voters should have full liberty to name such candidates as they like, without the slightest hint, suggestion or threat from the polling officers. No candidate or his friend should be allowed to open an office at the polling station for the purpose of recording votes in his favour, nor should any one be allowed to have a look at the voting papers as they are being dropped in the box. The voting papers should be closed and gummed before being dropped in the box, and the polling officer should have no authority to demand the names of the candidates returned by each voter so that the polling officer himself may have no means of influencing the result of the election by giving sly hints from time to time to the different candidates. Disregard of such precautionary measures at the last general election was the cause of loud complaints and led many persons to question the purity of the results. We hope that Mr. Keyser, with whom the responsibility in connection with the election proceedings primarily lies, will give his earnest attention to this matter before he selects the polling officers. The Revenue, Police, Educational and Judicial Departments afford ample field to make selections from.

Some irregularities about the fixing of the date for municipal elections in Islámpur in the Sátára District.

61. The *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 18th February, draws the attention of the Collector of Sátára to certain mistakes of law made by the president of the Islámpur Municipality with regard to the fixing of the date for municipal elections in that town. The 23rd instant, says the paper, has been fixed for the municipal elections. But under Section 4 of the

rules on the subject, voters' lists should be published six weeks before the election day, which has not been done, the lists having been published only on the 11th instant, *i.e.*, not even two weeks before the election day. Similarly the notification about the election, which under Rule 10 ought to be published fifteen days before the election, was published only on the 15th instant. In consequence of this the people have not had sufficient previous notice, which they ought to have according to Rule 11. The town has been divided into six wards, but only one polling officer, viz. Mr. Wágle, has been appointed, and he has been directed to finish the whole polling work in three hours. This is not in conformity with the law, which prescribes that every ward should have a distinct polling officer. Thus the voters and the polling officer are likely to be inconvenienced for want of sufficient time, and there is a likelihood of much confusion taking place in consequence.

Transfer of Diwán Navalrái from Hyderabad (Sind) disapproved.

62. A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (167), in its issue of the 2nd February, writes:—Since the transfer of Diwán Navalrái from Hyderabad, the offices of chairman of the managing committee, chairman of the school board and vice-president of the municipality have remained vacant. Perhaps none of the municipal commissioners is competent to perform these functions. People seem to think that none but Diwán Navalrái can discharge the duties pertaining to these offices and the municipality deeply regrets his transfer.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

Criticism on the superficial reforms in the Hyderabad (Deccan) State.

63. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 17th February, writes:—The death of Surgeon-Major Keith of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's household brings into prominence the extremely superficial nature of the much-belauded reforms of all sorts which interested people assure us have been introduced into the kingdom of His Highness the Nizám. The State is all fair without and foul within. It is the home of humbug and falsehood, of tinsel and tawdry finery. It is the splendid hospitality of the court to distinguished visitors that serves to hide a multitude of sins. It is the profound civilities and simpering smiles of the great ministers of State, Sir This of the Home Department and His Excellency That of the Foreign Department—self-assumed titles, some of them—that earn for them the reputation of being very nice fellows, if, indeed, not great statesmen. God knows when this huge fabric of sham and hypocricy will be swept away.

His Highness the Mahárája Holkar's offer of a lákh of rupees in aid of the Imperial Institute, London.

64. In noticing a Reuter's telegram that His Highness the Mahárája Holkar has offered to subscribe one lákh of rupees towards the Imperial Institute Fund, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 21st February, says:—The offer is, no doubt, made in evidence of the loyalty of the prince to the Queen-Empress, and will silence those English writers who questioned his loyalty and found fault with his administration. The people of India will not, however, be pleased with the liberality of the prince, since it will not benefit them in the least. Had His Highness laid out the amount on some work beneficial to his own subjects the outlay would have been a great blessing, and His Highness could have well named the work after the Queen-Empress. It is to be regretted that Indian princes and millionaires have not yet learnt to do so and are more fond of gaining celebrity in England and among the Indian authorities than of benefiting their own subjects. It seems that the work of filching Indian grandees in the interests of the Imperial Institute has not ceased, though in spite of the protestations made by the Indian public and the press against pressure being brought to bear for subscriptions to the Institute Fund, about fifteen *lákhs* of rupees having been already collected. It is surprising that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and others interested in the Institute should not yet have ceased from securing more subscriptions from India. It is however to be hoped that no further efforts will be made to raise more money in India. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments.]

His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and contradictory reports about his conduct.

65. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th February, writes:—It will be hard to find a Native Prince about whom more contradictory reports of various kinds are spread and believed in than about the present Mahárája Holkar. His Highness is a constant benefactor of those newspapers whose staple food is sensationalism. Whenever any subject sufficiently sensational is lacking, we are sure to hear of His Highness of Indore. Very recently very serious charges have been made against His Highness. We are told that the Mahárája ordered the execution of six Mahomedans accused of being concerned in a riot between Hindus and Mahomedans in which some of the former were killed. The order of execution was so hastily given and carried out that the prisoners were not given an opportunity of appealing against it. It is again complained that His Highness' conduct towards the dowager Mahéránis has been harsh and unnatural. The younger brother of the Mahárája, His Highness Yashvantráo, has been asked to vacate his residence within a week, and old, experienced and confidential advisers of the late Mahárája are also said to be treated with scant courtesy. We mention these charges without any suggestions as to their reliability or otherwise. Our point is to draw attention to them and to suggest to His Highness' advisers the necessity for contradicting them, if they be false, or for justifying the measures, if they be true.

Continuation of the Jághir of the late Anna Sáheb Vinchurkar to his adopted son recommended.

66. The *A'ryávart* (21), in its issue of the 16th February, says that it is necessary for the British Government to continue the jághir to the adopted son of the late Shrimant Anna Sáheb Vinchurkar with a view to enable him and his whole family to keep up their dignity, and says that if Government deprive Native Princes of their States and annex them for misconduct, Government should also present jághirs for approved good conduct. The paper adds that the descendants and relatives of Vinchurkar should be given the benefit of the Government resolution concerning the appointment of persons belonging to high families to high posts under Government.

Complaints against Mr. Hiráchand Velji, Manager, Gángad.

67. Mr. Nánbha Gagubha, tálukdár, Gángad, writes to the *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad of the 21st February to complain of Mr. Hiráchand Velji, the Manager, and his two agents, Messrs. Kálábhái and Kanthadji, plundering, as if, the táluka, of Mr. Hiráchand having misappropriated several thousands of rupees, mentions some cases in support of his complaint, and remarks that Mr. Hiráchand told him personally that so long as Mr. Pestonji was Tálukdári Settlement Officer no one could remove him from his present post, that his (the tálukdár's) petitions to the Collector and the Commissioner, N. D., would be of no avail and he would have to suffer a good deal, and desires that Mr. Hiráchand should be removed from his present office.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
5th March 1889.

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(For the week ending 23rd February 1889.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23RD FEBRUARY 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Comments on the rules for the sale of the occupancy right in building sites in Berár.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 16th February, writes :—The rules for the sale of the occupancy right in building sites in Berár are good, and they are a decided improvement upon the present very confused and ill-regulated state of things. For the first time an attempt is made to introduce uniformity in the procedure relative to the granting of sites. This itself means less jobbery, capriciousness and favouritism. In the rules the final granting of an application for site is made to rest with a higher Government officer. This is so far good. But the rules are badly drafted and introduce a very dilatory procedure, almost every step of which is concealed from the party concerned. The Civil Procedure Code is elaborate, but the proceedings in conformity with it are open to the parties and even to the public. Under the present rules it may take months before an application for a site is granted. In the meantime the applicant may not know what is going on or where the hitch lies.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
5th March 1889.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 9 OF 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 2nd March 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	500
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta'	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	275
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
44	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	...
55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
56	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
61	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
64	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
69	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
70	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
73	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
75	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
76	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
77	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
78	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
81	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
103	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
106	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
107	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	375
115	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
116	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	at	Do.	...
120	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	750

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	400
122	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
123	„ Pakhvádyáni Maják	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
124	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
125	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490
126	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
127	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
128	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
129	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
130	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
131	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
132	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
133	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
134	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
135	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
136	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
137	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
138	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
139	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
140	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
141	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
142	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
143	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
144	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
145	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
146	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
147	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
149	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
150	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
151	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
152	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	400
153	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
154	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
155	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
156	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
157	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
158	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
159	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
160	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
161	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
162	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
163	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
164	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
165	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
166	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
167	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Sir John Gorst's explanation about no mention of India being made in the speech from the Throne pronounced unsatisfactory.

1. In noticing the remark of the Under Secretary of State for India that no reference was made to India in the speech from the Throne because prosperity prevailed there, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 26th February, says:—The reason given by Sir John Gorst is strange. The condition of India is not only not prosperous, but is actually distressful, as has been already proved by well-known English and Indian writers by statistical and other evidence. Certain parts of the country are suffering from distress verging on famine, while several other portions have miraculously escaped from a similar misfortune. The monetary condition has been so bad that the Supreme Government has been compelled to resort to the unusual course of indenting upon the resources of the subordinate administrations. Leaving these things aside, the Indian National Congress is such an important movement that its existence ought not to have been ignored in the Royal speech, and the very fact of its exclusion proves the dislike entertained by the ministry towards India. Sir John Gorst observed that Government was not unfriendly to Native aspirations, but the fact is that the ministry has done acts that have been discouraging the political progress of the Natives. A recent instance of the kind is Lord Salisbury's styling Mr. Dádábhái Navroji a "black man," and thereby giving offence to the Natives and throwing hindrances in the way of his getting into Parliament. It is, however, gratifying that the ministry had not the courage to declare the policy followed by it and had to admit indirectly the impropriety of the course hitherto adopted by it. And for this the people of India are indebted to the Liberal party, which has forced the ministry to make the admission. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the same date, and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88), in that of the 27th February, express similar sentiments.]

Report of the Public Service Commission and the India Council.

2. With reference to the reply given by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Lords that a special Committee of the India Council was considering the report of the Public Service Commission, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 26th February, says:—It is also reported that the Committee is prepared to discard a few of the recommendations made by the Government of India at the suggestion of the Public Service Commission for giving the natives of India a larger share than they enjoy at present in the public service of the country. The India Council is mainly composed of such members as can give little hope of their putting before the Secretary of State the needs and wishes of the people of India, and the greater portion of the Council, entertaining sympathy as it does for the covenanted and uncovenanted European civil servants, is not likely to weigh impartially the question of the needs and desires of the natives of India. The indispensable want of a few of the members of the India Council being natives of India is glaringly shown in the present instance. A very large number of Natives have already come to the conclusion that little good can be expected from the labours of the Public Service Commission, and ardently desire the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the administration of India.

Rumoured retirement of His Excellency Lord Reay from office before the expiry of his full term of five years regretted.

3. The *Gujarát Mitră* (79), in its issue of the 24th February, refers to the news received by the last English mail of the intended retirement of His Excellency Lord Reay from office before the expiry of his term of five years, remarks that the causes thereof are rumoured to be the reversal of His Excellency's decision by the Secretary of State for India in the Cambay case and the attack made upon him in several Home papers in the matter of the Crawford case, and observes:—The people of this presidency will certainly be sorry at his early retirement from office. It is the good fortune of the people of the Bombay Presidency to have such a noble, kind, straightforward and just Governor as His Excellency Lord Reay. Bombay has had very few Governors like His Lordship. The public, therefore, feels extremely sorry to lose such an excellent ruler, and that too

before the expiry of his full term of office. [A few other papers also regret that His Excellency Lord Reay should think of retiring early from the Governorship of Bombay, as rumoured, and say that he has proved another Ripon.]

Illegality of taking into consideration circumstances not brought in evidence before the Commission in deciding the Crawford case.

4. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 28th February, disapproves of the suggestion made by some newspapers that while giving their decision on the Crawford case the Bombay Government should consider the evidence which is in their possession but which was not brought before the Commission, and says that it will be illegal to do so and that if this course was to be adopted there was no necessity for spending rupees three lákhs and a half on the enquiry.

Mr. Arthur Crawford and the sympathy felt for him by some Government officers here and in England.

5. The *Satyă Mitră* (130), in its issue of the 24th February, refers to the rumoured acquittal of Mr. Crawford by the Crawford Commission of the charges of bribery and corruption brought against him, and says:—A trustworthy friend of ours informs us that not only will Mr. Crawford get his pension, but will also be able to get his costs of the case and damages to some extent, which together will come up to about three lákhs of rupees. It is said that several officers here and in England strongly sympathize with Mr. Crawford, and hence the attack made in the London *Times* and several other influential newspapers on the so-called hasty and thoughtless conduct of the officers of the Bombay Government. His Excellency Lord Reay undertook the work through the instigation of some of his subordinate officers, and is consequently not to blame for it. He has not acted thus without the opinion or sanction of the ex-Viceroy, the Earl of Dufferin. Mr. Crawford has now been indirectly given another consolation by the appointment of his son, who assisted him during his trial before the Commission, as Political Agent, Beluchistan, on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem, exclusive of other allowances that he will get. It is said that this indirect help has been given to Mr. Crawford by the Earl of Dufferin, and that he alluded to the appointment in question during his stay in Bombay while on his way home.

The views expressed in connection with the Crawford case by the "Indian Telegraph Union" disapproved.

6. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 1st March, says:—The "Indian Telegraph Union" has despatched a telegram for publication in the Home newspapers warning the English public that evil consequences would follow from the untimely formation of an opinion on the Crawford case and expressing certain views in the matter. The Union had no right to send such a message, since the Indian public does not at all agree in the views expressed therein. The desire of the Bombay Government in instituting an enquiry into the case is praiseworthy, but the public can never express approval of certain mistakes committed by it. The Government service ought to be cleared of the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs without further delay.

Disapproval of the mode of British justice in cases in which the accused are Europeans, and remarks regarding the Crawford case and the action Government authorities ought to take in regard to it.

7. The *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 24th February, writes:—During the last two or three years *every* province in this country has brought to light disgraceful scandals which ought to make our rulers think seriously of the system which makes them possible. If our rulers are wise and candid, they will admit that many of these were due to the systematic attempts made by interested parties, and even sometimes by the Government itself, to shield the guilty officers from the punishment they richly deserved. Though Englishmen are superior to the natives of India in certain respects, they are after all men with all the human weaknesses and foibles to be found in other nations. It is no use concealing and suppressing things, because moral laws are inexorable in their operation and will assert their authority despite the exertions of short-sighted people to impede the inevitable consequences of their infraction. There is a general impression in the Native community throughout India that an European offender is sure to escape scot-free in a majority of cases, and those who have eyes

to see and ears to hear will find almost every month some case in some part of the country in which justice has more or less miscarried, while Natives placed under exactly similar conditions are very severely dealt with. It was only the other day that the unfortunate Kungen Menon, who, we think, was too heavily sentenced, died in his prison-cell at Madras of a malady brought on by a diet which did not agree with his constitution. In awarding punishment to a European it is generally thought that conviction itself is tantamount to punishment, and the ridiculous sentence recently passed on a European at Karáchi who was convicted of serious defalcations is a striking illustration in point. Kungen Menon, the late Judge of Tellichery, however, could not claim the benefit of that indulgence and sympathy which almost always relieve the lot of European offenders. Quite recently two officers in Bengal, one of whom was accused of corruption and commercial speculation in money collected twice over from poor people, have been treated with unjustifiable leniency. The Native community is entitled to ask whether it is desirable in the interests of British justice and reputation that they should have been let off so lightly and whether a native of India would have been so treated. In Madras certain scandals were quietly hushed up two or three years ago. Was this procedure calculated to raise the tone of the administration in that presidency and to impress the people with a sense of British justice and impartiality? Would British soldiers go out shooting and make themselves merry at the expense of the lives of the poor Kunbis, if they knew that the goddess of justice was always impartial? The non-publication of the Commissioners' report in the celebrated Cambay scandal case and of the reasons which induced the Secretary of State for India to reverse the judgment of the Commissioners was also impolitic and naturally gave rise to all sorts of speculation calculated to shake the confidence of the people in the justice of our rulers. Would a Crawford Commission have been necessary if Sir Philip Wodehouse, Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson had discharged their duties with that strict regard to the interests of administration which no ruler worthy of the name can help paying to higher considerations than those of friendship or nationality? The expression "*the prestige of the service and of the ruling nation ought to be maintained*" is ill understood by people who shirk their obvious responsibilities and are themselves instrumental in lowering the reputation of the governing classes by the adoption of shortsighted and suicidal methods. The feeling we have referred to is so generally prevalent that when Mr. Crawford was arrested it was predicted by more than ninety-five per cent. of the Native community that he would come out a blameless man from *any* proceedings that might be instituted against him. There were also many, and there are still some, who believe that his arrest is simply a preliminary step to his becoming the Governor of some province in India. The former prophecy has been fulfilled by accident or otherwise, so far at least as the judgment of the Commission is concerned. The latter is so foolish that we would not have noticed it here but for the deep-rooted conviction it indicates of a large portion of the Native population. We put it plainly to our English friends whether such a state of public opinion is at all creditable to the administration which gives rise to it. It is of course possible to say that this is all exaggeration, but we earnestly ask them, as Mr. Hume asked Sir A. Colvin, to come down from their Olympian heights and move in Native society and try to ascertain its actual feeling on the subject. The fact is that those who are misrepresenting His Excellency Lord Reay's actions and vilifying him are the worst foes of British justice and reputation, and those who rendered the Crawford incident possible are perhaps greater offenders in a certain sense than Mr. Crawford himself. He was the overpetted and overfondled officer of the Bombay Government, but when the spoilt child became unruly and uncontrollable, the unfortunate head of the province who tries to restore discipline and order is misrepresented, abused and reviled. In the words of the *Hermit in the Mofussil* who wrote the other day to the *Pioneer*, His Excellency Lord Reay's predecessors in office sowed the wind and he is reaping the whirlwind. The Bombay Government is now confronted with questions of tremendous difficulty which had as yet never arisen in the administration of this country, or perhaps of any other country, and people who ought to help His Lordship and keep England's reputation unsullied are busily engaged in diligently concocting sensational telegrams and manufacturing thundering leading articles for the purpose of harassing the distinguished ruler who has 'faced the tempest like a brave and honest man.' The Augean impurities to be cleansed are of such long standing and so sickening a character that even if the Commission that investigated the thirty-two charges had arrived at a conclusion different from that which, it is believed, it has recorded, the work of purification would have been but imperfect. The *fiasco* in which the enquiry seems to have ended will only deepen the feeling prevalent in the Native community, and if this result is to be avoided we think that the Commissioners' report should be published so as to enable the public to judge of the manner in which they have done their laborious work. Whether the final verdict goes against Mr. Crawford or not, it is universally believed that the Secretary of State for India will sanction his pension for his *splendid and honest* services to Government, and that the publication of the report would in no way improve his position for any practical purpose; but in justice to the Commissioners and to Mr. Crawford the report ought not, we think, to be suppressed, but exposed *in due time* to the full light of public criticism. The practice of withholding reports from the public at large when the whole enquiry is conducted in broad day-light would remove the judgment of Commissioners in all cases from the only effectual check that can be exercised over judicial tribunals like that appointed in the Crawford case and give room for all sorts of speculation damaging to the reputation of all the parties concerned. This result would be simply deplorable and should be avoided by every possible means. India has for some time past entered upon a new phase of life and reached a political and administrative crisis. The latter has already reached the acutest stage in the Bombay Presidency, and if those at the head of the local and Indian administration will not wisely steer the ship of State, the day of judgment must come in some form or other, as it has already done in this province and placed His Excellency Lord Reay's Government in unprecedented difficulties.

Attack made by some Anglo-Indian journals on the Bombay Government for their action against Mr. Crawford disapproved and His Excellency Lord Reay vindicated and encouraged to pursue his righteous course.

8. In an article headed "A gang of Anglo-Indian conspirators," the *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 25th February, writes:—We are sorry that we cannot give them a milder name—those who have been amazingly persistent in their unblushing efforts to draw the Bombay Government away from the path of rectitude which it is courageously treading. Their latest feat has been to get the great Tory paper of England to play into their hands. The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* telegraphs the contents of the latest thunderbolt hurled by the *Thunderer* at His Excellency Lord Reay's Government. We do not know whether to be indignant at the dishonourable tricks of the person who supplies information to the *Times* or to smile at the simplicity—to say nothing worse—of that paper in swallowing that information as it comes. Anyhow, we see that an audacious effort is being made to mislead public opinion in England in regard to this sickening affair, and we think that unless counteracted fully and in time it will end in mischief. We suggest that the agency some time back established in Bombay to keep the English public correctly informed of the real state of Native public opinion should, if it has not already done so, wire to the leading papers in England the views of the Native press in this matter. Everyone sees that the Native press is unanimous in its approval of the policy which Lord Reay's Government is pursuing, and thoughtful people in England, when the other side is before them, will at any rate think twice before they subscribe to the sweeping condemnation which the London *Times*, acting on interested and therefore untrustworthy reports, is at present pronouncing on Lord Reay's action. The London *Times* is informed that the Anglo-Indian community is outraged by the high-handed manner in which the Bombay Government are proceeding in this matter, that they are wantonly delaying the communication of the conclusions of the Commissioners to the accused, and that Englishmen in India are impatient at this monstrously barbarous and palpably unjust delay. We cannot obviously presume to say what Englishmen in India are thinking of the action of Government, but if they have not lost the love of fair-play and justice natural to an Englishman, we believe very few Anglo-Indians will be found to hold the alleged views beyond a small knot of the friends of Mr. Crawford—men under personal obligations to him like, for example, some disappointed

officers in the Educational Department, who, by the way, are a burden to the department as nothing can be made of them, in whatever chair they are put. But whatever Englishmen may think, one fact is clear that the Native public feels that the investigation has not been thorough, and that if the reports that are in the air be true, the Commissioners have astonishingly failed in arriving at the truth. The Native public, for instance, does not understand how the Commissioners could be so simple as to accept the theory of a Bráhman conspiracy put forward by the defence—a theory the absurdity of which can be seen on the very face of it. The Honourable Mr. Latham in his concluding speech said that the theory of a Native conspiracy to ruin Mr. Crawford could be sustained only on the assumption that every civilian in the Government service was a fool and every Native officer was a rogue. But even this is not sufficient. No rogue ever entered into a conspiracy incriminating himself, and the only conclusion, therefore, to which the supporters of the ludicrous conspiracy theory are driven is that the Natives in the service of the Bombay Presidency are mad persons who endeavour to ruin "honourable innocents" and highly-placed officials out of pure love for the work, regardless of consequences to themselves. At this rate, we should not be surprised if we were told one day that the White Chapel murderer was a Native Magistrate from the Bombay Presidency, gone on special leave to England for the accomplishment of his Satanic purpose. If the Commissioners have tried to explain away all the unsavoury facts recently disclosed on the assumption of the existence of a conspiracy—a conspiracy, be it noted, for which no shadow of aim has been proved or even alleged,—we have no hesitation in saying that they have attempted a gross outrage on common sense. We know that this is strong language, but this is indeed one of those occasions when the use of strong language is not only excusable but necessary. In the interests of an individual, efforts are being made to take away the character of a whole nation, and it is the duty of every honest man to denounce these efforts in the most unequivocal terms. The path of the Government was already rugged; it was further strewn with thorns by officious judges and "honest" and "disinterested" newspapers and lovers of truth and even-handed justice. But His Excellency Lord Reay has till now bravely toiled on. An obstacle, however, more formidable than any which he had hitherto to surmount is now lying in his path. The most influential journal in England has now declared itself against him. Lord Cross, for party reasons, may choose to stand well with the journal, whose support is invaluable to the ministry to which he belongs. What will His Excellency Lord Reay do? Will he stop? Will he turn back? We devoutly hope, not. It is true that he has powerful forces arrayed against him. But he has in his own heart the lofty consciousness of a sacred discharge of duty; the best part of his countrymen in India are applauding him, and a grateful, though powerless nation, is behind him. If he, the standard-bearer of justice and purity of administration, now flag in his course, the natives of this country will lose all confidence in the righteousness of the British Government. Much as he has done, what he has to do is much more. First of all there is Mr. Crawford. After dealing with him as he deserves, His Excellency Lord Reay must turn to those who have confessed to the payment of bribes, and while he sees that those who have sought illegal gains and have wantonly strayed from the path of rectitude are promptly punished, he must also see that those who succumbed to a system of terrorism as the last resort have no reason to rue the honest confession that they have made of their crimes. In this connection we are glad to observe that an excellent letter, signed by "A Hermit in the Mofussil," has appeared in the *Pioneer*, which takes a correct view of the whole case. The Native public fully shares the views of the "hermit." Justice is necessary, but wherever reasonably possible, it ought to be tempered with mercy. In conclusion, we respectfully say to Lord Reay that the eyes of the whole Native public are now turned towards him; that it has its own convictions in the matter, and will continue to have those convictions in spite of what a thousand Commissions may say; that if he yields to the howl that is now unscrupulously raised against him, the interests of the British Empire in India will receive a rude shock; and that on the other hand if he manfully perseveres in the course he has been nobly pursuing, he will be doing a lasting service to this country and to his own, and will earn a permanent place in the hearts of the Indian people.

9. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 24th February, says that all the attacks made upon His Excellency Lord Reay by various English and Anglo-Indian papers in connection with the Crawford case are not prompted by a virtuous indignation, but merely by resentment at a European being subjected to an enquiry amid Native witnesses, and that it is the action of two Judges of the Bombay High Court which furnished these gentlemen with a ready handle to work with. The Government of Lord Reay, continues the paper, deserves credit and not reproach for its conduct. For had Government consulted their own ease they might have made a perfunctory secret enquiry, nominally stayed the evil for a while, though only to let it grow after them more freely to the great injury of the public interests. But they chose like men and statesmen with courage and a sense of duty, and though they may like others following that rugged path be for a time denounced and bespattered with dirt by enraged or blinded partizans, there can be little doubt that their conduct will be vindicated in the end. Indeed, unless the heavens are to fall and British rule with British sense of justice and moral *prestige* is numbering its days in India, the scandals which have for so many years served to bring that rule into disrepute, and which Lord Reay and his Councillors have courageously probed to the bottom, will no longer continue to poison the moral atmosphere of this presidency and the Augean stable of corruption, if any, will be effectually cleansed. The Commission has sent in its report, but the matter is still to be decided by a higher authority, and we should therefore have abstained from noticing the question. The audacious and repeated attempts made by certain writers to pervert and confuse truth and right and mystify public opinion, and to divert against the educated Natives and the righteous Government of Lord Reay the virtuous indignation so richly merited by Mr. Crawford's conduct, which has been improper on his own showing to go no further than that, would however turn silence into a fault, a crime against public interests of a most abiding character. To begin with, then, we are told that the Commission has not only acquitted Mr. Crawford of corruption, but held the evidence to be the result of a conspiracy against him. We do not believe in the latter; at least we cannot do so without being forced to a number of wild alternatives, viz., that either the Commissioners were selected for their incompetency, that the Bengal administration is conducted on strange principles, or that Bengal officials have a contempt for the intellect and *morale* of the whole administrative machinery in Western India from the Governor in Council down to the lowest Mámlatdár. For to think that Native Princes and peasants, Hindus and Musalmans, Kánarese, Maráthás and Gujarátis, educated and uneducated, all castes, creeds and grades, Bráhmans, Parbhus, and Lingáyats, who are daily declared (and not without some reason) to be incapable of co-operating with the National Congress party—to say that all these diverse elements should have heartily joined to conspire against a high and powerful English officer is to take leave of one's sense and reason. We have therefore no word by which to characterize the logic which joins to the conspiracy the ablest members of the European covenanted Civil Service with English solicitors and barristers to effect the same sinister end, viz., the ruin of one of the latter's own *caste*, and we use this term deliberately to mark our view of the enormity of the offence which certain English writers are just now committing simply because Mr. Crawford belongs to their race, for the highest Native in his place would by them have been made short shrift of long ago for the improper conduct of which he has been guilty, apart from his alleged corruption. Mr. Crawford admits his notorious indebtedness which has lasted since 1872. He admittedly lived splendidly on a fraction of his pay and even made remittances to his bankers. He also admits that the witnesses bore him no ill-will. Hanmantráo goes about stalking among the people as his confidant, hangs on him constantly as a domestic, collects bribes for him and stipulates for official favours of one kind or another in return, not once or in one place and to one man, but for a long period, in many districts and to successive men; the money is judicially traced to Hanmantráo but not to Mr. Crawford, and yet his agent remains poor! What a story to believe! Were the Mámlatdárs such fools as to give away their ill-to-be-spared money one after another without seeing proof of the promised return in any previous case? These are points which it seems to us must be answered satisfactorily before we can as reasonable men put any faith in the conspiracy theory. The entire story of a widespread conspiracy against Mr. Crawford

may do in willing Anglo-India or London, but here with the Native population it can only produce a feeling of loathing and wonder.

10. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 24th February, says:—Seldom has it been our lot to witness such a spectacle of public morality as that presented by some of Mr. Crawford's friends in connection with an administrative inquiry. Overzeal to shield a friend may be excused, but it must not blind the most interested to the claims of truth and justice. What do we see in this case? We see a systematic attempt made, not only to befriend the accused, but also, as it were, to go behind the Commission, to incriminate all and sundry concerned in preparing the case, to mislead public opinion, and finally to force the hands of Government by making out the accused to be the victim of a widespread conspiracy. Why this policy of shift and subterfuge in the defence of an honest officer? We leave it to these gentlemen to justify to themselves the methods they have adopted or the motives that have actuated them. The charge of conspiracy has been very ably met by the *Indu Prakásh*, who by the publication of an old letter and otherwise shows how unnecessary a conspiracy was, even if it could be possible, to bring matters to the present pass. Were Mr. Crawford's previous troubles also the result of a conspiracy? Has he not been 'notoriously' in debt, as he himself admits? And has he not had to compound his debts more than once? Has he not in spite of this been kept on, as if nothing had happened? More than honest Sir P. Wodehouse are his two successors to blame for the present scandal. Knowing his antecedents they still kept him in Bombay, invested at times with powers such as are seldom exercised even by the Governor of the presidency. What guarantee was there that in his circumstances he might not be exposed again and again to temptations? What was there to prevent the ill-informed Native dignitary and the needy seeker of employment from fancying that there was no chance for them except by propitiating the all-powerful dispenser of patronage? Here we refer only to indebtedness. If there has been a conspiracy, to borrow the word, it has apparently existed in high places and not amongst petitioners and place-seekers. Away from Bombay Mr. Crawford might have retrieved the past, and his brilliant talents and rare energy might have benefited the world. As it is, we find him nearly killed with kindness, the service becoming discredited and the public scandalized. These are the after-effects of the personal rule of Sir Richard Temple, and more especially of Sir James Fergusson. The present administration has received its bitter legacy, and in trying to save its successors from a similar experience the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay has incurred the displeasure of some of the dominant party in India and in England. In resorting to their present tactics these misguided journalists fail to see how they are lowering British *prestige* in India and what an evil example they are setting to the Natives. The Indians are apt pupils; and this is not the first time that they have witnessed the temporary success of such agitation. Success, however, where the cause is not good, is but short-lived. We doubt very much whether English opinion will be guided entirely by one-sided representations or by representations that are at variance with the facts and circumstances of the case. Still it is better, we think, to publish in England the true version of the matter, and we are glad that this work has been already undertaken. Nothing could be more convincing than a telegram based on the thoughtful and impartial criticism that has appeared in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* on the whole question, beginning with Mr. Crawford's suspension and ending with an explanation as to how Government cannot be coerced into making premature announcements. Ignorant or selfish as English opinion may be with regard to India, we do not think it will suffer the administration of this country to be abandoned to the guidance of half a dozen irresponsible newspapers.

11. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 24th February, writes:—"Oh! it is all a conspiracy, a wide-spread, far-reaching, diabolical conspiracy. It is all those wily Bráhmans' doings." Those who talk in this fashion do not know, perhaps, that they are talking utter nonsense. Granting for a moment that the Bráhman is by nature a wily being, it is impossible to conceive that some scores of men have banded together to ruin a man, and at the same time to incriminate themselves, without any adequate motive for so doing. If it is at all a conspiracy, the Government officials are woefully duped by the intriguers.

It would indeed be of a piece with this utterly wild theory to assert that the English civilians, who were charged with the preliminary inquiries, were participators in the plan to ruin Mr. Crawford. We have said more than once that we should be glad to see Mr. Crawford fairly acquitted of the charges brought against him. But even if he were acquitted, the evidence before the Commission has shown that the Government were perfectly justified in acting on the supposition that there was a very strong *primâ facie* case against Mr. Crawford. Government has been in this matter no respecter of persons, as the newspaper scribes evidently are, and His Excellency Lord Reay deserves the support of all true men for the courage and honesty he has displayed in facing the tumult that has been raised around him.

12. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 20th February, writes:—It is officially declared that the cost of the Crawford Commission has been rupees three lákhs and a half. The *Pioneer* says: "As human governments go, a good deal of money is squandered in sowing the wind, but the Bombay Government may claim to have beaten the record in sowing something worse." Why sowing the wind and something worse? To place a covenanted servant of the Crown under enquiry on the suspicion of horrible corruption—is this worse than sowing the wind? The position of some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries is very inconsistent. They have raised a hue and cry about corruption of justice in Bombay and in the same breath they denounce the local Government for its disinterested attempt to mete out justice. Has not the Commission brought to light the miserable indebtedness of a high civilian? Has it not thrown open the deadly putridness that was slowly and silently spreading over the judicial system of the presidency proper? The Commission has done an immense good. Of course there is no doubt that His Excellency Lord Reay and his advisers have made a mess of things. He was ill-advised enough to offer absolute pardon to corrupt judicial officers. He was made to believe that the Government had power to withhold sanction for the prosecution of Government servants in case of any offence. Some urge that there was no other way of getting evidence against Mr. Crawford. What then? Can the Government be in any way justified in having recourse to an illegal and immoral act even in the cause of justice? Lord Reay has acted unknowingly on the dangerous and mischievous principle, "the end justifieth the means." However, the legal experts believe that there was a way by which the end could have been obtained without the Government being committed to the awkward position of countenancing corruption.

13. The *Dnyánodayă* (10), in its issue of the 28th February, writes:—We cannot understand the desire of the English papers to see Mr. Crawford acquitted. That one in the Civil Service should be guilty of bribery is of course a most unpleasant scandal, but it will be a greater scandal and a darker blot on the Civil Service if he escaped just punishment. The corruption amongst the Mámlatdárs, while inexcusable, was no doubt encouraged and made possible by the corruption at the head office, and while we hope in the cause of good government that their case may some time be firmly dealt with, because proved to be unfit for their office, we prefer first to see the fountain-head cleansed, and then we can hope for the cleansing of the whole.

Disapproval of the attack made by some Anglo-Indian and English newspapers on the Bombay Government for the latter's action in the Crawford case.

14. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 25th February, in its Maráthi columns, says:—There is no doubt that the Crawford case has maddened some English newspapers. They think that the Bombay Government will be frightened by their howl against them and the Mámlatdárs and will acquit Mr. Crawford. If those determined to prosecute Mr. Crawford had been ignorant of the futility of their empty threats, they would have been frightened by the hue and cry raised by the London *Times*. It would be wise for the friends of Mr. Crawford not to irritate His Excellency Lord Reay, who, although on account of his present position cannot now openly give out the information which he possesses about all the dark deeds of Mr. Crawford, can place it before Parliament when he goes home and inform the outside public of it. It is to be regretted that one of the parties in this case being Government and the other a private individual the Government are placed at a disadvantage inasmuch as they cannot

make use of the weapons which are freely used by the other party. If there had been a private individual in place of Government, the newspapers taking the cudgels on his behalf could have easily spread many false rumours and could have made such an agitation in India and in England as would have effectively neutralised the effect of the several false rumours spread by the supporters of Mr. Crawford. We are very sorry that those who are fond of reading amusing literature have been deprived of the amusement which they would have derived from reading all sorts of false rumours spread by both the parties, if Government had not been on one side. Although the partisans of Mr. Crawford have been deceiving the common people, yet they should not suppose that they have won the battle, that their opponents' provision and ammunition have been exhausted, and that they have been totally defeated. They are sure to repent afterwards of such a delusion. [Several other papers disapprove of the attack made by Anglo-Indian and English newspapers, and particularly by the London *Times*, upon the Bombay Government for the latter's action in the Crawford case.]

15. The *Satyă Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 24th February, says that His Excellency Lord Reay was quite right in not publishing the report of the Crawford Commission, that His Excellency has acted strictly in accordance with Act XXXVII of 1850 and with the order of the Secretary of State for India in the matter, that the work of disposing of the Crawford case is not so easy as the London *Times* fancies, that the work in which British justice and impartiality are on their trial cannot be done in a moment, and that the attack of the London *Times* upon Lord Reay is malicious, and remarks:—The matter which has engaged the attention of His Excellency Lord Reay is not of recent origin and of His Excellency's creation. Is it not sinful to say that it is the outcome of a Bráhman conspiracy and to blame Lord Reay in the matter? We are even more anxious than the London *Times* or the friends of Mr. Crawford to see him acquitted, but not injudiciously. We want the case to be decided by the Supreme Government after hearing both the sides. It is of no use deciding the case on the supposition that it is the outcome of a Bráhman conspiracy and that Europeans will never do the things alleged against Mr. Crawford. His Excellency Lord Reay cannot therefore be blamed for the delay that has occurred in disposing of the case. The high-handed actions of Government officers have been so far exposed, simply because His Excellency Lord Reay, who is a lover of truth, strong-minded and straightforward, is at the head of the local administration.

The fate of the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case and a suggestion to Government to seize this opportunity for separating executive from judicial functions.

16. The *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 24th February, writes:—Those Mámlatdárs who have purchased their mámlats by voluntary bribes cannot of course be retained in their offices. The number of such men is comparatively very small, but in dealing with them the Bombay Government are of course impaled on the horns of a dilemma. Government must either break their promise or retain these self-convicted Mámlatdárs in their magisterial offices. None of the branches of the dilemma is possible. The only way out of the difficulty lies, in our judgment, in seizing this opportunity for the separation of the executive and judicial functions for which the Indian National Congress has asked. The step would be highly beneficial to the people and the benefit would be a tangible return for the three lákhs of rupees that have been spent on the Crawford inquiry which has brought forth only a ridiculous mouse after two months' painful labour. Mr. Crawford has done something for the people, and in some places his services will be lovingly remembered; but if his sudden and distressing fall becomes instrumental in inaugurating a reform in the direction we have indicated, the people of this presidency will be much indebted to the fallen civilian, whose career will be a beautiful illustration of how heavy misfortunes sometimes bring great blessings in their train.

The Crawford case and the fate of the Mámlatdárs concerned in it.

17. The *Satyă Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 24th February, asks why only eight of the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case have been deprived, if the rumour be true, of their judicial powers, and says that it does not understand what work the Mámlatdárs are to do when they are deprived of their judicial powers. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of

the 28th February, says that the people are anxious to know what principle has been followed by Government in depriving only five Mámlatdárs of their magisterial powers, and whether that principle does or does not interfere with the assurances given to them by Government.]

The effects of the Crawford case upon Native society and the praise the denounced Mámlatdárs really deserve.

18. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 24th February, says:—If Mr. Crawford has been found not guilty, it follows that the witnesses for the prosecution were all liars and their evidence fabricated, and that they should be punished. These two are the immediate results of the enquiry. But the future consequences will be more dreadful. This case will supply ground for the anti-Natives to say that Natives, whatever their position, are unworthy of confidence, and no notice will hereafter be taken of even the meanest actions of Europeans and no heed will be paid to the grievances of Natives, however loudly they may complain of them. The Crawford case is not the outcome of a Native conspiracy, as it is supposed to be by the Commissioners. How do they account for the connection of many Europeans with this case? About two years ago we wrote against Mr. Crawford, at the same time recommending Government to change the law regarding bribery. We then anticipated the present difficulties and cited some instances in point. It was found very difficult to procure evidence in the present case and some persons did actually deny everything at the eleventh hour. Particularly the Mámlatdárs were much afraid to give evidence. If they confessed there was the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine to say that they should be deprived of their magisterial powers, and if they did not, they would incur the displeasure of Government. We are of opinion that those who told the truth are alone worthy of being believed in this case. Not only this, but we recommend Government to have full confidence in them hereafter. We consider those persons to be of a high moral character who atone for their immoral actions and confess them even at the risk of being publicly ridiculed and punished. Ráo Sáhebs Sindekar, Dabir and others who are severely attacked by the London *Times* and the aged *Dnyánoba* (*Dnyán Prakásh*) which echoes its sentiments, deserve, in our opinion, to be given a grand *pán supári* entertainment and to be presented with congratulatory addresses; for, it was they who exposed and made known to the world things which had become a subject of household talk for many years past. The Commissioners say that this is a conspiracy, but if our people had been able enough to form such a big conspiracy there would have been no necessity for a Commission to enquire into the Crawford case. Now that civilization has made so much progress and there is so much intercourse between Her Majesty the Queen and her foreign subjects, and that public opinion has attained much importance, one will be at a loss to see Mr. Crawford acquitted when the evidence against him is ten times stronger than that which was found sufficient to send Hanmantráo to the Yerowda jail for two years.

Re-appointment of the Honourable Mr. Latham to the Bombay Legislative Council approved.

19. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 24th February, says that the re-appointment of the Honourable Mr. Latham to the Bombay Legislative Council will be unanimously approved of by the public, that though he is an official member of the Council his independence in it has well been shown at the time of the recent discussion on the Bombay Municipal Bill, and that the people have come to the conclusion that it is more advantageous to them to have such independent, though official members, on the Council.

Praise of Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to the Bombay Government, and of Mr. Monteath, his *locum tenens*.

20. The same newspaper writes:—We are sorry that Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Secretary to the Bombay Government, is compelled by ill-health to take furlough for a year. By his ability and energy, as well as by the varied experience he has gained in the districts and in Native States, he is well qualified to discharge the duties of Secretary in the Political, Judicial and Educational Departments. His capacity has gained for him a position over the heads of not a few of his seniors in the Civil Service, and he has maintained that position with credit to himself and advantage to

the State. We are glad that Mr. Lee-Warner is succeeded in his post by Mr. Monteath, His Excellency the Governor's Private Secretary. He too is a very able man, and his very appointment to the post by a Governor like His Excellency Lord Reay marks his fitness for it.

A recommendation for filling up a vacancy which will shortly occur among the Judges of the Bombay Small Causes Court.

21. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 1st March, says:—The Second Judgeship in the Bombay Small Causes Court will shortly fall vacant by the retirement of Mr. Warden, and it will be nothing more than simple justice to Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái, pleader, to bestow a permanent place on him in the arrangement that will be made. Mr. Hormasji is a successful pleader and has filled between the years 1874 and 1884 the post of an acting Judge of the Court no less than seven times. Notwithstanding this his claims have been passed over when making arrangements for filling up permanent appointments.

Batta to military sepoys located at Quetta recommended.

22. The *Pandit* (162), in its issue of the 1st March, says:—The camp at Quetta is like Bushire, Aden and some other camps out of British India. Quetta is a very unhealthy place, where the extremes of heat and cold are to be found, and a greater number of sepoys than in any other camp die here from the effects of bad weather. It is now the cold season and on account of extreme cold the sepoys must have abstained from a bath for the last three months and their bodies must be very unclean. Notwithstanding such a state of things, the sepoys at Quetta do not, like those at Aden, get batta in addition to rations. The weather at Quetta is moist and every sepoy is compelled to spend about three rupees every month in spirituous drinks. A sepoy there gets, including rations, about 13 rupees per mensem, all of which he must spend to keep himself in health; but, in order to be able to send some money to his family in India, he is obliged to underfeed himself and this partial starvation exposes him to diseases that soon close his career. The province of Sind is included in the Bombay Presidency, and yet the military sepoys there get batta. There is no good reason to exclude the sepoys located at Quetta from this favour, and it is to be hoped that Government will soon bestow it on them.

Complaints in connection with the revision survey in Wái.

23. The *Vrittasár* (71), in its issue of the 25th February, says that a general notification has been published that the revision survey of the land in the town of Wái will commence from a certain date, that the land-owners not being informed of the particular day on which their land will be re-surveyed they have to dance attendance on the surveyors, who do not survey their lands in the order of their distinctive numbers and do not inform the owners of the result of their re-survey, and that it is unjust to throw on the *rayats* the expenses of the revision survey, which is made solely in the interests of Government. The paper adds that it is not aware of any rule of the Survey Department or of any Government Resolution laying down that the expenses of land survey should be paid by the people. It will be oppression on the people if the Collector forcibly recovers from them these expenses.

A suggestion to the Police Superintendent of Kánara in connection with gamblers in the district.

24. The *Kannadă Suvárte* (144), in its issue of the 22nd February, writes:—The Police Superintendent of Kánara is no doubt aware that the Shivarátri festival at Gokarn is fast approaching. The gambling gentry of the district is sure to muster strong at the place, which has become the head-quarters of some of the notorious and hardest gamblers, who carry on their nefarious trade till the festival ends. This is the cause of all the thefts and other serious crimes that generally occur during the festival. Cannot the energetic Police Superintendent take any measures to prevent this annual meeting of the gamblers?

Thefts of crops at Waduth.

25. A correspondent from Waduth, writing to the *Vártáhar* (19) in its issue of the 24th February, says that the agriculturists of Waduth have been suffering much annoyance and loss at the hands of about 40 robbers who have come from Vardhangad and settled in the village called A'rphal, and that along with some twenty robbers who are inhabitants of A'rphal they recently cut down and removed the crops of *shálu* extending over about seven acres, and remarks that it is the misfortune of the poor agriculturists that daring robberies should be committed under the British rule and that no attempt should be made by the police to check them. The paper requests Government to oblige the *rayats* by doing the needful in the matter without delay.

PART II.—*Education.*

Alleged inconsistency in the public utterances of His Excellency Lord Reay and the educational policy enunciated by the Bombay Government in a resolution issued in response to a memorial from the inhabitants of Ahmednagar.

26. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 25th February, writes:—The resolution issued by the Bombay Government in response to a memorial from the inhabitants of Ahmednagar only reiterates the lines of policy foreshadowed by His Excellency Lord Reay in his speech at the Elphinstone College. Our only embarrassment on reading the speech and the resolution is that the spirit of the latter does not seem to be consistent with the assurance given by His Excellency in the speech that no retrenchment has been made or is contemplated in the educational grant. The resolution breathes the same spirit of parsimony and illiberality towards education which Government were credited with before His Excellency Lord Reay made the speech. The settled policy of Government in regard to high schools is now stated to consist in "the retention of certain model schools in which fees should be gradually raised and private benefactions invited, and the retention of high schools elsewhere only when the deficiency of the present receipts, as compared with the expenditure, is made up by increased fees, or by private benefactions, or by both." In regard to lower secondary education the policy is "to retire in favour of private enterprise wherever it is possible to do so without injury to education." This seems to us a very unhappy statement of the Government policy, since as put here it makes the increase of fees, private benefactions and retirement in favour of private enterprise the principal elements of the policy, and gives quite a secondary place to education itself. But construing it by the light of Lord Reay's declared opinions we are unwilling to believe that education occupies a subordinate place in the estimation of Government. We do not think that Government are actuated by any distrust or fear of education such as is exhibited by certain reactionists. We own that they are in full sympathy with education and are not hostile to its progress. But in regard to the means of securing that progress, we find a diversity in profession and practice. In his speech Lord Reay was profuse in his promises, and even boasted that whatever departments suffered from the shears of retrenchment, education has not suffered and will not suffer from them. The resolution, on the other hand, makes the increase of fees and private benefactions the chief props of education, and should these props give way the death-knell of education would be sounded in no uncertain manner. This policy effects a compromise between the two opposing views of the out-and-out abolitionists on the one hand and the advocates of full maintenance of education on the other; and like most compromises it will not give full satisfaction to either party. We welcome it as far as it goes. The promise to maintain model high schools is a gain. The equipment of high schools on the most approved European methods (that is what we understand by the proposal to create *model* high schools) will be a decided improvement. We welcome the measure on the distinct understanding that the *model* schools proposed to be formed will really be brought to such a state of efficiency as that of Eton, or Harrow, or Rugby, or any other of the public schools in England or the Continent. The superior modes of appliances of instruction, the highly refined discipline, the elevated tone of character, the inspiring nature of the surroundings and the other attributes which we are told characterize

a good European public school must be infused into our model schools. We mean no disparagement of our present school managers when we say that none of our schools, Government or private, realize such an ideal. If any of the Government schools are to be made model schools, they will have to be remodelled a great deal before they can be made so. If Government regard their present high schools as efficient enough to serve as model institutions, we have no cause for rejoicing over the proposal. If the present schools are to be models, what must be the copies? The model must be perfect, containing all its component parts in a finished state. It must be really worthy of its high position and should strike awe and reverence by its superiority. With the other portion of the policy we cannot reconcile ourselves. No financial pinch which Government may feel justifies in our opinion the policy which is practically one of withdrawal. The increase of fees has been pronounced by Mr. Chatfield himself as the signal for the general emptying of our schools. As for any private benefactions, it is too much to expect the backward and comparatively poor communities in mofussil stations to make up an amount sufficient to permanently maintain a high school. The community of Ahmednagar petition for the retention of the high school and Government chaff it as being ready to pay the price. We think that it will be little short of a miracle if these communities are able to keep up high schools at their own cost. It is no fault of the communities if they are not so ready. They are yet in an infant condition, and they look for guidance and support from Government. This guidance and support Government are as much interested in giving as the communities are in receiving them. Surely it is as much the duty as the interest of an enlightened Government to make its subjects enlightened, and if Government fail in this duty the consequences will not be felt by the people alone. True statesmanship consists in not merely devising clever measures, but in adapting them to local conditions. If Government perceive, as we cannot help thinking they do, that the increase of fees and private benefactions are impossible conditions on which to make the existence of high schools depend, they ought not to be surprised if they are charged with a conscious endeavour to stop education. It is impossible to believe that Government are unconscious that the eventual result of their action will be the abolition of a large number of high schools and the non-appearance of any other institution of equal usefulness in their place. We sincerely regret that His Excellency Lord Reay, who has been so deservedly popular for his liberal instincts and upright administration, should have been identified with such a disastrous policy. We fear that His Lordship allows himself too readily to be impressed by some crochetty influences around him. If so, the sooner they are shaken off the better.

Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik's election as Dean in Arts of the Bombay University approved.

27. The same paper observes:—We are glad that the members of the Faculty of Arts of our University have elected Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik to be their Dean for the ensuing year. It is a good selection, and we are all the more glad because this is the first time in the history of our University when a Native gentleman, himself a distinguished *alumnus* of the leading Arts College of this presidency, has been chosen for this honour, hitherto conferred on Europeans. The University, as the highest seat of learning and intellectual activity, is concerned with no race and no class distinctions and is expected in all matters which come within its purview to deal with men without any reference to their race. In selecting a Native gentleman as Dean in Arts the members of that Faculty have shown that they are mindful of the principle which the University is expected to adopt, and they have moreover set an example which, it is to be hoped, will be followed by other bodies. [Several other papers approve of Mr. Mandlik's election as Dean in Arts of the Bombay University.]

The Bombay University Examinations and the necessity for reviving the system of granting grace-marks.

28. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 24th February, writes:—It is sad that the Bombay University authorities, after an experience of 30 years of the working of that institution, should be unable to regulate the conduct of its examinations and to prevent sudden fluctuations in the tests and other freaks which inflict undeserved hardship and injustice on candidates. We need not go into the details of these

irregularities. They are all well-known. Some 55 students, who apparently failed at the last Matriculation, are now declared to have passed, and this has been the result of a protest of the Principal of one of the schools against the Sanskrit portion of that examination. The paper in Sanskrit is believed to have been irrationally hard, and the examiner, by setting it, is shown to have proved his unfitness for that duty. But this is not the only instance. The Second Examination in Medicine was equally difficult as only 9 out of 63 candidates passed; and the inference is inevitable that the class was either exceptionally stupid and ill-taught, or that the examination was unreasonably hard. Is it impossible to take any general precaution by which to regulate the standard reasonably? The test may be raised deliberately and with previous intimation, but such haphazard and unexpected interference with it, simply at the whim or caprice of one or more of the examiners, is little short of stabbing the poor students in the dark and entailing on them needless labour and waste of time, money and energy. In giving up its control over the results and in abolishing the system of granting grace-marks, by which evident injustice and hardship were corrected, the Syndicate seems to us to have acted unwisely; and in one or two cases, we believe, it had this year to actually grant grace-marks in spite of the abolition of that system. If it is impossible to constitute a board of examiners with some elements of permanency in it, ensuring a reasonable degree of continuity of tests similar to what we are told exists in England, or if it be not practicable to exercise supervision over the question-papers before they are printed and set, the grace-marks system ought to be reverted to and all doubts and disputes avoided by a fixed maximum number of marks being granted to make up the minimum required by the standard as a means of meeting a possible error in the assessment of answers by the examiners and preventing the failure of a candidate who had virtually passed the examination. The soundness and the force of this principle have been practically admitted by the amendments which have been effected in the results of some of the recent examinations, independently of the opinions of the examiners. Why then should not the old rule be revived? We have at the head of the University a Vice-Chancellor of practical knowledge and sagacity. Dr. Mackichan has already done much for the hard-worked candidate. We hope that he may now have the opportunity of improving the system, or at least of placing it so far as may be beyond the reach of individual whim or caprice.

Educational officers in the Kánara District and their attitude towards private schools.

29. A correspondent of the *Kannadă Suvárte* (144), in its issue of the 22nd February, remarks:—Having resided in other districts for a long time, I am able to say that the educational officers there do not give so much trouble to private educational institutions as in this out-of-the-way North Kánara District, which is far behind others, as far as education is concerned.

30. Another correspondent, writing to the same newspaper, says:—Private school enterprise, it seems, has become to the Educational Department of this district what the modern electro-homeopathy seems to prove to allopathy, or what in another line free-thought has been to the order of priesthood. If private institutions are permitted to succeed, the immediate step Government would take would be, as the Department seems most certainly to believe, to abolish a number of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectorships. Such an idea seems ridiculous on the very face of it. Still I am sorry that this foolish idea is entertained in all seriousness by the Educational Department here. And hence its otherwise unaccountable opposition to private educational enterprise. I assure the educational officers that they need not be so nervous at the thought of the prosperity of private institutions, for it cannot go against their interests. Government will have to keep an inspecting staff, even though each and every school in the district may happen to be under private management. The only difference will be that the inspecting staff will cease to exercise that sweet, uncontrolled power which it now possesses over the fate of hundreds of wretchedly ill-paid school-masters. Perhaps here it is that the shoe pinches. But I assure officers that they need not despair so soon. It will take at least a century more for private enterprise, under such direct and official opposition, to grow into a body able enough to manage all the schools of Kánara. Hence

this unseemly opposition is quite unnecessary at such an early stage. And even if they persist in their opposition, I emphatically declare that it will be impossible for them to put down this most useful and necessary enterprise notwithstanding all their underhand dealings, as it has already taken deep roots in the soil of benighted Kánara.

Part III.—*Railways.*

Falsity of the remark made by the Honourable Mr. Scoble that no Native third-class passenger travels beyond forty-one miles at a stretch pointed out.

31. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 24th February, writes:—The Honourable Mr. Scoble, so well-known for his certain judicial measures, and amongst them for his Debtors' Act, has lately, after a most laborious diving into the mysteries of railway figures, arrived at the conclusion that no Native third-class passenger travels beyond forty-one miles at a stretch. We shall for the present confine our remarks to Poona and Bombay. Poona is 119 miles from Bombay; therefore no third-class passenger travels from Poona to Bombay or *vice versâ*, because no third-class passenger travels beyond forty-one miles. Had the Honourable Mr. Scoble looked into the statistics of the Bombay population, or had he enquired of the Railway Company how many third-class passengers travel between the two stations, he would have immediately discovered the falsity of his most astounding proposition. Nearly 210,000 third-class passengers travel every month between Bombay and Poona. Mr. Scoble's object in arriving at the above-mentioned proposition was to show that there was no necessity for providing latrines in third-class carriages. There is an unanimous cry that in most of the Indian railways the comforts of third-class passengers are not at all attended to, and this cry having reached the higher quarters, has produced the proposition in question to stifle public opinion. We have shown that the statement is not at all tenable and wait to see what further measures are adopted by Government to compel railway companies to make third-class travelling more comfortable than it is at present.

Acceleration of the Indian mail trains suggested.

32. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 27th February, once more recommends that the speed of the Indian mail trains should be increased in order to effect a saving of time that is now unnecessarily consumed, observing that the mail train on the B. B. & C. I. Railway leaving Colába at 6 P.M. takes an hour and a quarter to pass the Bandora station, and that this long delay can be easily curtailed.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Qualifications of voters and candidates for municipal commissionerships.

33. The *Shri Shiváji* (61), in its issue of the 22nd February, expresses satisfaction with the recent municipal ward elections in Poona, says that the system of electing their representatives by the people being a new one in India the right of voting should not be extended so soon to the ignorant and illiterate classes, that if persons knowing how to read and write were alone allowed to vote they would not abuse the privilege, and that the progress of education would be encouraged thereby, and asks whether it is not necessary for Government to rule that candidates for municipal commissionerships should be educated men and should possess a good knowledge of the English language.

Local self-government at Surat.

34. A correspondent, writing to the *Gujaráti* (78) in its issue of the 24th February, says:—I assure you that the much-abused pleader-members of the Surat Municipal Corporation are the real friends of local self-government and that they try their utmost to prevent people from making the municipal department an easy field for patronising the lucky folks who are intimate with certain high officials in this city. This you will at once infer from the report of the municipal meeting of the 31st ultimo. The way in which a high and responsible officer defended the municipal secretary, when the irregularities and the inaccuracies of the latter's diary had made the document utterly useless for municipal record,

is simply astounding. This, coupled with the same gentleman's unparliamentary manner of addressing the chairman, has placed it beyond question that the real enemies of local self-government are some officials and their adorers and not the much-maligned Vakils. How some Government officials, high and low, try to make local self-government a farce by means scarcely justifiable, I will say hereafter.

Recent general municipal elections in Ahmedabad and the scheme of local self-government.

35. The same newspaper writes:—The recent general municipal elections in Ahmedabad must have convinced the enemies of local self-government of the anxiety of the mofussil Native public to take part in the management of municipal affairs. It is really creditable to Ahmedabad that the voters and the candidates for election should have displayed the same interest in the elections there as that shown in Bombay on a similar occasion last month. The different candidates in Ahmedabad sent letters to the voters in their respective wards asking them to vote for them, and even lectured before voters' meetings about the work they would do as municipal commissioners. In many cases the candidates, who had secured the confidence of the voters at such meetings, have succeeded in being returned to the corporation. This fact clearly shows that the voters can be duped no longer by those who seek their suffrages. The seed of local self-government in this country was sown only a short time back by the illustrious Lord Ripon, and it is certainly gratifying to the Native public to find the mofussilites appreciating the boon so highly within such a short time. The interest evinced by the public in municipal elections will not to a great extent fail in bringing nearer the time for the extension of the rights enjoyed by it as regards the management of its provincial affairs, signs of the approach of which seem to be looming in the distance. [The Ahmedabad papers also express satisfaction with the result of the recent municipal elections in their town.]

A complaint in connection with the general municipal elections recently held in Ahmedabad.

36. The *Nyáyadarshak* (122), in its issue of the 25th February, complains of some Government and municipal servants having used their influence on behalf of some candidates and of having been present at some polling stations on the occasion of the general municipal elections held in Ahmedabad on the 15th and 18th February, in contravention of a Government resolution on the subject, and of some irregularities practised at some of the polling offices, says that it is prepared to give the names of the defaulting Government and municipal servants and to prove the complaint made by it, and requests the Bombay Government to ask it directly to give an explanation instead of asking the municipal president of Ahmedabad about it. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (86) of the 26th February also complains of Government servants taking part in the recent municipal elections in Ahmedabad in contravention of a resolution on the subject, and hopes that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay will duly punish the defaulters in order to set an example to other Government servants.]

A suggestion to the Dákor Municipality.

37. The *Hindustán* (108), in its issue of the 24th February, disapproves of the Dákor Municipality levying a tax of one anna on every pilgrim to the town, points out the necessity for exempting or levying a nominal fee from poor pilgrims, such as those from Umreth and other neighbouring villages, the Dhebariás and others, and requests the municipality and Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., to attend to the matter.

PART V.—*Native States.*

A request to His Highness the Mahárája Scindia on the subject of cow-killing in India.

38. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 18th February, publishes a letter addressed by Mr. P. V. Támbolkar to His Highness the Mahárája Scindia of Gwalior, in which the writer gives a history of the *sanad* obtained by the great-great-grandfather of the present Mahárája from the then Moghal Emperor A'lamgir, in which the Emperor had consented to prevent cow-killing in the country extending from

the eastern to the western sea and bounded on the north and on the south by the Himálaya and the Vindhia mountains respectively, and earnestly requests His Highness to find out the *sanad* from old records and to urge the British Government to carry it out, inasmuch as Her Majesty Queen Victoria has assumed the title of the Empress of India in a grand Darbár held at Delhi in 1877, this title being formerly borne by the Moghal Emperors.

Dacoities in the Gwalior State.

39. A correspondent of the *Pandit* (162), in its issue of the 1st March, says:—Dacoities are committed every month at one or two villages of the Ambáh Pargana of the Bhivand district in the Gwalior State. The villages of Kanhári, Gaheli, Gingirakhi, Gáto, Moghna, Madanpura and several others have suffered from this evil and the dacoits have not been yet arrested. In the time of the late Mahárája Jayáji Ráo Scindia, the State was free from this crime, which has appeared since his death on account of the separation of civil and criminal authority which was then vested in the person of the Subha of a zilla.

The people and the Native Princes of Káthiáwár and a petition prepared by the editor and proprietor of the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper to His Excellency Lord Reay on their behalf.

40. The *Rájyabhakt* (127), in its issue of the 26th February, publishes a petition drawn up by its editor and proprietor, Mr. Girjáshankar Káshirám Dvivedi, a native of Káthiáwár, and addressed to His Excellency Lord Reay on behalf of the 50 lákhs of people of Káthiáwár, who, he says, suffer from innumerable hardships, injustice and calamities. The petition, which is about to be presented to His Excellency and of which the first instalment only is now given, states that the Káthiáwár public suffers more hardships than the slaves of Africa, that it envies the neighbouring British subjects enjoying independence and pure justice which it does not enjoy, that numerous cases have happened in the province in which the mighty have with the help of Government political officers crushed down the weak, and that the Political Department is the source of the innumerable hardships and the slavery of the Káthiáwáris, and that it would be difficult to find among the Native Princes in the province more than one or two Rájás who have not kept mistresses, have not given themselves up to drink, have not been puppets in the hands of their Kárbháris and who wish to make their subjects happy. The petition in question is published by the editor in order that out of the thousands of persons who, he says, have given information with their signatures attached thereto and at their own risk, those who may be timid may have an opportunity of withdrawing and those who may be bold may come forward in the matter.

The Native States in Káthiáwár and the political officers in that province.

41. The same newspaper says that the political officers in Káthiáwár are day by day becoming more and more powerful and tyrannical in the matter of their sway over the Native Princes in that province, complains of their interference in the matter of the nomination of Kárbháris by the Native Princes, which interference it thinks to be illegal, quotes the instance of the appointment of Mr. Maganlál as Kárbhári in Jámnagar, of Mr. Hematrám in Dhrol, of Mr. Sámalbhái in Mángrol, of Mr. Chunilál in Pálitána, of Mr. Ratilál in Wadhwán, and of Mr. Haribhái in Junágad in support of its complaint, points out the disadvantages accruing to the Rájás and to the Political Agency by the nomination as Kárbháris of men chosen of by the political officers, and remarks that until the powers of the latter, who are military men, be fixed by Government, such misconduct is not likely to be stopped. The paper remarks that it is said that there is an old Government resolution which forbids the appointment of persons serving in the Political Agency to Kárbhárships in Native States, cannot understand why the resolution in question is not enforced, and adds that Government should take speedy measures in the matter. [The *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 28th February, complains of the Political Agents lording it over the Native Princes and of their interference in all the affairs of the latter, points out the necessity for Government defining their work with the Rájás, and hopes that Government will move in the matter in order to stop the Native Princes from continuing as slaves of these officers.]

An alleged attempt on the part of the Rádhanpur State to bribe the Political Agency.

42. In a controversy between the *Din Mani* (74) newspaper of Broach and the *Nyáyadarshak* (122), the latter, in its issue of the 25th February, observes:—The *Din Mani*, which writes in advocacy of the Rádhanpur State, says that the Political Agency has not reported much against the management of that State. We do not at once believe this statement to be true. "A few months ago, when the camp of the Agency was at Rádhanpur, the Chopdár of the State went to the camp at night with a bag of rupees. He fell down, having struck against a peg of the tent, and the rupees were scattered on the ground. What has become of these rupees?" If the advocate of Rádhanpur gives a satisfactory explanation of the matter, we shall thank him for it.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th March 1889.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2ND MARCH 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)...	Weekly ...	200
2	" Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	" Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)...	Monthly ...	400
5	" Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	" Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

The approaching municipal elections in Berár.

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 23rd February, writes:—The 1st of April next is fixed for the election of members of the municipalities in Berár. If we recollect well, the rules under which the elections are to be held provide that the list of voters shall be prepared and published at least *six weeks* before the date fixed for them. Now the order communicating the date for elections was received, at least by the Akola Municipal Committee, on the 14th instant, *i.e.*, only one day previous to the six weeks immediately preceding the date fixed for elections. That municipality has therefore only one day to prepare and publish the lists of voters! Further, under the rules, the lists of voters are to be prepared by the secretary of the committee or such officer as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint. Now the latter officer had not, if we are not incorrectly informed, up to the 15th instant designated any person to prepare the lists. The municipality had no legally appointed secretary, the result being that not only little or no time was allowed for the publication and preparation of the lists, but there was no person who could with authority and legality prepare and publish them. When such instances happen, it is high time that Government should avail themselves of non-official assistance, if for no other reason, to stop the complaints made by the people. For if the non-official public were to be less vigilant than Government officers, it would be less severe towards the latter, seeing that it is subject to the same failings which in its imagination have been the peculiar qualifications of the official classes.

Explanation in a certain matter asked from a wrong party by the Judicial Commissioner in Berár.

2. The same newspaper says that a Deputy Commissioner of a certain district illegally confined an accused person in a dark room, and that when the Resident wrote to the Judicial Commissioner, Colonel Mackenzie, to enquire into the matter, the latter asked the clerk of the court of the Deputy Commissioner in question to give an

explanation. The proper person, the paper observes, who should have been asked to furnish an explanation is the Deputy Commissioner. No doubt some lazy Deputy Commissioners get important things done by their clerks, but this practice cannot but be condemned. It is quite undesirable that a clerk of the court should be entrusted with highly important work. If the Judicial Commissioner had properly considered the matter, he would certainly have seen his mistake in asking for an explanation from the clerk of the court in the case in question.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th March 1889.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 10 of 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 9th March 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	500
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	275
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
44	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45.	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	...
55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
56	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
61	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
64	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
69	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
70	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
73	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
75	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
76	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
77	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
78	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
81	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
103	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
106	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
107	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	375
115	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
116	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	at	Do.	...
120	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	750

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	400
122	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
123	„ Pakhvádyáni Maját	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
124	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
125	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Do.	490
126	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
127	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
128	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
129	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
130	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
131	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
132	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
133	„ Saurăshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
134	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
135	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
136	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
137	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
138	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
139	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
140	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
141	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
142	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
143	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
144	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
145	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
146	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
147	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
149	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
150	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
151	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
152	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	400
153	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
154	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
155	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
156	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
157	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
158	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
159	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
160	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
161	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
162	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
163	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
164	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
165	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
166	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
167	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Necessity for the Indian administration being consonant with the wishes of the people.

1. The *Dnyán Ságar* (28), in its issue of the 4th March, says:—There is not the least doubt that if Government treat the people of India in opposition to their wishes, there will be produced in the country some day or other men like George Washington, who will inspire the people with patriotism and achieve their freedom. Considerate Englishmen like Mr. Gladstone admit that the days have gone by when such a large mass of educated Natives could, by hook or by crook, be kept under control. There are, however, some Englishmen who fondly imagine that England, who does not yield even to her sister country Ireland, will not let the barbarians in India do any harm to her, but properly speaking there is no comparison between the two countries. Compared with India, Ireland is but a dot in the map of the world or like a clod of earth in front of a mountain. What is true of Ireland with its sterile land, bad climate and poor inhabitants cannot hold good in the case of India with its fertile land and *krors* of people. What a great disparity there is between powerful India, where the mere mention of the word 'cartridge' caused rivers of blood to flow and the *Topiwálás* (lit. wearers of hats; Europeans) to flee away for very life, and the poor and raving Ireland! Strange is the prowess of the people of India! Once they entertain the desire of having anything, Indian heroes will put aside their mutual differences and will even shed blood for the sake of its fulfilment. Did caste distinction come in the way in 1857? Pieces of bread were circulated from village to village without any let or hindrance. Not a single Musalman looked askance when Vishvásráo Peshwa was placed on the throne of Delhi. Did the Hindus receive assistance from the *Topiwálás* when a flood of blood was created on the field of Pánipat of world-wide reputation? The Mahomedans are trying hard to obstruct the Indian National Congress and some Anglo-Indian newspapers are instigating them, and with a view to ridiculing it are meanly giving a national assembly like the Congress epithets such as a "Hindu Congress" and others. This, instead of damping our spirit, will serve to sharpen our efforts for the accomplishment of our aim and object. There are *krors* of Hindus occupying different parts of the country from the Himálaya to Cape Comorin, speaking different dialects and languages and belonging to different classes, and they are bound together by ties of brotherhood which under the kind British rule are getting day by day more and more close. All of us believe in the same religion and worship the same gods, though in different languages. Our brotherhood is thus proved to be very ancient and we have all of us the same grievances and the same joys. Though, therefore, not only the Musalmans but even the Pársis, Eurasians, Jews and other alien races were to propitiate the English people and become their favourites, they would, we are sure, be able to do us no harm whatever. It is absurd to first educate the people a little and give them a taste of local self-government and then to withdraw from them these benefits and to think of ruling over them by keeping them under the thumb. Before this we were in a condition of ignorance, and consequently we did not understand the tactics of the wily British rulers and so everything went on smoothly. But now that we have got the light of knowledge, shall we be groping our way in the dark? Corrupt British officers have begun to appear to us like enemies and the present retrenchment policy in the Educational Department has become unbearable. Under these circumstances the administration of the country must be conducted on principles approved of by us.

Distrust of the natives of India by Government and its baselessness.

2. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 7th March, disputes the truth of the assertion said to be made by many Anglo-Indians that the English have acquired dominion in India by means of the sword, considers the acquisition and maintenance of the British Indian Empire to be due rather to the ignorance and want of unity prevailing among the natives of the country than to the bravery and heroism of the English people, whose strength in India, the paper says, lies in the disunion and ignorance of their Native subjects, and remarks that the English are afraid that if the people of India are educated they will have a hard struggle with them, and that with a view to

avoid it they are encouraging ignorance and mutual feuds among them and have taken precautionary measures such as the passing of the Arms' Act, the restriction that in the army Natives shall not be promoted beyond a certain rank, the rule that the European and British soldiers should not be furnished with the same kind of weapons, the exclusion of Natives from volunteer corps and from posts of executive power and the rest. The paper adds that the people are, however, educated and clearly see the deception practised by Government, that if they were not loyal the measures taken by Government by way of precaution would be of no avail, and that the distrust of the subject-people by the British rulers is unnecessary, as the former heartily wish for the company of the latter, at least for a century more.

Reasons set forth for the omission of India from the Queen's speech and remarks thereon.

3. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 3rd March, writes :—India was ignored in the Queen's speech, and the reason assigned is that it was owing to the prosperity which prevailed there at present ! What happy news this for our Finance Minister and the local Governments who are scrambling over *lákhs* of rupees of the revenue to adjust their respective balance sheets and to keep together the body and soul of the administrative machinery, and dragging to the brink of the provincial precipice such luxuries as public education and medical relief amidst a population which counts the ignorant at 95 per cent. and whose indigenous modes of medication excite the horror of Englishmen and Englishwomen ! One is at a loss to know what to say to this degree of knowledge of the India Office as to the affairs of India and this mode of dealing with the affairs of her millions. If England had to bear any share of the cost of the Indian Government, as we submit she is bound to bear at least a half share of its imperial charges, all would, as if by magic, begin to go straight, and such transparent treatment, or rather ill-treatment, of grave Indian questions as that which is illustrated in the present instance would become impossible. What more significant hint is needed for the Indian party ? [Some other newspapers also consider this explanation of the omission of India from the Queen's speech poor and unsatisfactory, and say that India is far from prosperous.]

The prospect of reduction in the salt-duty hailed with delight.

4. The *Indu Prakásh* (12) of the 4th March is very glad that the grievances of India in respect to the increase in the salt-duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ have attracted attention in Parliament, though they have been unheeded by the Government of India, and says that it is astonishing that the Supreme Government should not have even dreamt of reducing the duty when the fact of the diminished consumption of that article having been the consequence of the rise in the duty was clearly before their eyes, and that even though the duty be now reduced the people will not credit Government with anxiety for the welfare of the subject-people, but will consider it to be a victory gained by the Indian National Congress and will thank it for the same. [Several other papers express delight at the prospect of reduction in the salt-duty held out by the reply given by Lord Cross to a question in Parliament on the subject.]

Lord Cross' assurance regarding the reduction in the Indian salt-duty and a request to His Lordship to carry it out.

5. The same newspaper writes :—The assurance recently given by Lord Cross in the House of Lords that the salt-duty would be reduced at an early date shows that the India Office and the Government of India are beginning to find that the people of India were right when they protested strongly against the increase in the salt-duty effected by Lord Dufferin. How far Lord Cross will be able to carry out this assurance it is difficult to say, for the position of our finances is by no means such that the Government of India will be easily able to lessen any of the burdens it has imposed upon the people.

6. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 3rd March, writes :—There is hope for a Government so long as it has the courage to acknowledge a mistake and to correct it. The raising of the salt-duty was a mistake as much from the revenue as from the humanitarian point. The public press in India almost

unanimously objected to the enhancement. We showed in these columns as plainly as could be that a reversal of the Ripon-Baring policy would not last And sooner than we expected we are now promised a complete vindication of that policy. May the lesson last longer than the mistake! It is a hopeful sign, as we have said, that in this matter the authorities do not cling to their mistake. But we wish they saw a little beyond the revenue point of it. Do they not see what this threatened loss in revenue means? It means disease and possibly death for thousands of human beings, and many more thousands of cattle.

Sir Edward Watkins and alleged Russian influence in India.

7. The *Indu Prakásh* (12) of the 4th March and many other papers of the week censure Sir Edward Watkins for charging the natives of India in general with being favourably disposed towards the Russians and keeping in their houses portraits of Their Imperial Majesties the Czar and the Czarina and those who exert themselves in the cause of the Indian National Congress with receiving money from Russia, and challenge him to substantiate his accusations.

The London *Times* and the forged letters attributed to Mr. Parnell, M.P.

8. The same newspaper writes:—At last Nemesis has overtaken the London *Times*, and for once that influential organ of public opinion in England is compelled to own that it has allowed itself to be deceived. Its articles on "Parnellism and crime" had created a profound sensation in England, and the letters which it ascribed to Mr. Parnell, M.P., but which the latter stoutly denied to be his, were taken hold of by the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists for the purpose of discrediting the cause of the Irish. But the attempt of the *Times* to make out by means of the letters that Mr. Parnell had instigated murders has completely broken down and that paper now stands discredited before the bar of public opinion. The *Times* has, it is now clear, been misled and deceived and its reputation has suffered considerably. We are glad of this for one reason. That paper has of late lent itself to those who have been opposed to the cause of just administration in India. Its Calcutta correspondent has been misleading it often, and the manner in which he has used the columns of the *Times* for the purpose of opposing the reasonable claims of the people of this country to a share in its administration has not been marked by a sense of fairness. The *Times* will no longer be able to speak with the voice of authority on any question, for the English public will now hesitate to accept its statements as gospel truths after the exposure of the forged letters. The *Times* has merited the fate that has overtaken it, and it is to be hoped that the lesson will not be lost upon it and its Calcutta correspondent. [Several other newspapers express satisfaction with the defeat of the London *Times* in its action against Mr. Parnell, M.P.]

His Excellency Lord Reay praised for his zeal for the public good.

9. In an article headed "A model ruler, indeed," the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112), in its issue of the 3rd March, refers to a remark made by His Excellency Lord Reay in his speech last week at the laying of the foundation-stone of the European General Hospital, Bombay, that he had firmly resolved not to have a new Government House until he had laid the foundation-stone of the Hospital in question, notwithstanding the great pressure brought to bear upon him from high quarters to sanction the erection of a new Government House, and says that it is now no longer a secret that Lord Reay is really an impartial ruler, having the greatest zeal for the good of the subject-people and willing to sacrifice his comfort for it, that Bombay is fortunate in possessing such a Governor, that it does not get such rulers always, and that it therefore desires that he may be able to carry out works of public interests before his retirement from office in April 1890. The paper adds that those Europeans who have improperly raised their voice against His Excellency in the matter of the Crawford case should be ashamed of themselves after learning of the above fact in connection with the European General Hospital and should mend their error, that they should know that he does not wish ill of Mr. Crawford, and that he is not such a person as would attach any weight to the intrigues of Bráhmans against that officer. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (77), in its issue of the 7th March, also praises His Excellency Lord Reay for his zeal

in the cause of public good, and observes that Government should allow such a good ruler to continue longer in office, and that the public will ever remember Lord Reay's good deeds in the same way as those of Lord Ripon.]

Cartoons in the *Pársi Punch* about the Crawford case.

10. The *Pársi Punch* (124), in its issue of the 3rd March, contains a cartoon representing a European Civil Servant reading a newspaper article with a bull-dog lying near him. The letter-press runs thus:—*Mr. Jones* (A civilian reading an article on the Crawford case in the *Bombay Gazette*)— Deuced nice paper! Takes a very sensible view of the whole thing. What a sham-virtuous outcry they make against the Native subordinate Magistrates? Too "cowardly, brutal and unjust!" In another cartoon His Excellency Lord Reay is represented as Hercules cleansing the Augean stable of "corruption, bribery, jobbery," and "abuse of power" in the Commissionership, Central Division, by throwing the water of "enquiry" from a water-pipe into the stable containing cattle. The letter-press is as follows:—Hercules in the Augean stable; or, Lord Reay's stupendous task.

Disapproval of the attack of some Anglo-Indian and English newspapers upon the Bombay Government and the defence of the latter's conduct in giving indemnity to Native Magistrates who gave evidence in the Crawford case.

11. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 3rd March, censures the conduct of some of the English and Anglo-Indian newspapers in attacking His Excellency Lord Reay for ordering an enquiry into the charges of corruption which had been for many years past openly made by the public against Mr. A. T. Crawford and by a reference to the trial of Lord Macclesfield justifies the action of the Bombay Government in giving indemnity to those Native Magistrates who had given bribes to Mr. Crawford to induce them to give evidence to that effect.

Agitation set up by the friends of Mr. A. T. Crawford against His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter of the Crawford case disapproved.

12. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112), in its issue of the 3rd March, enters a protest against the objectionable and false agitation set up for the last eight months against His Excellency Lord Reay by the friends of Mr. Arthur Crawford, and says that the theory of a Bráhman conspiracy against Mr. Crawford started by his advocates is false, that the principal object thereof is to bring His Excellency into disgrace, that it is the greatest insult to a cautious, impartial and noble ruler like Lord Reay, who has the welfare of the subject-people at heart, that it is a libel upon the Bombay Government, and that the feelings of all sensible inhabitants of Bombay cannot but be shocked by such a libel. The *Kaiser* adds that Lord Reay has only done his duty in the Wilson and the Crawford case, and that he deserves honour and encouragement for it. [A few other papers also take a similar view.]

Disapproval of the conduct of an English newspaper in calling Native Magistrates "abject scoundrels" and comments thereon.

13. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 3rd March, writes:—An English paper, losing its sense of dignity, responsibility and fairness in trying to defend Mr. Crawford, speaks of the Native Magistrates who gave evidence against that officer as "abject scoundrels." Our blood boils with indignation when we think that this opprobrious epithet is applied to men like Thakár, Deshpánde, Kelkar and others who have served the State honourably and conscientiously, who have never done anything to lose the confidence of their masters, and against whom even the most fastidious superior officers had not a word to say. It is these men who are called "abject scoundrels,"—and for what? For yielding under the most oppressive and cruel compulsion to the demands made upon them in the name of their superior officer, directly or indirectly. It is a pity that the Crawford Commission did not call upon Hanmantráo to say what were his ways of extorting money for the Sáheb from these men. We should then have had a full description of the method employed in each case. Hanmantráo is said to have made a statement before the special officers entrusted with this enquiry. It is further alleged that in this statement he has made a clean breast of everything and acknowledged freely what part he played in these disgraceful transactions. His story, they say, bears out the Mámlatdárs in many of their assertions. Hanmantráo would have confessed before he was convicted by the Magistrate, but it is alleged that hopes were

held out to him to the last that he should not fear, and the poor man relying upon these false assurances and blinded by his false loyalty and gratitude held his tongue. The result is that he is rotting in jail, while—but we shall not say anything of that here. Our concern is with these two words "abject scoundrels." Mr. Crawford ran away, as if with the consciousness of guilt, prepared to place thousands of miles of water and land between himself and the avenging hand of justice. But he was only excited and was wild, and did not know what he was doing! He had but a very small income. He borrowed money and spent it like water. How did he mean to repay his creditors? Out of his pension, which would have been but a paltry pittance? But he was a generous man, very careless in money matters. That is all. He has served the State with great distinction. He effected considerable improvements. He laid individual members of society under deep obligations by favours conferred upon them. Such a man's conduct ought not to be judged of too critically—so counsels gratitude. Then there are his friends who have tried to force the hands of Government, who have vilified Native society, who have not scrupled to resort to questionable means in order to save their dear friend—a member of the "heaven-born" service—from disgrace. His Excellency Lord Reay and every other man, high as well as low, who has had anything to do with the proceedings against Mr. Crawford have been abused right heartily in the Anglo-Indian and the English press for holding on manfully to the cause of justice. Yet the Anglo-Indian and English newspapers are very honourable and the friends of Mr. Crawford are only actuated by a proper *esprit de corps*. With the Mámlatdárs the case is different. They are poor devils, for whom no one need care anything—no one of importance we mean, for the Native community might be expected to shed a tear or two over their fate. Justice is demanding a prey; let us all combine to sacrifice them in order that our friend may get out safely. And so the poor fellows are forthwith branded as "abject scoundrels."

Remarks in connection with the hue and cry raised against the retention in Government service of Mámlatdárs who have admitted having bought their offices.

14. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 4th March, writes:—The question about the Mámlatdárs who, it is said, have admitted having bought their offices is one which will of course be dealt with by the Secretary of State for India in due course. Those who have been calling upon the Government to remove these men from office have simply taken hold of the single fact that they paid bribes and bought their posts. But if the men are to be dealt with on the strength of their own admissions and statements, those admissions and statements must be considered fully. If from them it appears either that any kind of pressure was brought to bear upon them or that they paid bribes for the purpose of retaining their posts and not being transferred to other and more unhealthy places than those where they were employed, it would be unjust to set them down as men who had soiled their hands with corruption. If we are not mistaken, most of those who have admitted having paid bribes have, to take them at their own version, paid them to avoid inconvenient transfers or being unjustly passed over in the matter of promotion. The question about these Mámlatdárs is one which cannot be settled off-hand, and the cry raised about their removal has therefore been rightly regarded by many persons to be premature. The Secretary of State in consultation with the Government of Bombay will, it is to be hoped, give their case a most careful consideration and not be misled by those who are ready in one and the same breath to exculpate Mr. Crawford and to inculpate the Mámlatdárs.

The Bombay Government and the Mámlatdárs who have been deprived of their judicial powers.

15. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 3rd March, writes:—A few of the Mámlatdárs have been deprived of their judicial powers. We learn that orders have been issued to the several Collectors concerned that they should ask certain Mámlatdárs under their jurisdiction not to exercise their judicial powers. Now, if this deprivation of power be intended as a punishment for the offence which these men have confessed to have committed, we are constrained to say that the action of Government will not commend itself to any impartial critic. In the first place, have not other people made confessions similar to those which these men have made? Why have they not been similarly dealt with? Is the Government going to deal

with individual cases here and there? Such a procedure will not only be absurd, considering the peculiar circumstances of the case, but will obviously be inconvenient and likely to lead to injustice. All are in the same boat and all must be judged with the same measure and at the same time. No one who has watched the case carefully can have failed to be struck with the fact that although there is a similarity in the offences committed by all, they are not identical. The difference between the actions of men like Thakár, Kelkar and Deshpánde and of men like Dabir is great and no Government which lays claim to judiciousness can ignore the difference. And yet we find that Ráo Sáheb Thakár's name is included in the list of those who have been deprived of their powers. Hence we fail to understand on what principle Government have acted in the matter. But apart from this question there is another point raised by these deprivations of powers. What has become of the guarantee given to these men by Government? If our information be correct, as we have every reason to believe it to be, the protection promised by Government extended also to promotion and rank. Now, does not deprivation of powers mean degradation? The public will interpret it as such and therefore it becomes necessary to examine the action of Government. "Hermit in the Mofussil," whose letter to the *Pioneer* we published in our last issue, has stated the case for the Government in such a masterly fashion that we have simply to refer to it in order to justify the guarantee given by Government. The guarantee was given and it was relied upon by these men, who, on the strength of the word of Government, freely opened their hearts. They confessed everything—even those things which they could not but feel were humiliating and would, if used against them, prove highly inconvenient. Government was enabled to enquire into the allegations against the ex-Commissioner, C. D., mainly by the evidence given by these witnesses. And what an irony of fate it is that Government should now turn round upon them and break its solemn word! It is a pity that this should be so, and we are especially grieved to think that this is done to satisfy the pressing demand of the Secretary of State for India. The hue and cry raised in the English press against the retention in their posts of Mámlatdárs who have given evidence in the Crawford case of a self-incriminating character has probably induced that high officer to peremptorily ask the Bombay Government to suspend the powers of these men and the latter has had to yield to the demand. That is the view taken in certain quarters. We are unwilling to admit it, because it would mean cowardice in men who have hitherto given us no reason to suspect them of it. Anyway the action of Government seems to us to be deplorable. [The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 5th March, also expresses the same sentiments.]

The Crawford case and the fate of the Mámlatdárs concerned in it.

16. The *Jagadádarsh* (34), in its issue of the 3rd March, says that in depriving only six Mámlatdárs of their magisterial powers Government seem to have thus dealt with only those who deposed to having purchased their offices, and requests Government not to keep the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case in their present state of suspense, but to relieve them of their anxiety by at once taking a final step with regard to them.

The Crawford case and a caution to Europeans with regard to Bráhmans.

17. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 3rd March, says:—It cannot be said that Mr. Crawford has been unnecessarily disgraced. "As you sow, so must you reap" is the rule of nature, and there is not the slightest objection to say that Mr. Crawford has been punished by God in accordance with this rule. We pity Mr. Crawford, because the very Bráhmans for whom he had a great liking have been the cause of his ruin. Europeans should take a warning from this and should not hereafter put much confidence in the people belonging to this class.

Retrenchments suggested in the Public Works Department.

18. Writing on the Public Works Department, the *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 5th March, makes the following suggestions:—It is at present the duty of the Chief and Superintending Engineers to see whether the plans and estimates of works sent to them are correct or not, and the Public Works Secretary to Government has only to lay the papers

before His Excellency the Governor in Council. This little work does not require the services of a Secretary, an Under Secretary, and an Assistant Secretary. Only the Under Secretary should be retained, he being placed under the Secretary for some other department, and the power of the Superintending Engineers with regard to minor works should be enlarged. The Chief Engineer does the same work as the Superintending Engineer and the responsibility of both is the same so far as their respective divisions are concerned, and therefore there should be no Chief Engineers, all being Superintending Engineers, as they are less expensive. There need not be more than one Executive Engineer at any place, as there are three at present in Poona. If necessary the Executive Engineer may have Assistant Engineers under him. Districts like Khándesh and Belgaum which have little work and have a railway passing through them need not have a separate Executive Engineer for each, one being sufficient for two of them, as is the case at present with Ratnágiri and Kolába. Much saving can thus be effected. In 1879 the total number of Engineers sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India was 888, but in 1886 their number was 1,035. Thus there were 147 Engineers in the service in excess of the sanctioned number. If those of this excess number, who were in this presidency, have not already been dispensed with, they should be dispensed with now. Measures should be adopted to close the Cooper's Hill College and the opinion of Sir John Strachey on the subject should be considered. The closure of this college will result in much saving. In 1884 the pay of every grade was unnecessarily raised. This should now be reduced, or at any rate there should be no more increase hereafter. The new Superintending Engineer's office created about a year ago is unnecessary and should be amalgamated with that of the Superintending Engineer for the Northern Division who lives in Bombay. Stores should not be ordered from England through the Secretary of State for India as that practice causes delay and is very expensive. There should be strict rules about travelling allowance. The paper then makes certain suggestions about the keeping and examination of accounts, and says that Government should consider them all before arriving at a conclusion in the matter.

Disapproval of the rumoured acting appointment of Mr. Pritchard to the Bombay Executive Council.

19. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 3rd March, writes :—A public announcement has been made, in a quarter usually well-informed, that Mr. Pritchard, Commissioner in Sind, will officiate in Council for the Honourable Mr. Richey, who has received leave on medical certificate from some date in May next. The announcement is inherently probable for more reasons than one; and in view of the vigorous attack which may shortly be expected from England on the ábkári policy of the Bombay Government it is of some public interest. Mr. Caine, M. P., was fairly justified in declaring, while in our midst, that in ábkári matters for a long time past Mr. Pritchard had been the real Governor in Council. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Pritchard's policy, this, at any rate, is emphatic testimony to his ability, zeal and strength of purpose; and his appointment at this precise juncture to succeed the Honourable Mr. Richey in Council would show that Government have made up their mind vigorously to defend their uncompromising position in ábkári matters. Some persons might reasonably think that Government would be wiser to adopt a more judicious and impartial attitude regarding a matter which is notoriously at issue. Mr. Pritchard, it strikes us, ought to be far more useful to Government as Commissioner in Sind than he could ever be as member of Council. He is a violent partisan, if ever there was one. He is also believed to be strongly and openly anti-Native. He is a man of marked force of character, but with no great culture and refinement; and having never served either as Collector of a District or Commissioner of a Division, he is little qualified to be a safe adviser of Government in the thousand and one questions that come before the Councillor in charge of the revenue portfolio. We are aware that these considerations often count for little in the present day. Mr. Pritchard will probably find himself in very congenial company at Bombay. He is by no means the only high official at head-quarters whose chief qualification it is that he has no local or district experience of the problems which he is required to solve. It is sometimes a distinct advantage not to know too much; and everyone will admit the delightful convenience of being able to solve the

most knotty problems off-hand by the simple device of shutting the eyes and ignoring all arguments on the other side. This appears to be the popular departmental way of dealing with ábkári difficulties. Mr. Pritchard in Karáchi may do for the Sindhis; for our own part we should prefer a Councillor of a different temper and calibre. If he must come to Bombay, however, by right of seniority, let us hope that it will be to undo the mischief he has done as the head of the A'bkári Department.

The Bombay Secretariat appointments found fault with.

20. The same newspaper writes:—If any illustration were wanted to add force to our remarks about Secretariat reform, it would, we think, be afforded by the recent appointment of Mr. Monteath to succeed Mr. Lee-Warner as Judicial and Political Secretary. Mr. Monteath is a man of undoubted ability and judgment, and has many claims to promotion. Amongst others he has served for many years in the Secretariat, and has thus acquired, according to the well-understood Bombay tradition, the rights of a *watandár* in that favoured sanctuary. But Mr. Monteath's official experience has so far been confined to the Revenue Department, and it is impossible for an inexperienced outsider to understand at first sight how an officer can possibly be qualified for the post of Judicial Secretary who has had no judicial experience, and how he can be qualified as Political Secretary without ever having held a political appointment or done any political work. We are aware that precisely the same objection can be raised, and in fact has been often raised, to Mr. Nugent's fitness for the post of Chief Secretary in charge of the Revenue Department; but two wrongs cannot make one right, and so long as Bombay Secretariat appointments are made on the present principle of appointing persons of no special experience, we cannot wonder if His Excellency the Governor in Council is often badly advised at head-quarters. The public, at any rate, would have greater confidence in the administration, if the Bombay Secretariat were manned on different principles. As long as district experience is plainly proscribed in the Secretariat, the Secretaries can hardly be expected to carry with the public that weight to which their high position entitles them. We must do His Excellency Lord Reay the justice to admit that he is not responsible for the groove into which Secretariat appointments have generally fallen, and that by Mr. Mackenzie's and Mr. Naylor's appointments on the occasions of vacancies he has shown that practical experience is not always disregarded. But is there really no way of providing for inconvenient permanent incumbents? Is the rule of "once a Secretary always a Secretary" to be considered a fixed principle of Bombay administration? If Mr. Nugent could be made, say, Commissioner somewhere, or be sent to Calcutta as Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council, Mr. Nugent himself would have no cause to complain; the public would congratulate him, and the Government would have a chance of re-organising the Secretariat. To suggest that any particular officers are indispensable and that they cannot be easily replaced in the Secretariat would be something like a libel on the Bombay Civil Service. Are none of the Collectors, or even the Divisional Commissioners, fit to hold the post of Revenue Secretary? Is there not a single District Judge or other experienced judicial officer who is available when wanted to fill the post of Judicial Secretary? If not, the Bombay tradition of a permanent Secretary may possibly be justified. But we cannot for a moment believe this, and are satisfied that the Bombay Government would be much strengthened in public estimation were the Secretariat made in Bombay, as in some other local Governments, the well-understood reward of successful district administration, either as Judge or Collector.

Suggestions regarding the appointment to the vacancy that will shortly occur in the Small Causes Court, Bombay, by the retirement of Mr. Warden, Second Judge.

21. The *Yajdán Parast* (143), in its issue of the 3rd March, says that Ráo Bahádur M. G. Ránade is fit in all respects to be appointed to the bench of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, in succession to Mr. Warden who is about to retire from it, and that his abilities and merits should be duly recognised by Government by nominating him to such a high post as that of the District Magistrate at the first convenient opportunity. The paper regrets that Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái, pleader, has very little chance of

getting a seat on the bench of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, and remarks that Government cannot be blamed in the matter if they wish to give the appointment to one of their officers instead of to an outsider, as they have as far as practicable been doing up to this time in the matter of the bestowal of high posts. [The *Káside Mumbai* (113), in its issue of the 4th March, once more advocates the claims of the Mahomedans to a seat on the bench of the Small Causes Court, and suggests the name of Mr. Hakim, barrister, for the appointment.]

Disapproval of a large expenditure on a new building for the European General Hospital, Bombay.

22. The *Satyă Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 3rd March, says that it is very surprising and much to be regretted that the Bombay Government, which owing to financial pressure was obliged to curtail its educational grant by a *lákh* and a half and is still applying the shears of retrenchment to that useful department, should have spared nine *lákhs* of rupees for a new building for the European General Hospital when there was already one appropriated solely for the purpose.

Alleged severity in the collection of the land revenue in the Dohad sub-division of the Panch Maháls.

23. The *Satyodayă* (132) of Dohad, in its issue of the 7th March, says that the condition of the *rayats* in that táluka is growing worse day after day, and that the owners of those fields which produced something have already begun to starve as they have given up all they had to pay the land revenue assessment. A large portion of the *rayats* are, observes the paper, leaving for other parts in search of food. They have to suffer unnecessary hardship owing to the severity exercised in the collection of the land revenue, which they pay by selling off their cattle at a low price. A very large number of oxen have this year been thus sold for the payment of the land revenue. This is a matter for regret.

Scarcity of drinking water in Gujarát and Káthiáwár.

24. The *Gujarát Mitră* (79), in its issue of the 3rd March, says that scarcity of drinking water has already begun to be felt in many parts of Gujarát and Káthiáwár owing to scanty rainfall last year, that the people are oppressed with care about the supply of water during the approaching hot months, and that Government and the different municipalities ought to take precautionary measures by digging new wells in suitable localities. The paper also recommends well-to-do people to have wells dug for the benefit of their poor brethren. [The *Yajdán Parast* (143), in its issue of the 3rd March, says that the threatened water-famine in Gujarát and Káthiáwár will do much harm both to men and cattle, that the latter have already begun to suffer therefrom, and that if endeavours be not made to save them the *rayats* will have to undergo much hardship in the next rainy season. The *Gujaráti* (78) of the same date observes that it is necessary that Government should, without loss of time, order the district officers to give due help to the poor people under their charge.]

A social Mogal reformer in Bombay and the order of the Police Commissioner asking him to leave the city.

25. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 9th March, says:—Colonel Wilson, Police Commissioner, Bombay, is reported to have asked a certain Mogal reformer named Mirza Nasrulla, who is an able and learned man and has come to Bombay from Iran and who has been for some time past writing and addressing his co-religionists on religious and social topics, to leave Bombay and it is said that the reformer has refused to do so. Certainly the action of the Police Commissioner is unauthorised by law, particularly as the addresses of Mirza Nasrulla are not seditious. Liberty of speech is a public right and does not affect the Mogals alone. The question involved in the requisition of the Police Commissioner is of importance to the public in general, and Government will oblige it by paying attention to it.

The Bombay police and the Government reply to the petition in connection with it.

26. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112), in its issue of the 3rd March, considers the reply given by the Bombay Government to the petition recently presented to them by 5,000 inhabitants of Bombay praying for an increase in the strength and reform of the local police unsatisfactory, and remarks that it is surprising that Government should have

stated that they will make further enquiries and then take such steps as may appear advisable, when it is admitted by all that the present police force is inadequate, and that though thefts and highway robberies now appear to have ceased, so much has been said about them during the last few months that all persons hold that Government should take due measures as a safeguard against their repetition in future. [The *Yajdán Parast* (143) of the same date observes that the reply in question will disappoint the petitioners.]

Complaint against the Broach police.

27. The *Anonymous* (89) of Broach, in its issue of the 3rd March, complains of many policemen in that town being low men and given to some vice or other, of their indifference in the discharge of their duties and of their failure to trace out big thefts committed in the town, and remarks that it would be better if such worthless men were removed and their places filled by good, and if possible educated, persons, and that old and infirm men like Jamádár Jagusing should be replaced by better men. The paper hopes that the authorities concerned will attend to the matter.

Thefts on the Chálisgaon-Dhulia Road.

28. The *Khándesh Chitragupta* (40), in its issue of the 3rd March, hears that travellers by the road leading from Dhulia to Chálisgaon are plundered by robbers near the village of Talváde notwithstanding that there is a police *chowki*, and says that it is a disgrace to the police and that the police authorities should attend to the matter and ensure the safety of person and property of travellers by that road.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

A suggestion in connection with the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill.

29. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 3rd March, observes that sufficient time ought to be allowed to the public, and specially the villagers, to think over the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill after it is referred to the Select Committee for report, and that care should be taken in the Bill to save poor villagers from being tyrannized over by Village Sanitary Committees.

PART III.—*Education.*

Approval of the proposed Arts course of the Bombay University.

30. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 4th March, writes:—The Committee appointed by the Syndicate to revise the Arts course has at last completed its labours and placed its report before the Faculty of Arts. The Committee has, it must be admitted, made excellent use of its opportunities and has produced a report which fully justifies the confidence reposed in it by the Syndicate. The Arts course has by common consent been admitted to have been in urgent need of reform, especially since the famous changes introduced in it under the *régime* of Sir Richard Temple. The tendency of most of the recent changes is to simplify the examinations and to lower the standard of qualifications for a degree—a tendency greatly to be deplored and which received a deserved rebuke from the Chancellor at the last University Convocation for conferring degrees. This tendency required to be arrested, the standard of the Arts degree to be put on its proper high level, and the deficiencies of culture to be supplied. These objects the Committee has well kept in view and we venture to promise for its report a hearty acceptance from the general public. There may indeed be some ground for variety of opinion on some of the points, but taken as a whole the report is eminently satisfactory. The most noteworthy, as it is the most radical, change proposed, and one which is expected to be most hotly contested, is the extension of the period of the course from three to four years. This is a change which we have long ardently wished for, and which, in our opinion, is by far the best among the many salutary changes proposed by the Committee. The only plausible objection that can be advanced against it is that it increases the hardship of poor students by prolonging their stay at College and putting off their com-

mencement of life for one year longer. But against this it must be remembered that only a very small percentage of the students, not much exceeding ten, do actually finish their course in three years. A change of still greater importance is the introduction of the vernaculars throughout the course and making History, Political Economy, Logic and Natural Science obligatory. The omission of the vernaculars from the University course had long been a matter of dissatisfaction and their recognition in the Committee's scheme is graceful deference to public opinion. The introduction of the vernaculars in addition to a classical language may at first sight look like increasing the work of students, but the arrangement of the papers in the different examinations and the details of the work to be done for each show that no increase is contemplated. All that is proposed to be done is to set a paper in translation and composition in the vernaculars at each one of the examinations. This provision, while it will enforce the attention of the students to the cultivation of the vernaculars, will add little to their actual work. The proposal to make a knowledge of History and Political Economy compulsory also introduces a most desirable reform—a reform the desirability of which few will question. Here too we should ask the University to push the reform further by reverting to the old system of requiring a knowledge of the history of ancient Greece and Rome at the Matriculation. When these histories were prescribed for the Matriculation they were learnt at school, and the early lessons thus imbibed, as well as the information then assimilated, was of the utmost value in understanding English literature.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

An alleged high-handed action of the Collector of Shikárpur with regard to the appointment of secretary to the Shikárpur Municipality.

31. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 2nd March, writes:—Our readers must have learnt from our Shikárpur correspondent that at a general meeting of the Shikárpur Corporation Mr. Atmárám Gangárám Masand, a graduate of the Bombay University, was elected municipal secretary and appointed on probation for two months. But they will be surprised to learn now that the Collector of Shikárpur, who is the president of the municipality, has peremptorily ordered the chairman of the managing committee of the Shikárpur Municipality not to allow Mr. Masand to join the post or do any work and to advertise for a European or Eurasian candidate for the appointment. We like to know under what authority this mandate has been issued. There is no law, so far as we know, which authorises the president of a municipality as such to set aside the action of the general meeting. The president, if he does attend a meeting, has no more power or authority than any other member. He has a second or casting vote only if there is an equal division of votes, but he has no right to treat the resolution of the municipality with contempt or to set its action at naught. We fail to find any provision in the Municipal Act authorising the president in any way to interfere with the action of the municipality. Perhaps it may be said that Colonel Mayhew, the Collector of Shikárpur, in issuing the mandate has acted in his capacity as Collector. We know the Collector has ample powers of interference with the action taken, or contemplated to be taken, by the municipality in the interests of the public, but we have yet to learn that he can set aside the law which gives him such ample powers to veto the nomination by the municipal commissioners of any person they choose to consider best for the post of secretary on the ground that they have fixed their choice on a Hindu graduate. In fact we find that neither the Collector as such nor the Commissioner has any power to refuse to accept any person whom the municipality appoints as its secretary. The discretion of the municipality in the matter of appointments under its control is unlimited and we would like to learn the authority under which the Collector has assumed to himself the function of dictating to it in the manner he has done. Mr. Masand has not been tried at all, because the Collector thinks that he can refuse to allow him to join the post, and so it cannot be said that he has been found to have failed. What objection has the Collector to the nomination of Mr. Masand? We can conceive of no objection unless it be

that Colonel Mayhew was not consulted beforehand and that Mr. Masand is not his nominee. On what ground again has the Collector asked the chairman to advertise that none but a European or Eurasian need apply for the post? Is the municipality restricted to the choice of a candidate from one particular class to the exclusion of other classes? The municipality as a body may in its discretion select a particular candidate or select a candidate from a particular class, but what authority has the Collector, whether he be president of the municipality or not, to impose his own conditions on it? We wait for satisfactory answers being given to these questions, and in the event of failure to do so, we shall point to this as one instance of the mischievous interference of a Collector with the municipality and move the Government to take measures against this arbitrary and high-handed act.

Local self-government in Thána and remarks on the conduct of Mr. Keshavlál, the official president of the Thána Municipality, towards his colleagues.

32. The *Arunodaya* (20), in its issue of the 3rd March, refers to a remark made by Mr. Keshavlál, Huzur Deputy Collector and president of the Thána Municipality, in the course of his evidence in the Assistant Judge's Court at Thána in a case regarding the octroi duty imposed by the Thána Municipality, says that Mr. Keshavlál was very mean and overbearing in making the reflections he made on his colleagues in the municipality, that men like him are quite unfit to discharge the duties of a Magistrate and that they are sure to bring local self-government into discredit, and requests Government to appoint non-official presidents to all municipalities, and particularly to that of Thána, if they want to see how far the people are fit to enjoy the right of local self-government.

Suggestions about municipal nominations at Poona.

33. Writing about the last municipal elections at Poona, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 4th March, observes:—One remarkable feature about these elections is that no Mahomedan gentleman offered himself as a candidate for election. In all other respects the elections were satisfactory. We see among the elected members the various leading races and castes, as well as the various interests, duly represented. The officer vested with the power of nomination on behalf of Government will, it is expected, so select the nominees as to supply, firstly, the deficiency so far as the Mahomedan interests are concerned, and, secondly, those of mature official experience and professional skill. We have not the slightest doubt that the nominations which will be shortly announced will be such as will commend themselves to the public generally. [The same paper in its Maráthi columns disapproves of the practice of nominating members on the municipal corporation from high families without looking to their fitness, and recommends Government to nominate on the Poona Municipal Corporation professional experts like Ráo Bahádur Vásudev Bápuji Kánitkar and Drs. Vishrám Rámji and Dáda Nátháji and experienced Government officers like Mr. Plunkett. The paper is also of opinion that Khán Bahádur Dorábji Padamji, who ably discharged the duties of president during the last three years, should be nominated by Government.]

34. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 3rd March, writes:—The municipal elections at Poona on the whole were very successful and the arrangements perfect. Now Government have to nominate ten commissioners to the municipal board. These need not be Government servants. Mr. Crawford introduced the desirable practice of nominating Native gentlemen of independent position in place of Government officials who have to resign owing to transfer to another district. We hope therefore that this excellent practice will be followed by the present Commissioner, C. D. For our part we should like to suggest the names of the following gentlemen from among whom selection may be made: Ráo Bahádur Vishnu M. Bhide, Ráo Bahádur Vásudev Bápuji Kánitkar, Prof. Váman Shivrám A'pte, Ráo Bahádur Hari Rávji Chiplunkar, Ráo Bahádur Náráyan Bhái Dándekar, Nawáb Majid Khán, Khán Bahádur Dorábji Padamji, Dr. Vishrám Rámji Ghole, Dr. Dáda Nátháji, and Ráo Bahádur Náráyan Bhikáji Joglekar. We have also to suggest to Government the desirability of not appointing gentlemen whose only claim is that they belong to a high family or to a particular community. That is a principle which often

leads to abuse of patronage. Ráo Bahádur Ráste and Ráo Sáheb G. V. Sánglikar will be found to have been absent from a large number of meetings. Yet the public feel that they are sure to get in as Government nominees as if it were their birthright. We also learn that Ráo Sáheb Narsopant is trying to get himself nominated and to take revenge upon the citizens of Poona for his disgraceful defeat in the ward elections. Others too of his party may make efforts to get in by the back door. But we have confidence in the good sense of our present Collector as also in that of the Commissioner, C. D. [The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 5th March, also says that men like Ráo Bahádur Ráste and Sardár Sánglikar, whose only qualification is that they belong to high families but do not even take the trouble of going to the municipal office, should not be nominated by Government, and that in the opinion of some persons it would have been better if the names of Dr. Chhatre, Mr. Phátak, the new Head Master of the Poona High School, and Ráo Bahádur Nulkar had been suggested by newspapers in the place of Dr. Ghole, Khán Bahádur Dorábji Padamji and other old members.]

Suggestions to Government with regard to the nomination of members to the Ahmednagar Municipal Corporation.

35. The *Jagadádarsh* (34), in its issue of the 3rd March, refers to the recent municipal ward elections at Ahmednagar, disapproves of the principle observed in them of electing members from among the permanent inhabitants alone without considering their qualifications, and suggests that Government should nominate members who are intelligent, educated, straightforward and have a good command over the English language. Government, the paper adds, need not nominate any representative of the trading classes as they have been more than enough represented on the corporation. [The *Nagar Samáchár* (45), in its issue of the 2nd March, says that among the six non-official members to be nominated by Government there should be none of those who have failed in their attempts to get themselves elected, and that Government should supply the present deficiency by nominating some able Mahomedan as a representative of that large community.]

A request to the Collector of Dhárwár to look into the matter of the recent municipal elections at Gadag.

36. The *Rasik Ranjini* (148), in its issue of the 28th February, draws the attention of the Collector of Dhárwár to the manner in which the recent municipal elections at Gadag were held, requests an enquiry into the matter and says:—There are two parties in Gadag and some of the Government servants and the head clerk of the municipality are in favour of one of them. We have heard that Mr. Mártandráo, the polling officer for the third ward, and the head clerk exerted their influence in having Mr. Omachagi, who belongs to their party, elected for that ward. The other candidate for this ward was Ráo Sáheb Rághavendraráo Vakil, who is believed to have secured more votes than his rival, but it is said that the voters' returns in this ward were tampered with in favour of Mr. Omachagi and the head clerk was found to have used unfair means in securing a majority of votes in his favour.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
19th March 1889.

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(For the week ending 9th March 1889.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 16th March 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	500
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	275
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
44	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	...
55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
56	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
61	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
64	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
69	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
70	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
73	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
75	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
76	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
77	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
78	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
81	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
103	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
106	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
107	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	375
115	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
116	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	at	Do.	...
120	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	750

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	400
122	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
123	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
124	„ Pársi Tikákár	Do.	Fortnightly	...
125	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
126	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
127	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
128	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
129	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
130	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
131	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
132	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
133	„ Saurásthtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
134	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
135	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
136	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
137	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
138	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
139	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
140	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
141	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
142	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
143	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
144	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
145	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
146	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
147	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
149	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
150	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
151	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
152	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	400
153	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
154	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
155	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
156	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
157	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
158	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
159	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
160	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
161	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
162	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
163	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
164	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
165	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
166	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
167	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Omission of India from the Queen's recent speech and the explanation given of it in Parliament.

1. The *Pársi Punch* (123), in its issue of the 10th March, contains a cartoon representing the vivisection of the Indian ox, emblematic of India, by Lord Cross, who being represented as a doctor has a large knife, emblematic of the India Office, in his hand, with which he is vivisecting the animal. The legs of the ox are securely tied with a rope and it is lying in a sorrowful manner on the vivisection table termed Taxation. Two peacocks, emblematic of education, which appear to be dead, are lying near His Lordship's feet. Britannia, with a trident in her hand, stands near one end of the table watching the operation. The letter-press is as follows :—Vivisection ! *Dr. Cr—ss.*—The throbbing of flesh which you see, Madam, proceeds from the seat of pleasure under intense excitement. In India they call this acme of joy "Brahmánand !" [In answer to a question in the House of Commons as to the absence of any mention about India in the Queen's recent speech, it was explained that perfect happiness and contentment reigned in that country ; hence the silence !] The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the same date, says that it is a pity that a palpably erroneous opinion about the real condition of India should prevail in high quarters in England, and considers it absolutely necessary that there should be an able representative of India in Parliament like Mr. Dádábhái Navroji to speak on behalf of its people and to attract the attention of the English public to its woes.

Prospect of reduction in the salt-duty in India hailed with delight.

2. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 6th March, says :—The Indian community will be glad to learn that Lord Cross declared before the House of Lords that the earliest opportunity would be taken to abolish the salt-duty. It was with utmost reluctance that he sanctioned the present increase therein, and India will be grateful to His Lordship if he can find ways and means to abrogate this increased duty on one of the most urgent necessaries of life.

The Indian salt-duty and the Government of India.

3. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 13th March, expresses surprise at the news lately published by the *Times of India* that the Supreme Government have no present intention of reducing the salt-duty, while its pernicious effects upon the poor *rayat* of India have been plainly admitted by the Secretary of State for India. [The *Satyavakta* (131), in its issue of the 15th March, expresses similar sentiments, and adds that the Government of India have been playing a nice trick in declaring their helplessness before the Secretary of State for India in affairs concerning this country, and that such a policy is likely to create distrust of Government.]

4. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 14th March, says :—It seems from the statement recently made by him in Parliament that Lord Cross is of opinion that the present rate of the salt-duty is oppressive and unjust, and hence the announcement made by the Government of India that it is not their intention to reduce this duty for the present has taken the public by surprise. Some of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's recent administrative acts, and the announcement in connection with the salt-duty is one of them, have raised the fear that Lord Dufferin might be found after all to be a better administrator than the present Viceroy. Another thing is that Lord Lansdowne is stated to have disapproved of Lord Dufferin's suggestions for reform of the Indian Legislative Councils. It is not a little surprising that Lord Lansdowne should not fall in with the views of such a cautious statesman as the Marquis of Ava, and the public would not deserve blame if it inferred that the present administration would not in the end prove beneficial to the country. The replies given by Lord Lansdowne to the different addresses of welcome presented to him did not indicate that His Lordship had such a low opinion of the Indians as his present behaviour towards them shows.

Dhulip Sing and his intention to raise a mutiny in India.

5. The *Yajdán Parast* (143), in its issue of the 10th March, quotes the conversation the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* newspaper had with Dhulip Sing regarding the latter's intention to raise a mutiny in India, thinks Dhulip Sing to be crazed in mind, asks whether some selfish

and intriguing Europeans are not doing it all in Dhulip Sing's name with a view to harm the movements that are being made to secure more political rights for the Native public of India and thereby to prevent the Home Government from conceding them, and adds that the public will be glad to find this suspicion to be false. [The *Gujarát Mitră* (79) of the 10th March publishes the proclamation issued in the name of Dhulip Sing, suspects it to be the work of some persons who are opposed to the utilization of the armies of Native States by the British Government, and says that these persons wish to kill two birds with one stone, *viz.*, to create distrust of the Native Princes and so to make Government give up the work of training and utilizing their armies, and to ruin Dhulip Sing. It adds that if this suspicion be groundless, Dhulip Sing must certainly have gone mad, and that it is advisable that such a proclamation, which has not reached India, should be stopped. The *Parsi Tikákár* (124), in its issue of the 15th March, remarks that the people and the Native Princes of India will have to suffer much on account of the raving of Dhulip Sing, and that the British administration of India will become more strict hereafter. A few other papers set down Dhulip Sing as a mad man and remark that his utterances are futile.]

The attitude of Lord Cross to Lord Dufferin's proposals in the matter of reform of the Indian Legislative Councils and the duty of the people of India.

6. The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 12th March, says:—It is much to be regretted that Lord Cross has not treated Lord Dufferin's proposals about the reform of the Legislative Councils in India with that respect and attention which proposals coming from such a careful and astute administrator as Lord Dufferin deserved. Whatever may be his opinion about the Indian National Congress movement, Lord Dufferin has done to India the service of bringing to the notice of the Secretary of State for India and his Council the aspirations of the people of India, such as on careful and patient enquiry are considered to be reasonable, and for this service India is much indebted to him. It may be that Lord Dufferin's parting utterances may have prejudiced the mind of the Secretary of State in disposing of the question of the reform of the Legislative Councils. The people should not, however, remain idle, but should continue agitating. They can, through the Indian Agency and the National Congress, put this and such other questions before the Parliament of Great Britain. They must ask for a Parliamentary Committee, and leading spirits like Messrs. Telang, Ránade, Tyabji, Mehta, Hume, Norton and others should gird up their loins to give evidence before it. The Indian people must go to the very fountain-head of justice and must not remain satisfied with the assurances of Mr. Gladstone or depend upon the whims of the Secretary of State for India. They need not feel disheartened, but must make all possible efforts to achieve the ends in view,—to acquire the right of representation, and along with it the right of interpellation.

His Excellency Lord Lansdowne and his alleged disinclination to undertake the reform of the Legislative Councils as proposed by the Earl of Dufferin.

7. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 11th March, says:—Ever since Lord Dufferin delivered his famous Jubilee speech, so full of sympathy with Native aspirations, people have been repeatedly led to expect some substantial reform in the constitution of the Legislative Councils in the near future. It was for a long time supposed that His Lordship had submitted an important scheme for the reform of these Councils to the Secretary of State for India, and though the exact nature of the proposals was not definitely known, they were commonly believed to be sufficiently liberal to satisfy all moderate expectations. His Excellency Lord Lansdowne has, we are told, practically set his face against all the valuable features of his predecessor's scheme, he is said to be "extremely disinclined to make concessions" on the question of the introduction of the elective principle, he does not view with favour the idea of granting the right of interpellation, and lastly he is "reluctant to agree to the proposal to submit the budget to discussion by the Provincial Councils," so that with the possible exception of raising the number of members to thirty Lord Lansdowne regards the proposals of his immediate predecessor in office as either premature or dangerous. We do not know whether timidity or want of sympathy with the aspirations of the people counsels this attitude on the part of our Viceroy, but we shall say this—that if he really means to strip his predecessor's scheme of these three features and if he wants to give us, under the name of reformed

Legislative Councils, bodies constituted in the same unsatisfactory way in which they now are,—only larger, he should spare himself the trouble, and spare also this insult to the intelligence of the educated classes of supposing that they would be satisfied with any such sham. If we are not to have the right of interpellation and if we are not to be allowed to criticize the budget, we might very well leave the present constitution of these Councils undisturbed. And when we are told that the elective principle cannot be introduced, because it is very difficult to create a proper electorate, (from the ranks of educated men, of course,) we are tempted to cry "Fie on His Lordship's statesmanship!" What fills us with the greatest anxiety is not merely the fate of Lord Dufferin's proposals, for sooner or later, by a Liberal Government if not by a Conservative one, a measure as liberal as this will be conceded to us. It is the influence which the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy appears to have gained over our new Viceroy, and of which his attitude towards Lord Dufferin's proposals is, we are afraid, only an unfortunate manifestation, that creates in us very grave apprehensions as to the way in which Lord Lansdowne will deal with the various problems that will present themselves to him during his Viceroyalty. A very sympathetic ruler he does not, we are sorry to say, promise to be, and we must see that public opinion, declared with frankness and emphasis, prevents him from acting on advices prejudicial to the best interests of the country and the ultimate welfare of the Indian people. [The *Satyavakta* (131), in its issue of the 15th March, expresses regret at the alleged reluctance of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne to reform the Legislative Councils as proposed by the Earl of Dufferin, his predecessor in office, and remarks that it appears that the expectations formed of His Lordship by the public are likely to remain unfulfilled.]

8. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 10th March, says:—Whatever the proposals of Lord Dufferin in the matter of the Legislative Councils may be, we are pretty sure of two facts: firstly, of the far from benevolent attitude of the majority of the advisers of the Viceroy and of the Secretary of State for India in Council; and, secondly, of the extreme timidity personally of Lord Cross to enter into this large question on his own responsibility. We are firmly of opinion that it will be a solemn farce to adhere to the principle of nomination in the constitution of these councils. For the rudimentary effective principle to be carried into effect there exists at present a workable machinery in the municipal corporations, in the different chambers of commerce, and in the universities. All these bodies are highly intelligent and enlightened and would serve well for some years to come as the groundwork of an electorate for electing at least half the number of members of the Supreme Legislative Council. While in the local boards and district municipalities as well as in the local universities each province will find ready at hand all the materials of an electorate that will return members to the provincial councils. But our chief contention is that unless the Supreme Legislative Council itself is expanded and its elected members are given the power to discuss the Imperial budget unreservedly and to interpellate the Government on all questions, including those of military expenditure, which is the root, we repeat, of all the financial embarrassments of the Indian Government, the public will not be satisfied. By all means let the executive have the right of veto. But it is essential for the true and permanent welfare of India that her chosen representatives, Europeans and Natives, should have the power to freely discuss the annual budget. It is only when the fierce light of enlightened non-official criticism is brought to bear upon the finances of the Empire that they can be put on a healthy footing and administered for the permanent interests of the people. India wants financial rest instead of an annual accretion of debts and enhanced taxation. Moreover, she requires to build up a strong reserve. There is no such reserve and none will ever be formed if the reckless foreign policy, which now yearly squanders away millions of the hard-earned money of the impoverished agriculturists, is allowed to hold its sway in the councils of the Empire. It can only be curbed by the responsible non-official representatives of the people in the supreme council. And as to interpellation, the right must be fully granted. Reservation may be made on public matters on which the interests of the Empire *really* require reticence. But it will not do if, when the executive is interpellated, it should take refuge in the hollow plea that "it would be prejudicial to the country's interests" to state this,

that and the other thing. The greater the publicity that is given to Government acts and intentions, so far as those acts and intentions do require explanation, the greater will be the confidence in the Government and the greater its strength in proportion. But we repeat that it is not worth while to reform provincial councils if there is to be no reform at the fountain-head, where is moulded the administrative and financial policy which really governs the Empire. It would be a farce to have Hamlet left out of the solemn play of Government. And if such a farce be in contemplation, then all that we could say is that it had better not be enacted. The country should vigorously agitate for the reform of the Supreme Legislative Council as the preliminary to all other reforms. That should be the goal at which leaders of Native thought should aim. In fact, they ought never to rest till it is conceded. Bearing in mind that there are in the Conservative cabinet *some* ministers, including the Premier, who are for a genuine though cautious reform,—ministers who think that in this matter the reform should begin at the top and not at the bottom,—we cannot too strongly urge upon the leading and representative public associations in all parts of the Empire the necessity for vigorously agitating on the lines we have sketched. Let their warcry be "Reform of the Supreme Legislative Council."

9. In noticing the telegram received by the *Bombay Gazette* from England to the effect that Lords Salisbury, Cross and Lansdowne are all opposed to the proposal made by Lord Dufferin for the admission of popular representation in the Indian Legislative Councils, the *Bodh Sudhákar* (6), in its issue of the 13th March, says:—At an interview that the Honourable Mr. Badrudin Tyabji had with His Excellency Lord Lansdowne when he landed at Bombay on his way to Calcutta, His Lordship observed that he would exert for the due consideration by Parliament of the several resolutions passed by the Indian National Congress in connection with the Legislative Councils of the country, and hence it seems strange that His Lordship should have diverged from this assurance that had created great hopes in the Indian public about His Lordship's administration proving highly beneficial to the country. But since the telegram is quite explicit, it seems that there is some change in the opinion expressed by His Lordship on the occasion mentioned above. However the British rulers ought to bear in mind the advice given them by Edward Burke, that the principles of English constitution should be adopted in the administration of British dependencies. It is injustice to the natives of India to say that they are not as yet worthy of being admitted into the Legislative Councils, and the Government ought to entertain no fear whatever from admitting popular representatives into those councils.

Appointment of an Assistant Military Secretary for Indian affairs to the Commander-in-Chief in England and remarks in connection therewith.

10. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 10th March, says:—A small but very important item of news comes from Allahabad—that Sir W. Lockhart has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs to the Commander-in-Chief in England. The cost, we presume, will be met from Indian funds. A number of questions are suggested by this announcement—What is the meaning of it? Does it not mean that the foreign military policy of India will be dictated by the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War in England, as the political phase of that policy is decided by her Foreign Office? Is the old costly fourfold military establishment of India then wanted any longer—the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Presidential Commanders-in-Chief with all their subsidiary departments and offices? But these and other similar points which might suggest themselves are only of minor interest. The question of first importance is, where is a line to be drawn between Indian and English imperial interests, and is India in the future to be made to pay for the latter, as she has been made to do in the past, whenever her name could be directly or indirectly, physically or politically, connected with any measure of English policy, whether it be just or unjust, to saddle her with the cost, and whether she is able to bear it or no? The Government and the people of India must raise the question and claim half a share of our imperial charges from England, as the only practical solution of it. Every year of delay adds to the embarrassment of the Government and the difficulties of the administration; and, therefore, no more time, it seems to us, should be lost, if we are to get rid of these difficulties and embarrassments.

Report of the Public Service Commission and the India Council.

11. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 14th March, says:—The India Council, composed as it is of men antiquated and out of touch with the circumstances of India, is unfit to consider the recommendations of the Public Service Commission and the observations of the Governor-General of India thereon, and there would be nothing surprising if its final conclusions disappointed the Native public. India has many a time protested in newspapers and in memorials by public associations against the present constitution of, and the manner of members appointed to, the India Council, but Government have hitherto paid no attention to them and all blame in the matter attaches to them. It is not, however, all men who will be disappointed with the way in which the India Council is expected to dispose of the report of the Public Service Commission; for there are many persons who by their past experience of the policy of the British Government have learnt not to be very sanguine about it. They do not entertain strong hopes of receiving benefits from it and therefore they cannot suffer disappointment. Government have been distrustful of the loyalty of the Natives, and that is mainly because they are conscious of their own conduct towards their subjects. They make large promises in times of emergency, but never redeem them, and naturally they suspect that like their own hollow promises the loyalty professed by the subject-people must also be hollow and lip-loyalty. But in this they are mistaken. The natives of India are by their very nature loyal, and being educated to boot, they cannot turn out disloyal, and we request that Government will harbour no suspicion about their allegiance.

Political movements of the natives of India and the circular said to have been issued by the Government of India in connection therewith.

12. The *Káthiáwádi* (81), in its issue of the 12th March, refers to the circular said to have been issued by the Government of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne in order to ascertain whether Government servants take part in any political movement and to find out their names, and thinks that it would serve to promote the cause of the Indian National Congress if it were meant to stop Government officers such as Sir Auckland Colvin from obstructing it, as supposed by some of its contemporaries. The paper thinks that Government have acted with a good motive in this matter as shown by the reply recently given by Sir John Gorst, Under Secretary of State for India, to a question asked by a member of the Liberal party, *viz.*, that it would be erroneous to suppose that Government wish to obstruct the political progress of the natives of India. It adds that it is sufficient that such illustrious personages as Mr. Gladstone, Lord Ripon, and Lord Reay are favourably inclined towards the political movements of the people of India, and prays God that the new Viceroy may also be similarly disposed.

Government servants and the Indian National Congress.

13. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 14th March, says:—The Commissioner of Assam has issued a circular forbidding all Government servants from joining any political body. A similar circular was issued by the Marquis of Dufferin before his departure and the people are of opinion that it must have been circulated all round. It is a stain on the reputation of the Government, which professes to be liberal in its principles, that it should treat its Native servants as if they had sold their bodily and other independence to it for the pay they received. We do not say that they should neglect the work of Government and attend to political movements. It would be oppression on the part of Government if it were to prevent them from devoting their private time to political movements or from wishing good of the Indian National Congress, and would show the inability of Government to know how far such a circular was practicable.

Sir Auckland Colvin and the Indian National Congress movement.

14. The *Satyavakta* (131), in its issue of the 15th March, observes that it is said that Sir Auckland Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor, North-West Provinces, has sent a list of the delegates present at the last Indian National Congress meeting at Allahabad from the North-West Provinces to the Divisional Commissioners, asking them to furnish him with information regarding the *status* and representative character of the delegates and the amount of money subscribed for the Congress Fund in their divisions. The people might, remarks the paper, be frightened by such a minute enquiry, but not the advocates of the

Congress. If such be the result of the enquiry, the well-wishers of the movement ought to take measures to counteract it. Sir Auckland Colvin will certainly fail if he thereby attempts to show that the Congress is seditious and that the delegates to it are not representative men and are not well-known. At any rate it is desirable that the enquiry should be very minute and that the advocates of the Congress should take prompt and effectual measures to stop its injurious effect.

The Indian National Congress meeting held at Allahabad denounced.

15. The *Kárwár Samáchár* (37), in its issue of the 7th March, observes:—Among the Europeans who attended the fourth meeting of the Indian National Congress at Allahabad were Mr. Hume who is well-known in connection with Madame Blavatsky of the Mahátmá notoriety, Mr. Norton who is an atheist like Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., and Captain Hearsay who was imprisoned for a month for having assaulted the editor of the *Pioneer*. Certainly, such personages as these cannot be considered to reflect much credit on the Congress. Mr. Yule was appointed president of the last meeting at Allahabad, proving thereby that not one of the Natives who had assembled in large numbers was fit to occupy that position! The meeting was nothing more than child's play. Mr. Caine, M. P., was present at the Congress meetings and was much pleased with them. He was evidently taken in by the outward show made by the Congressionists, who, as a rule, do not follow the professions they make in public.

Contemplated enactment of an Act for lepers in India by the Supreme Government approved.

16. The *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 10th March, praises the Government of India for their intention of framing an Act for the segregation and maintenance of lepers who go about the public streets begging for alms, and remarks that Government will thereby earn the blessings of the poor lepers and at the same time lay the general public under obligation by freeing it from apprehension of contagion. [Several other papers express delight at the rumoured intention of the Supreme Government to frame an Act in the matter.]

Treatment of Native prisoners of good position while in jail and a request to Her Excellency Lady Lansdowne to devote herself to the reform of Indian jails.

17. The *Satyavakta* (131), in its issue of the 15th March, refers to the complaint made in the Madras and Bengal newspapers about the low and unsuitable diet being the cause of the death in the Trichinopoly jail of Kunjen Menon, late Judge of Tellicherry, complains of the prisoners of different religions having no facilities to escape pollution while in jail, and says that Native prisoners, who may have been in good position in society before their incarceration, should have a better kind of food given to them than the ordinary jail diet given to low prisoners, inasmuch as European and Eurasian prisoners do get a richer diet than that given to Native convicts and as Government also have all along admitted the necessity for keeping the various prisoners according to their *status*. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 12th March, points out the necessity for the better feeding and treatment of Native prisoners and specially of those of good position in society, says that the high rate of mortality in Indian jails is generally attributable to the low jail diet, supports the suggestion that Her Excellency Lady Lansdowne should devote herself to the reform of Indian jails and of the condition of the prisoners confined therein, considers the work to be well befitting her high position, and remarks that if Her Ladyship succeeds in the matter even to a small extent she will achieve more glory than the Countess of Dufferin has done by her efforts in the cause of supplying female medical aid to the women of India. It adds that it is necessary that such tender but influential hands as Her Ladyship's should now devote themselves to the work, as the measures hitherto taken in this direction have almost failed.]

Disapproval of the enforcement of the provisions of Section 143 of the Civil Leave Code.

18. A correspondent of the *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 9th March says:—Government in their resolution in the Financial Department have decided that the provisions of Section 143 of the Civil Leave Code, which require that "an applicant for leave must not appear before the Chief Medical Officer of the station or district or Presidency Surgeon without the cognizance of the head of his office, or, if he is himself the head of his office, of the head of his department" should be enforced.

Now the question that naturally suggests itself to one's mind is why this ruling should be made applicable in the case of those who are incapacitated for work owing to illness for some period and who do not intend to retire from the service. As it is, no Government servant, however ill he may be, can get a medical certificate without obtaining a letter from his superior officer. It not unfrequently occurs that some of these persons, who not being in the good graces of their superiors are unable to obtain an introductory letter, have to work at the risk of their health, and perhaps of their lives, without any remedy, because it is not possible for them either to displease their superiors by appealing to the higher authorities or by leaving the service, for the sake of obtaining the leave required by them. The rule may very well be enforced with respect to persons who want to retire from the service, but in my opinion it should be relaxed in the case of persons applying for a medical certificate for purposes of short leave. Surely the Civil Surgeons or Chief Medical Officers in charge of stations can be trusted to perform their duties honestly and conscientiously.

Remarks on the financial statement of the Bombay Presidency published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 28th February 1889.

19. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 11th March, says:—The financial statement for the Bombay Presidency published in the *Government Gazette* is a very unsatisfactory document. It purports to be a budget, but contains no forecast for the year to come. It deals with the actuals of 1887-88, the budget estimate for 1888-89 and the revised estimate for 1888-89, but has nothing to say about, what is usually the most interesting portion of a budget statement, the proposed ways and means for the following year, *i. e.*, the budget estimate for 1889-90. Further, in the particulars it gives it is extremely meagre and defective. It does not give any idea as to the whole amount paid by the tax-payers of this presidency, nor as to the whole amount spent in this presidency. The statement confines itself to the provincial items of revenue and expenditure and gives a sort of running commentary on the increases and decreases in the several items, but on the whole as one rises from the reading of the statement one has a feeling of disappointment at the paucity of information supplied. It if were an official summary of accounts for the information of the Government of India alone, the statement might suffice as they can supplement it with particulars in their own possession. But for the general public the statement is all but a blank. In publishing such a statement the needs of the public ought not, we think, to be despised, and if it is to be of any use to it ought, we think, to be so framed as to give an idea of the whole financial position of the presidency. The public does not care for any distinctions between *imperial* and *provincial*, which are distinctions made by the Financial Department for convenience of account. All it wants to know is how much has been taken from it in a given year and how it is applied. For this purpose the total amounts of revenue and expenditure, imperial and provincial, must be mentioned. Even municipal taxation and expenditure is in the popular mind associated with Government administration. Municipal accounts are, however, altogether outside Government accounts and perhaps it would lead to confusion if they were included. But surely there can be little objection to the imperial items of revenue and expenditure relating to this presidency being mentioned along with the provincial items.

The Mámlatdárs and others who are under suspension from their offices in connection with the Crawford case should get early redress.

20. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (23), in its issue of the 11th March, says:—Some of the Mámlatdárs and others who did not make a statement in connection with the Crawford case, admitting their own criminality, have been suspended from their offices for some time past, but no redress has been granted to them as yet. It is said that Mr. Rájárao Pilerao, a Faujdár in the Dhárwár district police, who was under suspension for a long time, has been dismissed from office, but it is not known whether by Mr. Ommanney or by Government. If the dismissal has been ordered by Government, it furnishes cause for inference as to the treatment likely to be received by the persons who are in the situation in which the dismissed Faujdár was. Ráo Bahádur Purandhare, District Deputy Collector, Dhárwár, has also been under suspension, and nothing is known as to the decision arrived at in his case. Now that the report of the Crawford Commission

has been sent to England it seems proper that a final decision should be arrived at at once in the case of the persons under suspension.

The Bráhmans and the British Government.

21. Under the heading of "Open enmity with the Bráhmans," the *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 10th March, writes:—It is well-known that there are four castes or classes among the Hindus. The British rulers of India consider it necessary in the interests of their administration of the country to create as much misunderstanding between them as possible. It is a well-known historical truth that it was by this policy that the British people overthrew the Hindu rule in India. They tore asunder the ties of friendship which subsisted between the Scindia, the Holkar, the Gáikwád and other subsidiary princes on one hand and the Peshwa on the other and among the former themselves, concluded separate treaties with them, and thereby made the Peshwa supportless and weak and reinstated themselves in his position. This policy of weakening the enemy was indeed very serviceable to the British in the early days of their Indian rule, but now that there is tranquillity throughout the country and after the lapse of centuries since they got dominion here, it is very surprising that they should stick to it; for, we no longer look upon them as strangers, but identify our interests with their own. If in spite of this fact they treat us as strangers and set one class against another, evidently they have not got rid of the idea of their being strangers from their minds and do not feel themselves firmly settled in this country. They are thinking of securing their objects by creating and encouraging caste jealousies, but we are satisfied that sensible men will not be deceived by these tactics, but will shape their conduct with these manœuvres of theirs fully in view. These things have occurred to us on account of the Collector of Sholápur. Hitherto we have very seldom come across instances of Europeans showing contempt for Bráhmans, but the Collector of Sholápur has lately supplied an instance of the kind by returning a Bráhman applicant's application for a place, saying that according to the rules non-Bráhmans were to be given places. Mr. Candy is at present Collector of Sholápur, and since he, who is not an ignorant European but is a good-natured gentleman, has made such an endorsement in returning an application, certainly Government must have made the rule he speaks of. Moreover, this endorsement is not verbal, but is in writing, registered and numbered, and cannot be unimportant like Mr. Moore's pencil remark "I don't care for Bráhmans." Supposing it for a moment that Government have made a rule like that, how is it that we have neither read nor heard of it? The only secret of entertaining certain classes in the Government service and of excluding certain others from it is to create disunion among the people and thereby to secure the accomplishment of the interests of the rulers. It goes without saying that if Government decline to employ the Bráhmans there are other classes of Hindus who will willingly accept service under them. But who can say that these latter classes will not be similarly treated and will be safe after some time? The Bráhmans are got rid of to-day and to-morrow another class or caste will indisputably meet with the same fate. People belonging to other than the Bráhman class should not, therefore, rejoice at the misfortune of the Bráhmans, but should rest assured that sooner or later it will be their turn to suffer from the same misfortune. If there be any spirit among the Bráhman community, the Bráhman servants in all the provinces should, for this exhibition of partiality on the part of the Collector, resign the service at once or should at any rate take leave for some time. It is indeed hard to resign the service, but it is not very hard, to be sure, to do so voluntarily for the sake of the *prestige* of the country and with a view to edify the split-creating Europeans, when regard is had to the fact that resignation will be necessary in the event of Government themselves being so desirous. The only thing is that all the Bráhmans must think so. We have respectfully to suggest to Government that they should never be so inconsiderate as to do such a thing. It is sufficient if Government business is done, no matter by whom. It does not at all befit the Englishmen, who style themselves emperors, to prefer the Parbhus over the Bráhmans or the Goldsmiths over the Parbhus. All the classes are the subjects of Government, and it is necessary for a good Government to see to the maintenance of any given caste before excluding it from its service. The Bráhmans cannot conveniently go to a foreign country and must manage to live in India. Not only have Government hitherto protected them in a good manner, but even

they have been serviceable to Government, as will be clearly seen. If, however, in forgetfulness of all this, Government do commit an act of injustice like the one above mentioned, no one will consider it wise of them to do it. We also tell Government evidently in their own interests that among the Hindus some classes like that of the Bráhmans do only intellectual work, while some others are even now possessed of heroism and other good qualities. Though Government are thoroughly convinced that the Bráhmans or people of other castes are at the present moment unable to do anything, yet they should well bear in mind that it will never be desirable to prick the Bráhmans or other classes doing merely intellectual work into a life of idleness. It has been a rule from time immemorable that cows and Bráhmans must be protected. In short, no wise ruler should annoy or tease intelligent people of any caste or useful animals like the cow. The Government have already been sacrificing the cows, and if while the hearts of all the Hindus are being thereby scorched Government openly persecute a class like that of the Bráhmans, our country will never relish it. The Mahomedans have ruled over us for a thousand years, but every reader of history is well aware of the condition of their empire as soon as troublesome Emperors like Aurungzebe came to the throne. Every ruler must bear in mind that Aurungzebe persecuted the Bráhmans and the cows, while Shiváji protected them. Otherwise we Hindus are so meek and grateful that we pay divine respect to even Mahomedan Emperors like Akbar. We therefore tell Government for their own sake that they should not do evidently foolish acts like the one which Mr. Candy has done, for undoubtedly they are prejudicial to the interests of the British people.

Disapproval of economy effected in the office of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India by the removal of Mr. Chambers therefrom.

22. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 10th March, says:—The *Bombay Gazette* has some caustic remarks to make on the correspondence which has passed between the Bombay Port Trustees and the Officiating Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. The Port Trust has been asked to subscribe towards the supply, from the Meteorological Office of Western India, of a daily weather report and chart, containing observations from a larger number of stations than have been hitherto reported on this side of the country. The Trustees refuse to pay anything until the Supreme Government should revoke their order by which the meteorological service in these parts has been degraded on grounds of economy. Under the new scheme a telegraph officer is appointed at the head of the Meteorological Office, and he is to devote to his new work as much time as he can spare from his proper duties. The telegraph officer may, for aught we know, be a very estimable gentleman. But he supplants a man of Mr. Chambers's special scientific knowledge and local experience, in a post of the greatest responsibility, deeply affecting large mercantile and shipping interests. The new incumbent, who will only be a half-time or a quarter-time man, is, in racing parlance, a dark horse, at the best. The public knows nothing of his capabilities. But granting that he may attain the acquired degree of efficiency by experience, this is not the office in which a novice, however promising he may be, can be placed, with any regard to human lives, to learn his business. And, after all, what does the Government gain by removing Mr. Chambers, a man of proved merit and ability in regard to his own special work? They make a paltry saving of Rs. 450 per mensem, and they make it at what may prove a lamentably heavy cost. The sad lesson taught by the "Vaiturna" catastrophe appears to have been lost upon our rulers, who need, perhaps, another similar warning to awaken them to the mistake in which they have been persevering with a blind persistence. In their supreme wisdom the Supreme Government have elected to seriously impair the efficiency of the meteorological service, while the Bombay Government have repeatedly asked for increased resources for the office. It may be all smooth sailing under the new arrangement, so long as the weather indicates, in the words of the vigorous protest made by the Port Trustees, "no meteorological disturbances of a nature so peculiar as to draw upon the highest intelligence of an expert and the absence of which may lull the Government into the opinion that the feeble arrangements they propose meet the requirements of the case" The inefficient working of the department may become painfully apparent in times of uncertain and stormy weather.

Modification of the remarks made in a previous issue of the *Indian Spectator* on the Bombay Secretariat appointments.

23. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 10th March, says:—With regard to the higher Secretariat appointments, it appears that the principle on which they are made has been somewhat misunderstood by us. The facts seem to be these, so far as an outsider could ascertain. Mr. Nugent was appointed Revenue Secretary many years ago, and if he remains Revenue Secretary still it is neither his fault nor of the Government. A better place has to be found for him if he is to be transferred, and such place could be found only in the Bombay Council or in the Council of the Governor-General. Mr. Nugent would not look upon a Commissionership as promotion. Such being the exigencies of the service, it would be scarcely fair to find fault with the Government, especially with the present Government, who found Mr. Nugent in the Secretariat and have had to keep him there for obvious reasons; we could only regret the *watandár* system. While on the subject, it might be as well to mention here that the Chief Secretary to Government has never been so closely identified with their ábkári policy as is generally believed. We understand that Mr. Nugent has at least an open mind as regards several items of the ábkári administration in Bombay. As to Mr. Pritchard, we find his appointment to the Council was inevitable. He could not possibly have been overlooked, even if there was the inclination to do so, which of course was not the case. Our Native contemporaries need not be frightened, nor need they frighten their readers with a harrowing picture of what is in store for them. As we observed last week, Mr. Pritchard, the Councillor, may perhaps be able to undo the harm done to popular interests by Mr. Pritchard, the A'bkári Commissioner. We believe his faith in the farming system has already given way, and that being so, we may expect a material change for the better in the ábkári policy of Bombay. But ábkári is only one of the numerous questions with which Mr. Pritchard will have to deal, the most important being that of finance. In this connection his robust common sense and firmness of purpose may stand us in good stead in doing battle with the Government of India. Regarding the practice of appointing officers of the Revenue Department to the post of Judicial Secretary, we see the position to be this: The number of posts in the revenue line is larger than that in the judicial, and the District Judges have the High Court to look up to, while District Collectors, we are told, have no such opening—though we believe the Divisional Commissionerships are all their own. Anyhow, it is feared that the *Revenue-wállás* would make a grievance of it if the Judicial Secretaryship were to be given invariably to a judicial officer. The judicial member of Council has able assistants in some of the Under Secretaries, while the work is not so heavy, nor, we understand, so varied as on the revenue side of the administration. Besides, the Judicial Secretary has political and educational work also to attend to, so that practical judicial experience is not in itself a *sine qua non*. Mr. Lee-Warner had political experience in his favour, as Agent at Kolhápur, and also educational experience as Director of Public Instruction, not to mention his work in the Foreign Office of the Government of India. And it will not be denied that on the whole he had made excellent use of his opportunities. We may expect the same of Mr. Monteath, who has been in the Secretariat, and who, as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor again, has had full insight into the working of almost all branches of the Secretariat, including the political branch. With his abilities, judgment and power of work, we have also the advantage in Mr. Monteath of that continuity which is essential, we believe, under one administration. After all this has been said, however, about Messrs. Monteath, Pritchard and Nugent, and about the principle of appointment which has become necessary, we cannot help once more expressing our regret at such necessity. The judicial branch of the service ought always to be kept in countenance with the public. It is generally felt that somehow or other this is not done.

Bái Motlánbái Jehángirji Wádia recommended for a title.

24. The *Pársi Tikákár* (124), in its issue of the 15th March, refers to the visit recently paid by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay to Bái Motlánbái Jehángirji Wádia at her residence, who has recently given away about five *lákhs* of rupees for the construction of an obstetric hospital in

Bombay in connection with the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái Hospital, terms this action on the part of His Excellency Lord Reay to be far-sighted and wise, recommends the rich and well-known Pársi widow for a title, and hopes that the silent good work done by this old and honourable Wádia family will be duly recognised by Government.

Distress and scarcity of drinking-water in some portions of the Broach District.

25. The *Anonymous* (89) of Broach, in its issue of the 10th March, says that starvation has already begun in a large portion of the Broach District, that scarcity of drinking-water is experienced in some of the villages, that men and cattle are dying, and that some of the villages will in all likelihood become desolate in a short time. It regrets that severity should be exercised at such a time by some officers in the collection of the Government dues, and requests Government to give due help to the people.

The Military Orphanage, Bombay, and Government support.

26. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112), in its issue of the 10th March, refers to the recent public exhibition of the Military Orphanage managed by the Bombay Benevolent Society, advocates the cause of that institution, pleads for increased public support to it, hopes that His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, will comply with the request of the managing committee for the formation of small committees in all Native regiments with a view to send the orphans in them to the Orphanage, and adds that it is necessary that Government should also give due help to this useful institution.

The fine inflicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, upon some mariners for being drunk and disorderly in the town considered inadequate.

27. The *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 10th March, says:—If the criminal classes in Bombay were to be treated as leniently as the Chief Presidency Magistrate treated four European desperate fellows quite recently, Bombay would be quite unfit for its peace-loving and innocent inhabitants. Some mariners got drunk in the Native town and then returned to the Fort, where they drank more liquor at some of the bars in Marine Street. For nearly half an hour the drunken fellows were in possession of the Fort, breaking and smashing everything that came in their way, threatening and bullying poor women, annoying and knocking down *ghárrywállás* and defying the police for some time. For all these innocent tricks the Chief Presidency Magistrate inflicted a fine of ten rupees upon each offender! Will this punishment produce the slightest deterrent effect upon the riotous, disorderly and drunken set of fellows who now and then strike terror and create panic in streets and public roads? We think the sentence is quite inadequate and is in striking contrast with that recently passed upon some Pársi school-boys, whose offence compared with that of these rioters was almost nothing. In the interests of public security we think that the High Court ought to interfere and enhance the sentence in such cases.

Contracts of ferry-boats in Kánara and Mr. Ingle, Huzur Deputy Collector.

28. The *Havyak Subodh* (146), in its issue of the 12th March, suggests to Government the appointment of a commission of enquiry into the contracts of ferry-boats at the village of Divige, and says:—We have heard that the Huzur Deputy Collector of Kánara has admitted that through his clerk's oversight the contracts were given at one and the same rate. We have also heard from a reliable source that the contracts of four or five other boats have been given unlawfully. Let us see whether the Deputy Collector gives similar explanation for them too. It is rumoured that Mr. Ingle has been transferred to another district, and if so, Government have a fine opportunity of looking into all his affairs. People will now fearlessly come forth to give out the secrets.

Petitions presented to the Collector of Poona.

29. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (13), in its issue of the 9th March, states that petitions are received by the Collector of Poona on two or three days in the week and not daily, and that thereby much inconvenience is caused to the petitioners who come from outstations, and expresses a hope that measures will be taken to remove their inconvenience.

Praise of Colonel Humfrey, the special Barwatiah officer, and approval of his rumoured appointment as Inspector-General of Police in Káthiáwár.

30. The *Káthiáwár Times* (82), in its issue of the 13th March, says:—We understand from a very reliable source that Government are about to appoint Colonel Humfrey, the special *Barwatiah* officer, as Inspector-General of Police, Káthiáwár. The Chiefs of Káthiáwár will heartily endorse our opinion when we say that no better officer could have been selected for the post than Colonel Humfrey whose eminent services to the province so deservedly require recognition. Colonel Humfrey has had very varied experience and his whole heart is in his work. His high detective qualities and tact in dealing with Barwatiahs eminently qualify him for the post. Almost all the States, for the safety of their subjects, will express their readiness and willingness to place their police at the disposal of Colonel Humfrey. They cannot fail to recognise the necessity for such a procedure after the efficient re-organization of the Junágad and the Gondal police. Jámnagar being a very important State, Colonel Humfrey shall first direct his efforts to the police re-organization of that State, where, it is needless to add, he will receive every assistance from the enlightened administrators. Colonel Humfrey has twice received the thanks of Government for his valuable services in Káthiáwár, and may he be long spared to serve in a province the welfare of which he has so much at heart!

Suggestions for the reformation of the police.

31. The *Shubh Suchak* (82), in its issue of the 8th March, says:—The Government of India are said to be thinking of effecting an improvement in the Police Department, and the following suggestions for the amelioration of the police force would not be inappropriate. Of late persons of low character are generally enlisted in the police, and this has given rise to many complaints on the part of the people, who attribute diverse shortcomings of the police to this state of things. Acting arrogantly towards the people, neglecting to trace crime, taking no care for the prevention of offences, and failing to exercise sufficient control over the criminal classes,—these are the defects of the police, who have thereby lost the confidence of the public. This unsatisfactory state of things needs an urgent cure, which can be effected by appointing educated Natives to the posts of head and chief constables and inspectors, by making promotion dependent solely on detection of crime, and reduction of salary and rank as a necessary consequence of failure to do so, by making the police service accessible to all classes without distinction of caste or creed, by appointing to the posts of Assistant Police Superintendents those only who have achieved distinction in the police service, and by requiring the Superintendent of Police to possess a good knowledge of the vernaculars of the country, to move constantly in his district, to exercise strict supervision over the work performed by his subordinates, and to see that the village authorities exercise a proper watch on the movements of the criminal classes.

Proposal made by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to add six European officers to the local police force.

32. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 15th March, disapproves of the proposal said to have been made by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to Government to add six European officers to the present police force, hesitates to believe that greater safety and public peace will be secured thereby, and says that it is necessary that the number of Native policemen should be first increased with a view to meet the increased requirements of the city, that the Native police force should be made more attractive than at present by good salaries and promotions, and that it can well be improved within the amount of expenditure required for six new European officers.

Alarm about insecurity in Bombay and the alleged inefficiency of the local police.

33. The *Vártáhar* (19), in its issue of the 10th March, says that people in Bombay are nowadays afraid to move about in the town late at night on account of the serious assaults that are frequently committed by bad characters, and that the police order warning the people against the danger of sleeping in the verandahs of their houses and the fact of the recent Kumbhárwáda murders so long remaining untraced are the signs of the ineffi-

ciency of the police, and requests the Police Commissioner to allay the anxiety of the people in consequence.

Increase of crime in Sátára and suggestions to the Collector in regard to it.

34. In an article headed "Mogal rule has commenced in Sátára," the *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 11th March, says:—On account of the slackness of the law, crime has been rife in Sátára as everywhere else. There is, as it were, an epidemic of thefts, incendiarism, cattle-killing and forgery. Cases of assault have also become the order of the day. On account of laxity in the penal law and in the law of evidence, real offenders often escape scot-free and the law has lost its terror. On account of the practice of registering documents having come into vogue under the Agriculturists' Relief Act, the fabrication and forging of documents have become very easy matters. That Act which was intended for the benefit of the agriculturists has on the contrary become dangerous to them. By the system of registration, registrars have had a jolly time of it. We do not know what to say if the hedge, which is planted for the protection of sugarcane, itself eats it. On the whole the present state of things in the Sátára District is very like that under the Mogal rulers, and no help can be received by the people from the Government officers. The latter do not pay the slightest attention to the welfare of the people. The only object of importance with them is the collection of Government revenues. The consequence of this is that the people of this district derive no benefit from Government. Mr. Keyser, the present Collector of Sátára, is known to be a clever, experienced and active officer. But his cleverness and experience are for the benefit of Government and are of very little use to the *rayats*. He strikes terror into the hearts of his subordinates alone. It seems that he is very little feared by criminals. It is true that by the laxity of the law the people have become unrestrained, but it is the business of a high officer like the Collector to acquaint Government with this state of things. The Collector is the *Rája* of the district and he must supply the wants of his *rayats*. If he does not make arrangements to restrain criminals and to call them to account, who will do it? Indeed, he may have in doing so sometimes to practise oppression on the criminal classes on account of legal difficulties, but it is allowable to do so on occasions of emergency. The principle of English law that it is better that a hundred offenders should escape punishment than that one innocent person should suffer injustice is good. But what is the use of it if criminals have become uncontrollable? Our opinion is that for the sake of a hundred people it is necessary that those four or five persons who are troublesome to them should be thrown into the sea. Nobody will object to the doing of injustice with a view to keep criminals under effective check. The only thing to be looked to in doing such injustice is that there should be neither partiality nor bias. A well-meaning and straightforward officer has nothing to fear either in this world or in the next. The Mámlatdárs who are subordinate to the Collector must also remember this thing in their conduct. The present Mámlatdár of Válva, Ráo Sáheb Wágle, is learned and may be clever in office business, but we at any rate do not think that he is an energetic and smart executive officer. He inspires no awe into the minds of the people. How far criminals may be afraid of him can be easily imagined from the conduct implying contempt of court which one or two impudent parties were recently guilty of before him while he was doing magisterial work. This táluka requires at the present moment a strict Mámlatdár in order that crime may be put down. The same is the case with some other tálukas in the district. The present is not the time when one should act quite in conformity with the laws. We therefore recommend the present Collector of Sátára to consider our writing with a view to find out what is acceptable therein.

A gang of robbers in Kánara.

35. A correspondent, writing from Bankikodla, a village in Kánara, to the *Kannadă Suvárte* (144) in its issue of the 15th March, says:—A gang of black people similar to the "golden gang" on the G. I. P. Railway is working in this village and people are put to much trouble by it. We earnestly request Government to keep a police station in this village as a check upon this gang.

Alleged ill-treatment of females by ruffians at the annual Hindu *Maháshivarátri* fair near the Clifton, Karáchi, and remarks on the conduct of the Karáchi police on the occasion.

36. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 2nd March, says:—The annual Hindu fair of *Maháshivarátri* took place with its usual gatherings near the Clifton on Thursday last. Among the worshippers of the god the fair sex formed a great source of earning for the keepers of the temple. All would have passed off quietly, but for the notorious fact that the poor, delicate sex suffered more or less at the hands of the ruffians, some of whom even ventured to outrage their modesty by laying violent hands on them, to the great excitement of the respectable and law-abiding people and without interference on the part of the police constables. It is an utter shame that the guardians of the peace should have merely looked stolidly on, while the decency and morality of females was being so audaciously violated and obscene songs were being freely sung. We understand that it was within the cognizance of the police officials to take steps against these *budmashes* and to bring the whole lot to justice. The same paper, in its issue of the 6th March, says:—We have received many complaints against the utter negligence and inability of the police in checking the *Pardeshi* ruffians from their brutalities towards the fair sex. In spite of their repeated appeals to the police authorities for the safety of their wives and daughters, the poor Baniás could not get the police to take action. Some men had to fall back to their own strength and to fight out their way through throngs of *budmashes*. The censure passed by the late City Magistrate upon the inefficiency of the Karáchi police has not roused the authorities to take prompt action to raise their *status*. The *Holi* festival is approaching and we warn the police to take proper measures so that the shameful scenes of *Shivarátri* may not be re-enacted. This will be the best opportunity for the police to make amends for their past inability. If they fail this time, they will be marked with a deep brand of infamy and the people of Karáchi should protest against the miserable farce of a police force, so that the very department may be overhauled from top to bottom.

Inconvenience caused to the people of Karáchi by the present postal and telegraphic arrangements in that town.

37. The *Sind Sudhár* (167), in its issue of the 2nd March, says:—About five years ago the trading population of Karáchi pointed out that considerable inconvenience was experienced by it for want of telegraph and post offices in the town, and on the recommendation of the Sind Sabha branch telegraph and post offices were established in the town. But the hardship complained of has not been wholly removed. The branch telegraph office is now closed at 6 P.M. Merchants and others having occasion to send telegrams at night are obliged to go to the chief telegraph office, which is far removed from the town. There they are detained for a long time owing, perhaps, to pressure of work or insufficient establishment. If the branch post office is ordered to be kept open till 10 P.M. the inconvenience complained of will be removed. The Sind Sabha has written to the Deputy Post Master General on the subject, and we hope that he will give the subject his careful consideration, and in communication with the Superintendent of Telegraphs make some suitable arrangement in the matter.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Comments on the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill, No. 1 of 1889.

38. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 10th March, quotes the three classes into which villages have been divided for the purposes of the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill, No. 1 of 1889, and remarks:—Now, in the first place, we should like to ask what this classification means. In all these there is absolutely no sanitation whatever; no desire to improve; no funds to pay. The first group of voluntary reformers will be left out of the clutches of the law; but we do not know what villages will fall under that group. Towns and cities—let us say civilized towns and cities—have not yet shown such a zeal for sanitary reform, and to talk therefore of villages acting as volunteers is to say something which we in our intimate knowledge of our village communities cannot bring ourselves to believe to exist. But if by the

first group is meant those villages which the old Bill did not recognise, we most emphatically oppose such exclusion. We have in reviewing the Sanitary Commissioner's report for 1887 clearly shown the unwisdom of such a course. So far as the second and third groups are concerned, the Bill makes provision for a more stringent control by establishing therein constituted bodies. Here too we are disappointed, because the constitution clauses do not hold out any hope of the revival of the village system. The Collector is made the monarch of all he surveys, and the sanitary officer is nowhere. What we want is that into these villages should be introduced the system of election, the Government being represented by the revenue pátil, the village accountant and the village school-master. The Government and the popular representatives should constitute a board working in direct consultation with the sanitary advisers of Government. We should like the Collector to serve as the god coming down to distribute prizes and to award punishment at the end of a fixed period. The Bill then makes no provision for funds. That the people can pay a sanitation tax is a statement which facts will not bear out. The idea of reviving the *baluta* system so as to secure the services of the hereditary village Mhárs is good, but unless Government is prepared to spend a portion of its revenue on sanitary reform nothing real will be achieved.

Disapproval of the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill.

39. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 10th March, says:—The Bombay Village Sanitation Bill is unnecessarily oppressive to poor villagers. One of the sections of this Bill lays down that a list of persons above 18 and below 55 years in every village should be prepared, that the persons whose names will be entered therein should gather together on a day fixed by the Mámlatdár of the táluka and should remove the filth and *kachra* from the village to a place which the Mámlatdár may assign for it, and that whoever will refuse to do so will be punished with fine or imprisonment. Although the villagers are poor they will rather die than do the work of a scavenger, and to punish them with fines would simply be a mockery. What do the people who do not get sufficient food to eat care for sanitation and health? If Government really pity their condition they should do for them as much as can be done from the local fund that is collected from them without making them pay anything extra for it. The ideas of sanitation of our Government are accompanied by vaccination, medical, educational and municipal departments, and when so many departments reach the villagers they will totally ruin them within a year or so. Instead of prolonging their lives the Bill is sure to shorten them. We do not at all understand how the Village Sanitation Act will be enforced without practising much oppression upon villagers. Government are sure to make themselves unpopular, and so we think it better for them to resort to some popular means of preserving the sanitation of villages. Until Government declared themselves to be the owners of the whole land in a village the villagers kept it quite clean. If they will even now acknowledge the ownership of villagers in the land in a village, they will find the village in good sánitary condition. If this proposal is not approved of, we suggest that Government should assign a certain portion of the local fund of each village for its sanitation.

40. With reference to the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill, a correspondent of the *Jagad-hitechchhu* (13), in its issue of the 9th March, says:—So far as the Konkan districts are concerned, the proposed law can be of little use except as an instrument of oppression on the people. The Bill is intended to supply two main wants, namely, village conservancy and a supply of pure water. As for conservancy, the Konkan villages are in no need of it. It being indispensable to burn every bit of culturable land before sowing, sweepings of all kinds are carefully collected and stored for subsequent use, and public roads and other quarters are kept very clean, while respectable persons and village authorities prohibit the commission of nuisances that are prejudicial to public health. With regard to water-supply, since the municipality of Ratnágiri has found it beyond its ability to supply its want in this matter, there is no probability whatever of villages being able to make a similar provision without their being subjected to considerable hardship. The existing Government medical dispensaries are sufficient for the wants of the people, who are quite satisfied with the

vegetable medical drugs for which the Konkan is reputed. The Bill contains a provision to the effect that if a táluka or a district local board refuses to render pecuniary help to a village sanitation board, and if the people fail to supply funds of their own accord, the Collector of the district will have authority to levy taxes for the necessary funds. Is it not strange that a village that contributes to the local fund should have no right whatever to get pecuniary help for the purpose of providing for its own sanitation, and should have to ask for it as if the local board was to be entreated to render eleemosynary assistance? Another provision of the Bill directs that the writing work of the village sanitation board will be performed by the village kulkarni. In the Konkan the duties of a *pátil* and *kulkarni* are performed by a Khot, and it would be most unjust to ask him to serve the board, especially when he has been deprived of his ancient rights by Government. There is a further provision in the Bill that the persons who already hold inám lands for doing village conservancy work are to do their work under the supervision of the board. But they being the servants of the Khot, Government have no right to call upon them to perform any extra work. In short, the proposed Bill is nothing more than a plea to raise further taxes and ought to be strongly protested against.

PART III.—*Education.*

Season schools for agriculturists' children.

41. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 10th March, advocates the establishment by Government of what it calls season schools for the benefit of agriculturists' children, and says that they should be open during those seasons when there is little agricultural work such as sowing, reaping, harvesting, &c., to be done, and then too for three hours in the day, say, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., so that mornings and evenings may well be left free to be devoted to field work.

The Sanskrit scholarship of Dr. Bhándárkar and other Sanskritists of this presidency who have studied the language according to Europe mode questioned.

42. In the first of a promised series of articles, the *Bodh Sudhákar* (6), in its issue of the 13th March, depreciates the Sanskrit scholarship of Professor R. G. Bhándárkar of the Deccan College, Poona, and other Sanskritists of this presidency who have studied that language by the mode of tuition adopted in Government high schools and colleges or rather the European mode of instruction, and extols the Native system and the scholarship of the Shástris. As a commencement the *Sudhákar* finds fault with Dr. Bhándárkar for having made in his first book of Sanskrit a distinction among consonants other than that adopted by the great Pánini.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Inconvenience caused to railway passengers by the removal of the steamer "Maddock" from Kotri in Sind and a request to the railway authorities in the matter.

43. The *Sind Sudhár* (167), in its issue of the 2nd March, says:—Since the removal of the steamer "Maddock" from Kotri, railway passengers have been put to considerable inconvenience. The Sind Sabha represented the matter to the railway authorities on several occasions, but was informed in reply that the steamer was urgently required at Sukkur and that on the completion of the railway bridge steps would be taken to send it back to Kotri. Seeing that the bridge has now been completed, we hope that the railway authorities will fulfil their promise and order the "Maddock" to be sent back to Kotri.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

District municipalities and the cost of the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries.

44. The *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad of the 14th March disapproves of the mofussil municipalities being burdened by the Bombay Government with the cost of maintaining hospitals and dispensaries and of the suggestion made to them by Government for the imposition of a house-tax with a view to meet this expenditure, and observes that Government have erred in not suggesting the levy of the poll-tax, which was instituted by the former Mogal

emperors of India and which is much better and easier to collect, the poor being, if Government so wish, excluded from its operation. It adds satirically that the memory of the former emperors will thereby be revived and that the public will thank the Government and the municipalities for it.

The recent general elections at Poona pronounced unsatisfactory.

45. In connection with the recent municipal general elections at Poona, the *Dnyán Chakshu* (9), in its issue of the 13th March, says:—The voters' list prepared for the elections was anything but correct, inasmuch as the names of many well-known persons were omitted from it, for instance those of Ráo Bahádur Khanderáo Chimanráo Bedárkar and Ráo Bahádur Náráyan Bhikáji Joglekar. Moreover, the surnames of the voters were not given and this created a good deal of confusion. It is complained that some of the municipal commissioners spread false reports against Ráo Bahádurs Bhide and Kánitkar in order to secure a large number of votes in favour of their own friends among the candidates. It is also said that some of the voters,—and among them were most of the teachers of the local High School and the New English School and University graduates,—refrained from exercising their full right to give all the four votes in order to support their own friends among the candidates. It is hoped that Government will elect Ráo Bahádurs Bhide and Kánitkar. In a word, the elections of this year have not been satisfactory.

A recommendation for filling up certain vacancies in the Belgaum municipal commission.

46. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (23), in its issue of the 11th March, says:—Messrs. Piráji Vyankáji Mestri and Rámchandra Shridhar, two municipal commissioners for the town of Belgaum, have recently died and Dr. Hari Vithal, another commissioner, will presently retire, and thus there will be three vacancies in the commission. It is to be hoped that the Collector of Belgaum, who is to make appointments to these vacancies, will recommend to Government Messrs. Khadir Sáheb Báshbán, Chintámanráo Tátya Khare and Rámchandra Sadáshiv Hervádkar for the vacant commissionerships. Mr. Khadir Sáheb was a commissioner from the day of the first establishment of the municipality up to within a short time ago, when through some mistake he was left out. The appointment of the other two gentlemen will be very acceptable to the people of Belgaum.

Government nominees on the Ahmedabad municipal corporation.

47. The *Gujarát Gazette* (77) of the 14th March approves of the selection of Government nominees on the Ahmedabad municipal corporation, remarks that the only matter for regret is the omission of the Nagar Seth's family from it, and hopes that the commissioners, a majority of whom are educated and experienced men, will act peaceably for the public good instead of dividing themselves into opposing parties, as has been the case during the last three years. [The *Nyáyadarshak* (122) of the 11th March is, however, dissatisfied with the selection of Government nominees on the local municipality, says that many of the nominated commissioners are relatives and friends of the municipal president, Mr. Ranchhodlál, who has thus strengthened his party, complains of the omission from the list of nominated members of learned, well-to-do and respectable citizens and wants to know the reason thereof. The paper is afraid that Mr. Ranchhodlál will now be enabled to conduct municipal affairs according to his own wishes and that he will increase the taxes and the municipal debt, and remarks that ignorant people will thereby blame the Government. The *Ahmedabad Times* (86) and the *Rájyabhakt* (127) of the 12th March also express dissatisfaction with the selection made by Government.]

Alleged carelessness on the part of officers of the Surat Municipality in preparing the list of persons entitled to vote at the last municipal elections in that town.

48. A correspondent of the *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 10th March, says:—The proverbial indifference of the officers of the Surat Municipality is apparent in the preparation of the voters' lists. In these lists I see the names of people who exist only in the imagination of those who prepared the lists, while the names of about forty residents legally entitled to vote are omitted from each ward. The municipality has thus deprived about *three* or *four* hundred men of the franchise which was given them by the Legislature. The elections of Thursday are, therefore, if not illegal at least

unjust. Cannot the authorities order a new election? I should like to know what excuse there is for this omission on the part of those responsible for the preparation of the voters' lists. With reference to the subject, I am sorry to notice that the municipal authorities do not give due publicity to the Government Resolution of 14th January 1885. Unless people know its purport it is impossible for them to protest against blunders in the voters' lists, in the preparation of which the greatest amount of care possible is necessary.

Outbreak of cholera in Broach and the local municipality.

49. The *Broach Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 14th March, refers to the strong outbreak of cholera in Broach, complains of the indifference of the municipality to the sanitation and cleanliness of the town and of the want of stringent measures to stop it and of a separate place where poor strangers in that town attacked by cholera can be treated, and suggests that caste feasts should be stopped at once. [The *Anonymous* (89) of Broach, in its issue of the 10th March, also complains against the local municipality in this matter.]

City survey cases in Ahmedabad and the way adopted by the local municipality and the Government for clearing off the heavy arrears of these cases.

50. The *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 14th March, states that the income derived by the local City Survey Department is shared by the municipality and the Government, that the Ahmedabad Municipality and the Bombay Government in June or July last agreed to pay 8 annas for each case to Khán Bahádur P. H. Dastur, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, for disposing of the city survey cases of encroachments on the public road by private parties which were in arrears to the number of about 8,000, and that Mr. Dastur is said to have already decided about half this number. The paper ridicules this system of having cases decided, which it terms a contract system, satirically recommends its adoption in the administration of justice by the Government and by England and America, and adds that the public press should thank and praise the wise municipal commissioners of Ahmedabad and the Bombay Government for it.

Water-supply for the town of Násik and the local municipality.

51. The *Násik Vritt* (46), in its issue of the 9th March, states that the municipality of Násik is poor, that the town being a sacred place is mainly inhabited by mendicant Bráhmans, that the town is situated on the banks of the river Godávari which flows quite close to it and the water of which is pure, healthy, and possesses even medicinal qualities during the larger portion of the year, that the municipal taxes are already heavy there being a pilgrim tax and a tax on carriages and horses, and that there being no need of a fresh water-supply the corporation need not incur the cost of nearly four lákhs and a half of rupees and increase the burden of taxation. In conclusion, the *Vritt* points out that if in spite of these circumstances the heavy expenditure for a fresh water-supply is undergone the burden of municipal taxes will largely increase, and several emergent works will have to be neglected, as has happened in the case of the town of Junnar in the Poona District, and therefore hopes that Government will desist from exercising pressure on the municipality to arrange for providing a water-supply.

Alleged high-handedness of Colonel Mayhew, Collector of Shikárpur, with regard to the appointment of secretary to the local municipality.

52. The *Káthiáwár Times* (82), in its issue of the 13th March, says:—The Karáchi *Phœnix* rightly takes to task Colonel Mayhew, Collector of Shikárpur, for ordering the chairman of the Shikárpur Municipality not to allow Mr. Masand, who was at a general meeting of the corporation elected municipal secretary and duly appointed on probation for two months, to join the post. It appears that the Collector has advertised for a European or a Eurasian candidate for the place, but it is not apparent under what authority he has acted thus. Unless the man is corrupt or incompetent, the Collector cannot even suggest the cancellation of his appointment, much less peremptorily order its cancellation. Nothing in the Municipal Act, we believe, empowers a Collector in his capacity of president to set at naught the decision arrived at at a general meeting. The Municipal Act leaves to municipalities entire discretion of appointing their own men.

Government should certainly call for an explanation from the Collector for his having advertised that "none but a European or Eurasian need apply for the post." We remember to have read some time ago in a Karáchi newspaper something to the effect that it was very difficult for the secretary to manage affairs with the bloated Baniás, and the last secretary was said to have asserted that "no honourable man could satisfactorily perform the duties of a secretary to the Shikárpur Municipality." These constant bickerings of municipalities are anything but creditable, and deal deadly blows to the legitimate aspirations of intelligent Natives.

Alleged want of independence in the commissioners of the Shikárpur Municipality.

53. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 9th March, writes:—We have spoken strongly about the action of the Collector of Shikárpur, but what shall we say of the commissioners, who at the bidding of the Collector and to avoid the risk of displeasing the mighty official, have thrown over a man of their choice only a week after he had been chosen. On the 21st February Mr. Masand was elected *unanimously* and on the 28th he was dismissed by a *majority*, without his ever having been so much as even permitted to join the post and much less tried. The facts speak for themselves. There is no real independence amongst the members as a body, or if there be any it is completely and effectually crushed down by the fear of official displeasure. We do not know the number and the names of the members who were present on the two occasions, *viz.*, the 21st and 28th February. Nor do we know the strength or the names of the majority on the second occasion which in obedience to the imperious will of the Collector set aside its own action after seven days. So we cannot really say who are to blame for the cowardice displayed at the meeting of the 28th February. But this much is apparent that the days of *Johukums* and *Huzurki marzi* have not yet ended and that an official president can have his own way whenever he chooses. When such a spectacle is presented by the Shikárpur Municipality, what must be the state of the minor municipalities in the district of Shikárpur?

PART VI.—*Native States.*

Alleged treasonable practices by His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmere and the necessity for improving the relations between Residents and Political Agents and the Native Princes.

54. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 12th March, refers to the alleged attempt on the part of His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmere to poison Mr. Plowden, late British Resident at the Mahárája's court, as stated by a correspondent of the *Pioneer*, says that the news in question is painful and points out the necessity for Government taking measures to alter and to improve the relations existing between Native Princes and the Residents and Political Agents at their courts. It says that the strained relations between Colonel Phayre and the late Malhár Ráo Gáikwád of Baroda and between Her Highness the Begum of Bhopál and other States in Central India and Sir Lepel Griffin, and the conduct of the British Resident towards the late Mahárája Holkar, of Abdul Hak in Hyderabad (Deccan) aided by the late Resident there, of Colonel Marshall towards His Highness the Nizám of Hyderabad and of some Political Agents in Káthiáwár are well-known. Numerous other similar instances can, the paper remarks, be found out on enquiry. What then must be the cause? There must be something unpleasant in the relations of the Native Princes with the Residents and Political Agents by which the former get tired of the latter and in some cases even go so far as to meanly attempt to poison them. It is a well-known fact that the Residents and Political Agents sometimes subject the Princes to great pressure and it is no wonder that a bad impression should in consequence be made upon their minds. Such a state of things is likely to be more injurious than beneficial to Government, and it is necessary that the latter should take precautionary measures to improve it.

Contemplated abolition of Darbár Vakils at the Political Agency office in Káthiáwár approved.

55. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 10th March, says:—All things considered, we are in favour of abolishing the Darbár Vakil or representative at the Agency office in Káthiáwár. What is there that the Vakil could represent better, from the Agency to the Darbár or from the Darbár to the Agency, than might be done

by the ordinary routine? Special arrangements might be made for special occasions. A Darbár Vakil in these days has become an anachronism. It is true that when the Daftardár and the Vakil are *brothers-in-law* (not by marriage but by profession) the latter makes an excellent spy. His Highness thinks it convenient to have such a man in his service, till one day he finds that the Vakil can spy upon the Darbár as cleverly as he can spy upon the Agency—the knife of wickedness cuts either way. Not the least objectionable feature of this sham Vakil system is that it swells the camp of the Political Agent and of his Assistants (there is a vakil, we believe, for the chief Agent, and one for each of his Assistants, and we should not be surprised if there are private vakils even for Deputy Assistants). We have seldom seen a political officer's camp in Káthiáwár without being reminded of the settling of locusts on some unhappy land. From Sáheb to his cart-driver, each one may have to be fed by the Darbár and to be kept in good humour. It is no use Government blaming the Chief for doing what he cannot do or ought not to do. The right course is to forbid the acceptance of such hospitality; the Agency officers and men must pay for what they receive in the bazár, the Darbár seeing that such bazár is within reach. There may be the most perfect administration of justice in Káthiáwár, but so long as a system like that we have been noticing continues, the *people* cannot be convinced of such administration. [The *Rájyabhakt* (127) of the 12th March also approves of the abolition of Darbár Vakils at the Political Agency office in Káthiáwár, and says that the tyrannical conduct of Vakils Savji and Jádavrái in the time of Colonels Barton and Wodehouse and the intrigues of Vakil Rudarji of Junágad are well-known, and that it has in its possession particulars of the evil deeds of the Darbár Vakils. The paper requests His Excellency Lord Reay to speedily order the contemplated abolition of Darbár Vakils regardless of the opinions of the Political Agents in the matter, and hopes that His Excellency will also stop the tours of political officers, as the necessary information can now be got easily by means of the railway, the telegraph and other facilities. It adds that such a noble Governor as His Excellency Lord Reay and such a just Secretary to Government as Mr. Lee-Warner are being already praised by the public, that the people of Káthiáwár are delighted at the news in question, and that the reform should be carried out regardless of any obstacles that may come in the way. A few other papers also approve of the contemplated abolition of Darbár Vakils at the Agency office in Káthiáwár.]

The people and the Native States of Káthiáwár and a petition prepared by the editor and proprietor of the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper to His Excellency Lord Reay on their behalf.

56. The *Rájyabhakt* (127), in its issue of the 12th March, publishes a further instalment of the petition which its editor and proprietor has prepared for presentation to His Excellency Lord Reay on behalf of the people and Native Princes of Káthiáwár, takes the Bhávnagar State in hand, mentions several misdeeds done during the Divánship of the late Mr. Sámaldás, and observes that besides these evil deeds there has been a large number of cases in which the Kárbháris and their partisans are guilty of murders, intrigues, false accusations, bribery and treachery, and that the Bhávnagar Darbár was enjoying itself all the time in the same way as Nero was playing upon the fiddle while Rome was in flames. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (86) of the 12th March supports the petition prepared by the editor and proprietor of the *Rájyabhakt*, complains of the oppression practised by His Highness the Thákor of Wadhwán on his relatives and subjects, thinks that the Thákor is not second in misdeeds to the late Malhár Ráo Gáikwád of Baroda and Kálubha of Jámnagar who were deported by Government, and states that it is ready to enter into a contract for the purchase of offices in the Political Agency, which exercises a mighty sway over the Native Princes and the people. The paper adds that Government ought to interfere in the management of Wadhwán for the good of the State and its people.]

Complaints against Mr. Hiráchand Velji, Manager, Gángad.

57. The *Nyáyadarshak* (122), in its issue of the 11th March, refers to the complaints made by Mr. Nánbha Gagubha, Tálukdár, Gángad, against Mr. Hiráchand Velji, the Manager (*vide* paragraph 67, page 30 of the Report on Native Papers, No. 8 of 1889), and says that the Bombay Government ought to appoint an independent European officer to enquire into

the matter as such a course will bring to light the misappropriation of the Tálukdár's money as complained of by him or the giving of bribes. [The *Praja Mat* (125) of the 9th and the *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad of the 14th March also wish that Government should enquire into the complaint, the former suggesting that it should be heard by a judicial tribunal. The *Satyavakta* (131), in its issue of the 15th March, publishes a letter from Báshriba Kuwarba, mother of Mr. Nánbha Gagubha, in which she gives an explanation in the matter, thinks that her son has been set up to complain against Mr. Hiráchand Velji by Báshriba Májirájba of Sántalpar, a co-wife of her husband, and by her partisans, and regrets that her son should keep the company of such low men as speak well of those who have harmed the táluka and ill of those who have done good to it.]

G. M. SATHE,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
26th March 1889.

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(For the week ending 16th March 1889.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16TH MARCH 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Remarks on the judicial system in Berár.

1. The *Berár Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 11th March, says:—What we do expect in the new judicial scheme is a radical change in the system of appointments to judicial offices. If the present system goes on, the province will not be a whit better. The mere change of name would do us no good. It is no use changing the mere form, but the spirit and substance should also be changed. So also in the matter of judicial work turned out by the officers now on the bench, there must be a radical change in the theory that regulates judicial work at present. The present idea is that the number of cases decided by a judge is an index of his abilities and fitness for holding office. But mere quantitative results are useless and unmeaning unless they also weigh considerably in the scale qualitatively. If one judge decides a greater number of cases than another, surely that is some test of his despatch of work, but if his decisions do not come up to the standard, the mere amount is altogether useless. Remarks are often noticed in the yearly reports that Mr. So-and-So, judge, decided so many cases; but the quality of the work turned out, which more than anything else ought to be commented upon, is never noticed. If this is the guiding theory, we must expect corresponding results. The judges in the Lower Court want to show off a certain number as decided during the month; and they have to resort to a number of dodges for the purpose. Issuing summonses for final disposal in cases which really cannot be disposed of at the first hearing, dismissing cases for default of parties, and want of proper attention to the evidence before them, are some of the results of this mischievous theory. The courts have, according to the strict letter of the law, an undoubted power of issuing summonses for final disposal, and also to dismiss cases when parties do not appear in time. But if both are indiscriminately used the result must be a failure of justice. But what is to be done? Higher authorities look to numbers, and dismissals for default is the easiest way to show off disposals and disburthen a heavy file. Duration of cases is another bugbear. Explanations are often required of the lower judges why certain cases required a certain number of days. We can understand the solicitude of Government in this matter. People ought to get speedy justice; but at the same time it must be remembered that undue haste is as bad as, and even worse than, tardy justice; and especially so when the appellate courts are inclined to agree with the lower courts and the chances of reversal

are so few. In the Bombay Presidency if a case exceeds *one year* in duration the judges have to submit an explanation, but not before that time. The only thing to be watched by the superior courts is that the lower courts do properly use their time; and to guard against waste of time and neglect of duty by the lower courts it will be enough if a daily diary is called for by the district courts from the lower courts. This will give the higher courts an insight into the work of the judges, and if it is found that their time is fully occupied it can never be said to their discredit that they have not been able to give so many more decisions. And if Government want to see *good work*, and that *speedily*, they must appoint a greater number of judges than at present.

A request to the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to allow a general holiday on the 1st of April next, the day of municipal elections in Berár.

2. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 8th March, says:—We quite agree with the resolution of the Managing Committee of the Berár Sárvajanik Sabha to request the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to close all public offices and courts in the municipal towns in Berár on the day of the municipal elections. We can safely say that a considerable portion of *intelligent voters* consists of Government servants, pleaders, and *sáwkárs*. If members of those classes be barred from going to the polling offices, as they shall necessarily be if the public business be not stopped on that day, we are afraid no proper elections will be made and thus the efficiency of the new system is likely to suffer. In the Bombay Presidency such privilege was allowed. We hope that Mr. Plowden, with his usual foresight, will earnestly consider the Committee's request and our suggestion and will take steps to allow a general holiday on the 1st of April next in all municipal towns. We also suggest to the managers of large firms, factories and presses that for the reasons stated above they too should allow a holiday to their employés on the day of the elections.

Robberies on the road leading from Budnera to Amráoti.

3. The same newspaper learns that on Saturday, the 2nd March, some robbers attacked a carriage passing by the road leading from Budnera to Amráoti and forcibly took away ornaments that were worn by women sitting in it, and says that nowadays highway robberies are frequently committed on the road and that the police authorities should direct their attention to the matter.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
26th March 1889.

CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 12 OF 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 23rd March 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	500
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	275
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
44	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

CON 14—1

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	...
55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
56	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
61	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
64	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
69	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
70	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
73	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
75	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
76	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
77	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
78	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
81	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
103	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
106	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
107	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	375
115	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
116	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	...	Do.	...
120	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	750

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	400
122	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
123	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
124	„ Pársi Tikákár	Do.	Fortnightly	...
125	„ Praja Matā	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
126	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
127	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
128	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
129	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
130	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
131	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
132	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
133	„ Saurāshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
134	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
135	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
136	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
137	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
138	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
139	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
140	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
141	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
142	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
143	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
144	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
145	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
146	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
147	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
149	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
150	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
151	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
152	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	400
153	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
154	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
155	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
156	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
157	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
158	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
159	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
160	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
161	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
162	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
163	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
164	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
165	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
166	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
167	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Necessity for reform of the administration of British India.

1. The *Dnyán Ságar* (28), in its issue of the 18th March, publishes the last of the series of articles that it has been publishing for some time past on the difference between the past and the present. In the present article the paper pathetically refers to outrages committed more or less frequently in Assam and other parts of India by low Europeans on Native women with impunity and with the connivance of the higher Government authorities, and to the extensive slaughter of cows going on in India under the British rule to the great annoyance of the religious feelings of the people and to their material adversity, and remarks that the former beneficent character of the British rule has of late undergone a change for the worse, that the people have come to see the advantages of local self-government and to entertain a desire for it, and that therefore it is necessary for Government in their own interests to favourably and carefully listen to the demands of the Indian National Congress and to keep up their dignity by acceding to its prayers, as, otherwise, peaceful Shivájis like Mr. Parnell, M. P., and Washington will appear in the country, as there are signs of their so doing, and compel Government to reform the administration.

Mr. Dádábhái Navroji and the right of the Bombay people to return him as member of Parliament for Bombay.

2. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 17th March, publishes the following letter from "Bacon," who, it says, is a respectable gentleman in Bombay:—The remarkable ovations everywhere given to Mr. Dádábhái Navroji from one end of Great Britain to the other, more especially at Newcastle-on-Tyne, as recorded in last week's *Times of India*, set one athinking what is to be done with him in the event of his failure to be returned to Parliament for the district of the Metropolis upon which he seems to have set his heart? And in thinking over the matter a *new idea* has struck me; novel it may be, but not unworthy of consideration. It is this—*that the Island of Bombay has, by the law of England, a strict legal right to be represented in the Imperial Parliament;* therefore, in the event of his failure elsewhere, we might return him as *our* member. Is this a dream or a reality? Let us see. The Island of Bombay was a part of the marriage dowry of the Infanta of Portugal, who was married to King Charles II. in the year 1661. The inhabitants thereby and then became British subjects. In 1669 the king granted it in fee to the East India Company. The words of the grant are—"To be holden of us and our heirs as of the manor of E. Greenwich in free and common socage, at a rent of £10 in gold payable yearly." The charter goes on to say—"That all and every person, being our subjects, which do or *shall inhabit* within the said port and island, and every of their children and posterity which shall happen to be *born* within the precincts and limits thereof, shall have and enjoy all liberties, franchises, immunities, capacities and abilities of *free denizens* and *natural-born subjects* within any of our dominions to all intents and purposes, *as if they had been abiding and born within this our kingdom of England.*" Now, it is clear that under this charter the Island of Bombay is not only a part and parcel of England (for it is held of the Crown as the manor of E. Greenwich), but that its inhabitants have all the rights and privileges of persons abiding and born in England. Now, what are these rights and privileges? Amongst others, to send a representative to the Imperial Parliament. When there was a *property* qualification even this would be no objection, because the Island of Bombay is by the charter virtually *in* England. If the abstract proposition meets with your views, there will be no difficulty, the votes being now by ballot in England, as to the mode in which it is to be carried into effect. With this charter in his hand the House of Commons could not well refuse Mr. Dádábhái Navroji admittance as Member of Parliament for Bombay.

Punishment to be inflicted upon the London *Times* for its failure in proving the charges brought by it against Mr. Parnell, M.P.

3. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 17th March, says:—Never was a fiasco more complete than that experienced by the London *Times*. The *Times* is great, and the Parnellites also form a great party. The Commission consists of great judges and the counsels engaged are also great, and great are the issues involved in this great trial. And the fiasco is also splendid. The letters are found to be forgeries and the witness

Mr. Pigott, who was introduced with such a flourish of trumpets, utterly collapsed. It is all well that ends well, and Mr. Parnell, M.P., fully deserves all the congratulations showered upon him. But what will be the atonement for the *Times* for publishing the forged letters? In the Kolhápur case the editors of the *Mahrátta* and the *Kesari* newspapers were awarded six months' imprisonment each for publishing letters which turned out to be forgeries. The editors of those papers were at least equally, if not more, innocent than the editor of the *Times*, and yet they were punished. The Parnell trial resembles in many respects the Kolhápur trial, and we should like to know how the editor of the *Times* will be dealt with. If he escapes scot-free, then we must say that there are different measures in England and India for meting out justice.

Attitude of the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for India towards the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils proposed by the Earl of Dufferin commented upon.

4. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th March, writes:—We have to thank the *Bombay Gazette* for being the first to prepare the intelligent community of this country for a sad disappointment that is in store for it. Ever since the introduction of the local self-government scheme by Lord Ripon, the question of the reform of the Legislative Councils of India has attracted considerable attention. At first the cry was vague, but it gradually gained in clearness of sound and the four Indian National Congresses held up to date have reiterated the demand in emphatic words. In fact, of all the questions which have stirred the public mind during the past few years none has called forth such an unanimity of opinion as the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils has done. The public utterances of Lord Dufferin contributed in no small degree to strengthen this desire and to bring it to a point. Even in that post-prandial oration of his at St. Andrew's dinner that was disappointing in so many ways, there was yet one thing which partly made amends for the rest, namely, His Lordship's assurance that he had recommended to the Home authorities for consideration a scheme for the reform of the Legislative Councils. There was thus good ground to hope that the question would meet with a speedy and agreeable disposal at the hands of those authorities. But those who depended on this expectation will soon be rudely awakened. We do not know how this disappointment will tell upon the most enthusiastic advocates of the measure. Those who have carefully watched the policy of the two great parties in England towards India will not be surprised at the attitude taken up by the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India. His Excellency Lord Lansdowne too, we are told, "is more in accord with Her Majesty's advisers than with his predecessor in office." If it indeed be so, then we are afraid that it will be looked upon as an ominous indication of the policy to be pursued during the present rule. "More cautious counsels" are in the ascendant, they say, as if Lord Dufferin was a man likely to be carried away by radical fads. Lord Dufferin is a Liberal, but he is more a Liberal of the good old type than of the modern ultra-radical kind. He has given ample proof of his sagacity, prudence and wise statesmanship. He was not the man to propose rash steps involving grave constitutional changes. He had felt his ground, and weighed well the *pros* and *cons* before he made the recommendation. The decision of such a one is to be set aside for the opinion of one who seems to have made up his mind on the question before he set foot in India. The present Viceroy of India is said to be opposed to the introduction of the elective principle at all. Why, indeed, should His Lordship be so dead opposed to make this concession to the popular demand, or rather to the humble prayer of the loyal subjects of Her Majesty, even in the smallest measure and hedged in with proper limitations, we are unable to conceive. The Government of India entertain "the strongest objection to any recognition of the elective principle." We do not know why there should be any objection to the trial of a tentative scheme. For instance, an electorate might be formed of the three great classes of the community—the political, the educational, and the trading. These may be called upon to elect their representatives. Government may reserve to themselves the power of approval. The representatives of the other classes of the community may be nominated by Government. In such a scheme as this there is hardly any room for danger. There is, no doubt, some truth in the assertion that Government nominees in the Legislative Councils are at present sufficiently representative. But the question is how long are the people to be kept at the political feeding-bottle stage? We have outgrown the age, we believe, and if Government

are sincere, they ought to recognise the truth of this and give us some stronger nourishment. We do not claim to have the food of the adult or the grown-up man as he gets it in England and elsewhere; yet even these moderate proposals make the hearts of the Conservative statesmen tremble with fear. The Anglo-Indian official stands aghast at the mere mention of the right of interpellation. He is afraid, and justly so, that if the right be once conceded, then farewell to the sweet privileges of officialdom. Hence he advises accordingly. Of course in the Supreme Legislative Council questions about little wars on the frontier and such other matters as the vagaries of the political department might be inconvenient. For the sake of the peace of mind of the Governor-General and his Secretaries the right of interpellation may be held back in the Supreme Council. But the same reason cannot hold good for denying the right to members of the Provincial Legislative Councils; and our people must agitate this question until the concession is made. Perseverance ought to be our motto. Let us knock incessantly and the door will be opened unto us. We must bear in mind that the ultimate decision of the question rests with the House of Commons. To that House, therefore, we must go with our prayer. English opinion on Indian questions must be enlightened. The hands of our Political Agency in England ought to be strengthened. If we work hard, success cannot be far from our reach. [Several other papers disapprove of the rumoured opposition of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne to the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils as proposed by the Earl of Dufferin.]

5. The *Shri Shiváji* (61), in its issue of the 15th March, says:—We are sure that the people will be exceedingly surprised to hear that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne is opposed to the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils proposed by his predecessor in office. This opposition of the Viceroy will enable the people to form an idea of his future administration of the country. Is it not strange that Lord Cross, who has never visited this country, should be more competent to form an opinion about the wishes of the people of India than Lord Dufferin? It must also be noted that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne considers Lord Dufferin to have committed a mistake in this matter alone. The regard of the people for the British Government would be greatly shaken if they were led to think that the concession of certain rights to them was not sure, even when they succeeded in convincing one Governor-General about the justice of their demands; since whenever it is time for them to obtain new concessions, the officers are changed and some obstacle or other is raised.

His Excellency Lord Lansdowne and the political movements of the natives of India.

6. The *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 21st March, enumerates the public acts of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne since assuming the reins of office as Viceroy of India, disapproves of the order said to have been issued by His Lordship to the police requiring them to watch the political movements of the Natives as stated by the Bengal press, and observes that if this assertion be true, the officers surrounding him must have frightened him, as otherwise he would not have issued such an order without any cause for it and thereby needlessly wounded public feelings. The leaders of the Indian National Congress act, remarks the paper, according to the opinion and rules laid down by the chosen representatives of the people from all parts of the country. The various well-known political associations throughout India are not composed of timid, ignorant and seditious men; their members are loyal, learned and patriotic men. It is improper to order the police to keep a strict eye upon their actions. The police and the people are thereby placed in a difficult position. It is desirable that the Government of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne should give minute consideration to such matters, so that it may not have to repent afterwards.

Confidential circular of the Bombay Government prohibiting public servants from collecting subscriptions intended to promote political purposes of any kind whatever commented upon.

7. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 20th March, publishes in English the confidential circular of the Bombay Government No. 170-5, dated the 15th January last, forwarding to all heads of offices letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, prohibiting the participation by public servants in the collection of subscriptions intended to promote political purposes of any kind whatever, and observes:—The circular is unobjectionable in so far as it is not right that a public officer should

collect subscriptions for any fund whatever, but since political purposes alone have been selected for prohibition it means that Government have no objection to their officers collecting subscriptions for funds intended for the advancement of other* objects, some of which are certainly objectionable. Again, the above circular is likely to be construed to mean that Government have no sympathy with movements intended to accelerate the political progress of the Natives, and the confidential form given to the circular shows that Government are doubtful about the propriety of the step taken by them and wish that the same should not be discussed in public.

The attitude of Government towards the Indian National Congress.

8. In noticing the great desire shown by the people of Poona that the next meeting of the Indian National Congress should be held in their city, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 22nd March, says:—The authorities in the North-West Provinces are collecting information as to the position and influence in society of the representatives of those provinces who took part in the last meeting of the Indian National Congress at Allahabad. This is a new expedient to startle the representatives, but it is not likely to serve any object of Sir Auckland Colvin since he has already incurred the distrust of the people. Lord Dufferin talked sweet, but adopted a policy that tended to sap the very foundations of the Congress. His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's views have not been distinctly known, but it is doubtful whether His Lordship entertains any sympathy for the movement. Under these circumstances Government officials are likely to be prohibited from helping or taking part in the movement, but their help is very necessary for its advancement. Government officials should take particular care for the due and proper discharge of their duties, and should devote their leisure to the work of the Congress, being prepared to protest reasonably against prohibition to act thus.

Place where the next meeting of the Indian National Congress should be held.

9. The *Shri Shiváji* (61), in its issue of the 15th March, suggests that the next meeting of the Indian National Congress should be held at Poona rather than in Bombay for two reasons, *viz.*, that there should be much agitation in favour of the Congress and that information about the movement should be very widely spread among the masses.

Comments on the decision of the Government of India in the matter of the reduction of the salt-duty in India.

10. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th March, says:—It is announced that the Government of India has no present intention of abolishing the increase in the salt-duty. It would have been indeed surprising if the Government had come to any other decision. The salt-duty is so convenient. It can be collected at a little expense. There is hardly any row made about it. If the poor people suffer, why, let them suffer. They put up with it quietly like reasonable beings. We have already pointed out how the consumption of salt has decreased owing to the increase in the duty on it. [The *Prabodh Ratnă* (51), in its issue of the 21st March, considers it very unjust and cruel on the part of the British Government to deprive poor people of one of the principal articles in their daily food by imposing a duty on salt which, like water and air, is produced spontaneously, and requests Government to pay due regard to public opinion and to earn the blessings of the *rayats* by altogether abolishing the salt-duty.]

11. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 17th March, disapproves of the conduct of the Government of India in not reducing the salt-duty even when Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India, has admitted it to be very heavy and pointed out the necessity for its reduction, and says that under the British Government little notice is taken of the conduct of a subordinate who acts against the wishes of his superiors in matters in which the treasury is benefited. [Many other papers express disappointment at the rumoured intention of the Government of India not to reduce the present rate of the salt-duty.]

The proposal to have a first-class dry dock at Bombay to accommodate English men-of-war disapproved.

12. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 18th March, says:—The Secretary of State for India recently stated in the House of Lords that he desired to have a first-class dry dock at Bombay that would accommodate first-class men-of-war. But first-class war vessels have never as yet visited this place, and there is little likeli-

hood of their doing so in times of war, as they would be required for the defence of England. Second-class men-of-war do not come here in times of peace, but they might do so in time of war, and a second-class dry dock that the Bombay Port Trustees have decided to construct would accommodate them if they were in need of any repairs. A first-class dock would cost a large amount of money which poor India is not able to afford, and it is to be hoped that Lord Cross will give up his intention to have it, unless England pays for it.

Praise of Her Excellency Lady Reay.

13. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112) of the 17th March is glad to announce that Her Excellency Lady Reay has given her patronage to the new *Stri Mitrá* periodical intended to meet the wants of the fair sex and conducted by ladies in Gujaráti, and says that the anxiety displayed by this noble lady for the welfare of Native females is apparent from her acts, and that this is fresh encouragement given by her to the cause of female education and the improvement and progress of the sex.

The uproar raised by some of the Home papers against His Excellency Lord Reay in connection with the Crawford case, and a request to the Ministry in the matter.

14. The *Yajdán Parast* (143), in its issue of the 17th March, writes:—The outcry raised by some newspapers in England to have such a popular Governor as His Excellency Lord Reay removed from his post is so flagrantly selfish that its hollowness is understood full well by the Indian public. It is easy to see that the courage displayed by His Excellency in having such a high officer as Mr. Crawford publicly tried on charges of bribery has enraged some of the Home papers, for they do not like that a high officer, however guilty, should be lowered in the eyes of the Natives. But Lord Reay cared more for justice and the purity of the public service than for the feelings of these writers, and hence the latter have made an uproar to have him removed from the Governorship. Will the Home Government pay any serious attention to it? If the Ministry submit to the outcry, it will do a foolish act and will have to make heavy amends for it in some way. Lord Reay's conduct throughout the Crawford case has been approved of by the public as being in accord with principles of justice, and the uproar raised against it has been set down as interested. If Lord Salisbury, acting on the opinion of some of the Home papers, takes an unpleasant step in this case, it will certainly tend to greatly increase Lord Reay's popularity and renown in this country and to make the Conservative Ministry highly odious.

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay for his moral courage and denouncement of the conduct of the newspapers and friends and relatives of Mr. Crawford, who have foolishly attacked the Bombay Government for their action against him.

15. The *Káthiáwár Times* (82), in its issue of the 20th March, says:—The Crawford case and its accompaniments have awakened, as we all know, great interest both in England and in India, and the recent rabid criticisms on the policy of His Excellency the Governor have led people to think that Lord Reay is more or less frightened by them. This derives additional support from the news that six of the Mámlatdárs have been deprived of their criminal powers, and that among them are some who had received from Government a complete immunity. We have never protested against this step, but have, on the contrary, more than once suggested the advisability of not retaining them in the service. Opinions are equally divided as to the acquittal or otherwise of Mr. Crawford, and we do not think that the time has arrived for expressing a decisive opinion either way. The *Pioneer* lays great stress on the weak points of the prosecution, but it evidently forgets that evidence in State trials has always been not quite conclusive. Add to this the peculiar difficulties of gathering evidence and the overwhelming opposition offered to Government by those who should have been the first to assist them. Punish the incriminated Mámlatdárs by all means, but do not punish them simply to shield Mr. Crawford. The case against Mr. Crawford has not quite collapsed, and never, we believe, will it collapse. There are many grave charges that will have to be considered from a purely moral point of view. His Excellency Lord Reay could not have acted in this matter on his sole responsibility. Individually His Excellency is very little responsible, and it is absolutely uncalled for that he should be so outrageously abused. Should even the prosecution collapse—which, in all probability, will not be

the case—His Excellency cannot be blamed. The moral conviction and the motive which led the Governor to institute an enquiry into the Crawford scandal ought to be first considered. Government are bound to discountenance questionable proceedings. There was no personal malice to gratify. Few men will have the courage to face such base and outrageous attacks as have been directed against the Governor. Newspapers that are endeavouring to overawe His Excellency forget that they do great harm to India and to the British service, and that they will be deemed guilty of encouraging crime. The Secretary of State for India has a very difficult task before him, and he will have to decide on the merits of the case. He must not forget that a portion of the public press has helped to prejudice, to a large extent, the minds of the people. It is contended, and no doubt with some show of truth, that Lord Reay exceeded his powers in guaranteeing complete immunity to the incriminated Mámlatdárs. But it must be remembered that the Mámlatdárs, who were exercising magisterial powers and have pretty good knowledge of the law, would never have come forward to give evidence against Mr. Crawford had not this course been adopted. The *World* newspaper says that the accounts of Lord Reay's administration are unsatisfactory in regard to many other things besides the Crawford Commission. This statement is absolutely unfounded. Among the newspapers that attack Lord Reay by far the most virulent is the *Times*, which in taking up the position of the universal censor has made itself eminently ludicrous. Never, we believe, has so much palpable nonsense in connection with the Crawford case appeared in any newspaper. It cannot escape the notice of persons of ordinary intelligence that the *Times*, in accusing the Bombay Government and in endeavouring to lower it, draws away the attention from the real issues of the case.

Disapproval of the conduct of the Bombay Government in depriving certain Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case of their magisterial powers.

16. The *Shubh Suchak* (62), in its issue of the 15th March, says:—There are reasons to suppose that His Excellency Lord Reay and other members of the Bombay Executive Council and the Secretary of State for India have been really frightened by the agitation set up by the relatives, friends and other well-wishers of Mr. Crawford in his favour. If such had not been the case His Excellency Lord Reay would not certainly have issued orders for depriving Messrs. Deshpánde, Kelkar, Thakár and a few other Mámlatdárs of their magisterial powers. Bribes are given secretly and always unwillingly. If they were given by Mámlatdárs exercising magisterial powers, is it not clear that they must have been forced to do so? In depriving them of their magisterial powers Government have certainly broken their promise of indemnity, on the strength of which the Mámlatdárs came forward to tell the truth. We are not very sorry for the Mámlatdárs, but the assurances of Government will carry no weight hereafter, and there will thus be no means to expose such dark deeds. Who is responsible for this permanent injury? If Government were afraid of public criticism, why did they not pass a small Act legalizing the giving of indemnity to witnesses in such cases? Such an Act was passed by Parliament about the year 1725 in order to secure the exposure of the conduct of a high officer who had sold appointments. His Excellency Lord Reay has shown remarkable courage in the Crawford case, but it will be a matter for regret if he lose it now. Europeans accused of bribery, murders, &c., are allowed to escape scot-free owing to foolish considerations of *prestige* and to partiality of British justice. The reported result of the Crawford Commission was anticipated by the public. We assure our rulers that according to their partial justice European culprits may be considered not guilty in the eyes of the law, yet they are not so regarded by the public. No matter if numerous Europeans are convicted and harshly punished, but it is most suicidal to trample upon justice under the foolish pretext of *prestige*.

Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case and the law regarding bribery.

17. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th March, says:—If report is to be believed, Mr. Crawford has escaped and the poor Mámlatdárs have to bear the brunt of the odium and the legal consequences of opening their hearts to Government under a guarantee which it is not yet certain how far the latter may stick to. We shall refer to this guarantee affair some other time, but in view of the pending prosecutions against the Mámlatdárs it

may be useful to ascertain what their offence amounts to. Under the Penal Code bribe-giving is not a substantial offence, but only an abetment of bribe-taking. In order to convict the Mámlatdárs it will have to be shown that they went a-bribing of their own free will to intentionally corrupt the virtue of a public servant. With Mr. Crawford's notorious indebtedness and his money-agents running over the country seeking to raise the wind somehow or other for their master, we do not think it would be natural to hold that all the bribes were given without any hint or suggestion coming, or supposed to have come, from above. And if this view of the matter turn out to be true, we think the Mámlatdárs can hardly be held guilty. That this is the true interpretation of the criminal law of the land may be seen from Macaulay's notes on the Penal Code Bill.

Remarks on the conduct of the Bombay Government in depriving six Mámlatdárs, some of whom had received indemnity, of their magisterial powers.

18. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 17th March, says:—About six Mámlatdárs have been ordered by the Bombay Government not to exercise magisterial powers, and we learn that they are some of those who received from Government a complete indemnity for making self-incriminating confessions in the Crawford case. We think that the action of Government in this respect is calculated to intensify the distrust already engendered in the public mind by the rumoured acquittal of Mr. Crawford by the Commissioners. Why has the indemnity so solemnly given been broken? The subordinate officers who gave evidence against Mr. Crawford had every reason to put faith in the promise of safety given by the Bombay Government. We do not of course wish to find fault with Government just at this time when they require all the support that independent and right-minded persons can give them. But our anxiety to see justice done makes us feel the position in which the Government of Lord Reay has put itself. To give a promise and then to break it even under pressure is, to say the least of it, looking very small indeed. The same strength with which the proceedings were begun ought to have been preserved to the end. If six Mámlatdárs have been already deprived of their magisterial powers, who knows how many more will be similarly dealt with, or who knows that loss of magisterial powers will be the only injury which will have to be suffered by these unfortunate officials? There are some other matters too which lead the people to think that the Bombay Government are rather frightened at the unfair criticisms that have appeared in some Anglo-Indian and English newspapers. We hope that Lord Reay will uphold what he has already done. He has been just and true to his duty, and we have great faith in his strength.

Remarks in connection with the retention of the corrupt judicial officers in the Government service.

19. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 16th March, says:—The question of the retention of the corrupt judicial officers in the service is raging high. We are sorry to see that some of the newspapers, in their zeal to defend the action of the Bombay Government, advocate their retention in the service. The reason they adduce in support of this course is that these officials deserved promotion and had no other honest way to avoid supersession. This is no reason at all. On no ground whatever can officers who have purchased their places be relied upon to dispense justice. Another reason advanced is that the promise of indemnity offered by the Bombay Government must be kept intact at any cost. Woe be to the day when Mr. Ommanney promised to countenance corruption with a view to detect corruption! If the Bombay Government apprehend loss of honour and *prestige* in violating the promise, the Secretary of State for India and the Supreme Government should uphold the purity of the administration. Lord Reay has shown unmistakeable strength of character in bringing one of the highest officers of the Civil Service to trial for alleged corrupt practices, but he has unwillingly committed a legal and moral blunder which can on no account be defended. Under the guise of independent thought has crept in a moral servility which leads many among us to identify themselves with anything and everything which is not good in itself, but is accidentally connected with what is good. Lord Reay is a liberal and good Governor, therefore whatever he does is just and beneficial. If serious errors are committed by Lord

Reay, they are to be palliated or upheld, because they are the errors of one who is popularly respected. The synthetic mould of the Hindu mind is always prone to accept or to reject a thing in its entirety. The sifting business is a task very unpleasant to it.

The Bráhmans and the Government.

20. The *Rájyabhakt* (127), in its issue of the 19th March, refers to the complaint made by the *Poona Vaibhav* against Mr. Candy, Collector of Sholápur, for returning a Bráhman's application for a place with a remark that non-Bráhmans alone were to be given appointments, and thinks that Government officers like Mr. Candy do not know that it is very dangerous to follow in these days the policy of creating mutual dissensions among the various classes of the people by which policy India was conquered by the British, and observes that if the Bráhmans are to be removed from the Government service, an order to that effect should be issued! There are, says the paper, very few people as loyal and as clever in intrigues as the Bráhmans. There is a likelihood of great harm being done to Government by openly hating them. Such a policy on the part of Government is quite unbecoming. It is desirable that Government should call for an explanation from Mr. Candy. The Bráhman and all other sects should act peaceably and should manifest their strong disapproval of such conduct on the part of Government. [Writing on the same subject, the *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 17th March, asks :—What harm have the Bráhmans done to the English? Was it not the Bráhmans who surrendered their dominion to the English? Was not Nátu, who assisted the English in acquiring it, a Bráhman? Who helped Government in restoring order in the country? Who was it that assisted Government in bringing about a smooth administration of the country at the beginning? All this, quietly considered, shows that Government are much indebted to the Bráhman community. If then, forgetting these obligations, the officers of Government will make unfavourable remarks upon the Bráhmans, will it not appear that Government are very ungrateful? Surely it will not be wise for Government to show such ungratefulness, and we hope that they will see that such a patent mistake is not committed.]

Disapproval of the recommendation made by Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to levy fees on criminal complaints at presidency towns.

21. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 17th March, says :—Even in these days of financial deficits, it is hard to welcome the present of Rs. 10,000 a year made by Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to Government. Those who know the country best will perhaps least appreciate this decision and its confirmation by the Bombay High Court, which is to produce that rich result for the treasury. If the practice in the mofussil has been to charge fees for criminal complaints, that might be abolished rather than the exemption of the presidency towns therefrom. Justice in British India is costly and tardy enough from various causes; let not a further obstacle be raised at the very threshold of the courts. It would be offering a premium to the worst class of offenders and subjecting the meek and law-abiding aggrieved to further wrong. That is not a legitimate way to discourage frivolous complaints. If the work has increased, why not employ subordinate magistrates for the pettier portion and let the authors of frivolous complaints, after careful consideration, be fined? If the Magistrates have no power to do that, let them be invested with it. But, in the name of goodness, lighten the burdens on obtaining justice instead of adding to them. We have but limited faith in the dictum of the stamp revenue being made in the proper and prompt performance of the criminal work of this city "to serve the double purpose of increasing the revenue and decreasing the work with which the courts are flooded." This language has a somewhat suspicious resemblance to that conveying a beneficent principle on which the policy of a certain other department was based and has since been developed, *viz.*, promise of the maximum of good and minimum of evil. At any rate, the principle is inapplicable to the case of criminal justice. The only legitimate means of repressing what requires repression is to fine the frivolous complainant, and not to levy a tax at the outset on him, much less on the aggrieved who has just cause for action.

22. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 21st March, says:—The annual administration report of the presidency presents the Native press with a brief summary of the progress of the Native States in this presidency, but that utterly fails to give us any correct idea of the real working of the machinery in them. Those Native States which publish their annual reports favour us with their copies, but that is only a one-sided version, and to arrive at a correct estimate of real progress made, the other side, *i. e.*, copies of annual reports of Political Agents, are quite a necessity, but the Bombay Secretariat has hitherto declined to supply them. We do not know why this should be so. The local Government most disinterestedly places before the public press all its records, and when it has nothing to hide from the public gaze, we cannot see what should prevent it from supplying the press with copies of the Agencies' reports on the administration of the Native States. The Native press is much interested in the well-being and improvement of the Native States, and therefore has a right to know what the Political Agencies have to say on the subject. As in the matter of the Government publications so in that of the Agencies, the Government ought to exercise the same unrestricted freedom and keep every information about the States within easy reach of the press. We have no doubt that the Anglo-Indian press is supplied with these valuable documents and we see no reason why they should be withheld from the Native press. We hope that His Excellency Lord Reay will break through this mischievous policy of secrecy and allow outsiders a peep behind the curtain of the Political Agencies.

Necessity for supplying to the Native press copies of annual reports of Political Agents in Native States, and a suggestion to the Bombay Government in the matter.

23. In noticing the report on the administration of the A'bkári Department in the Bombay Presidency during 1887-88, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 20th March, says:—Mr. Dinsháh Edalji Váchha and Mr. Caine, M. P., have, in particular, shown by statistics and otherwise that intemperance has been on the increase in consequence of the ábkári policy of Government. The authorities do not believe that it is so, and had a nice opportunity to come forward with whatever proofs they had in support of their belief, but they have not availed themselves of it. It is, however, stated in the report that the A'bkári Commissioner intends to show hereafter the effect of the present policy on revenue and on the consumption of spirituous drinks, as he could not do this now in the absence of requisite information. Whatever Mr. Trevor may say on this point he will never be able to convince the public that the ábkári policy of Government has had no bad effect on the people, since it has arrived at the opinion after duly weighing arguments frequently advanced for and against the position. Mr. Caine has proved that though toddy contains less intoxicating element than beer, a larger tax is levied on it than on the latter. An attempt is made to contradict this assertion, with no better result than a battle of words. The statement in the report that the ábkári revenue has doubled itself since 1881 shows that the consumption of intoxicating drugs has increased, and indirectly proves the increase of intemperance. Country liquors have been made very dear, thereby giving encouragement to Europe drinks, in which, particularly in the cheaper sorts, adulterations are practised, to the great injury of the health of the consumer.

Comments on the Bombay A'bkári Administration Report for 1887-88.

24. The *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 17th March, refers to the remark made by His Excellency Lord Reay in his speech at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Bái Motlánbái Wádia Obstetric Hospital, Bombay, that future donors should not only give the site and the building, but also an endowment to the institution which they may wish to found, and says that according to the proverb "Desires have no end," His Excellency has perhaps been tempted to make the remark in question, as Bái Motlánbái has given the site and the building for the hospital to be called after her. The paper does not think that Bái Motlánbái would have purchased at a great cost a site for the hospital, if the Parsonage, on which it is to be built, had not belonged to her, and adds that all donors have not their own sites, that the principle enunciated

Public benefactions in Bombay and a remark made by His Excellency Lord Reay in connection with them at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Bái Motlánbái Obstetric Hospital.

by Lord Reay cannot therefore be generally applicable to all of them, and that if an attempt be made to burden future donors with all the cost of the institutions they may wish to found, their number will greatly decrease.

A request to the Bombay and the Gáikwádi Governments in connection with the free carriage of opium in their respective territories.

25. The *Rájyabhakt* (127), in its issue of the 19th March, complains of the hardship suffered by British and Gáikwádi subjects by their prosecution and heavy punishment for having with them even as little as $\frac{1}{8}$th *tola* of opium when entering the limits of the Gáikwádi and British territories respectively, and says that the Magistrates at A'mod, Ahmedabad, Dabhoi and other places have punished parties for this offence. Mr. Crawley-Boevey, while acting as Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, ruled in a certain case that ten *tolás* of opium could be legally carried about by any person; the prohibition in question against the carriage of even $\frac{1}{8}$th of a *tola* of opium is therefore oppressive. This strict law is meant to prevent smuggling of opium produced in the Vijápur subdivision of His Highness the Gáikwád's territories, but even in Jeypur and other States in Márwád, where opium is produced and is sold cheaper than in British limits, two *tolás* are allowed. Persons who are in the habit of eating $\frac{1}{4}$th *tola* of opium per diem cannot be said to have smuggled the drug if they have one *tola* with them. The Girássiás in Káthiáwár eat four *tolás* at a time. Such persons as are ignorant of the law and go on a pilgrimage to some shrines in the Gáikwádi and British territories suffer annoyance unnecessarily. It would be well if travellers were allowed to go unmolested after confiscating the opium when they are found to be in possession of more than two *tolás* of the drug. The present practice is quite objectionable and must be improved. The Bombay and the Gáikwádi Governments ought to come to some reasonable arrangement in the matter.

Disapproval of the remarks made by the *Indian Spectator* about the attitude of Mr. Pritchard, Commissioner in Sind, towards Natives and their movements, while writing on his rumoured appointment to the Bombay Executive Council.

26. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 13th March, says:—Is Mr. Pritchard "believed to be strongly and openly anti-Native"? The *Indian Spectator* has only asserted the fact, but how the conclusion has been drawn is not stated. To speak strongly and openly against a high Government officer without sufficient warrant is to prejudice the British administration in the eyes of the public. What has our Commissioner done to deserve such a condemnation? His recent speech at Hyderabad shows, on the contrary, that he is very solicitous for the welfare of the people and that he is a friend of local self-government. It is believed in certain circles that he is not favourably inclined towards some popular political views. Is that the reason why he should be proclaimed as anti-Native? We are strongly against such a view of the matter being taken. Everyone knows that the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is a great friend of the Natives. He promoted a certain public servant according to his seniority and merit, and he has now been given up because that public servant is unfortunately known to be against recent political developments. If our Commissioner is abandoned on the ground of political views, we certainly congratulate him on his release from an awkward connection not of his seeking. Does pro-Nativism mean Congressism? That is the Bengal interpretation of the term. Bombay should not adopt it, far less Sind. In another place the *Phœnix* quotes from the speech of Mr. Pritchard delivered at the Darbár recently held at Hyderabad and says:—We need not dwell any more on the speech of the Commissioner. It at once shows how anxious he is for the good government of the province over which he has been placed. The *Indian Spectator* has been very unfortunate in calling him anti-Native. Genuine love and not formulated opinion makes one friend. The speech itself, if not anything else, raises him to the *status* of a good governor.

Appointments of Messrs. Nugent and Monteath in the Bombay Secretariat as Chief and Acting Secretary to Government, respectively, justified.

27. With reference to the *Indian Spectator's* objection to Mr. Monteath's appointment as Acting Judicial Secretary and to the continuance of Mr. Nugent in the Secretariat, a correspondent, signing himself "S," writes in the issue of the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 17th March as follows:—What new idea is this that has possessed you, Dear *Spectator*, about Secretariat reform? You object to

Mr. Monteath's appointment as Secretary in the Judicial Department, because you say his official experience has been confined to the Revenue Department, and you say that precisely the same objection can be raised to Mr. Nugent's holding the post of Chief Secretary in charge of the Revenue Department. But Mr. Monteath has had a varied experience, not only as an Assistant Collector and Magistrate, but also as an Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, as officer on special duty in connection with the Kánara Land Assessment case, as Under Secretary in the Political, Judicial and Educational Departments, and last, though not least, as recognised by yourself, as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. Mr. Nugent has served as Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Sátára, Thána, Surat, Poona and Kaira, as Assistant Educational Inspector in the Central Division, as Collector of Bombay, Sátára, and of Salt Revenue, in addition to service as Under Secretary and Secretary in the Political, Judicial and Educational Departments of the Secretariat. But apart from this, it must needs be remembered that there are few Englishmen in the service who are such honest, though unostentatious, friends of the Natives as Messrs. Monteath and Nugent are. How many Englishmen, high in office, in this country, can be pointed out who came forward before the Public Service Commission to say what Mr. Monteath said?—"I am of opinion that a claim made by a large number of Native gentlemen for a competition in India for the Civil Service simultaneously with competition in England is reasonable, and I can see no difficulty in the same question-papers being used at both examinations. I think it is an undoubted hardship that Native youths, who aspire to enter the Covenanted Civil Service of their own country, should be precluded from competing without the trouble and expense of a journey to England......The object of the [competitive] examination [in India and in England] should be to secure the best men, and there should be a fair field without any avoidable restrictions, all classes of Her Majesty's subjects who wish to compete being put as far as possible on the same terms." How many among our rulers were there who cordially took up Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government, like Mr. Nugent, or who are there among them who have advocated the claims of educated Natives to employment, both in the mofussil and in the presidency town, as staunchly and steadfastly as he has done? Are there many members of the Civil Service who would have cared to face the storm of indignation of their own countrymen by allowing justice to take its course when Natives came forward to accuse one of their own body, and that one the Commissioner of a Division? Verily, if Englishmen were a subject-race in this country, they would never allow their appreciation of such friendship as these two officers have shown to be warped for a moment by such accidents as length of service in this or that department, but would rejoice in their continuance at head-quarters as good to themselves and deplore their severance from those head-quarters as an unmitigated evil.

Alleged misconduct of certain Government officers at Igatpuri.

28. A correspondent, writing from Násik to the *Indu Prakásh* (12) in its issue of the 18th March, says that he has heard of certain Government officers at Igatpuri outraging certain married women on the strength of their authority and by inducements of money, and of petitions having been made against them to their superiors, and expresses surprise that Natives should not give up their bad habits when they have before their eyes the late enquiry into the Crawford case and when they see that much is said against them.

Alleged behaviour of Mr. Lambert, 2nd Assistant Collector, Shikárpur, in a public library.

29. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 16th March, says:—The following account of an interesting incident that occurred in the Shikárpur reading-room and library reaches us. A young student had been reading a newspaper when Mr. Lambert came in. As Mr. Lambert did not wear any badge shewing his rank or position, but was ordinarily dressed like any other European, the student did not seem to take any notice of him, in other words, did not rise and *salám* him. Mr. Lambert, however, did not approve of this conduct, and catching hold of the student asked him if he knew who he was. The student replied "no." Thereupon Mr. Lambert began to impress upon the student that he (Mr. Lambert) was Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Assistant Collector, and that in future the student

should always get up and salute him whenever and wherever he met him. But the student remained passively indifferent. And this proved too much for Mr. Lambert's temper. He got into a passion, took down the student's name and address, and asked him to leave the reading-room, which the student forthwith did for fear of worse results. We exceedingly regret that a good and able officer like Mr. Lambert should have so far forgotten himself in such a position. We are right glad for Mr. Lambert that he selected for his victim a man who had not the means nor inclination to call him to account for his strange behaviour. However, it will not be amiss to give Mr. Lambert a word of warning that any repetition of such liberty might be fraught with very serious results.

Approval of the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Vyankatráo Rukmángad to the Bombay Statutory Civil Service.

30. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th March, says:—We congratulate Ráo Sáheb Vyankatráo Rukmángad, B.A., LL.B., on his being nominated a member of the Statutory Civil Service. As we have more than once observed, if all the appointments to the Statutory Civil Service had been made on the same principle as has guided the Government in recent appointments, we should not have heard so much of the cry against this only door—back-door if you like to call it so—open to the natives of India to enter the charmed circle of reserved appointments. Of course, if a choice lay between open competition and selection we must give our vote in favour of the former, but where, as in the case of the present Civil Service Examination, the conditions are so hard as to shut out natives of India, we are forced to rest content with this back-door, trusting that the good sense of Government and the influence of popular opinion will make the most of the opportunity to deal justly by the children of the soil. His Excellency Lord Reay has shown that the right of selection need not necessarily be abused. In view of the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission, whereby the Statutory Civil Service will be abolished and a loss of some fifty places will be the result, one is disposed to look upon this compensatory arrangement with longing eyes. The gentleman selected this year is educated, cultured and of good birth, thus satisfying all the requirements insisted upon either by the Government or by the people. He belongs to the Inámdár family of Dhárwár, and is the nephew of that veteran leader of Dhárwár society, Ráo Bahádur Trimalráo Vyankatesh. We have no doubt that he will make a good Civilian officer.

Approval of the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Raghunáth S. Tipnis as District Judge of Ratnágiri.

31. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th March, says:—Ráo Sáheb Raghunáth S. Tipnis has been appointed to act as District Judge of Ratnágiri and it is needless to say that his appointment to such an important office will be received with pleasure all over the Deccan. He is one of our smartest and best educated men and deserves the rapid promotion he has received. We hope the present acting appointment will be the earnest of his being confirmed in it at no distant date. If such men are promoted, they are sure to do credit to the Government and to the Native community. The experiment of appointing natives of India to responsible posts is likely to have a fair trial in the Bombay Presidency. [The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 19th March, expresses the same sentiments.]

Mr. Dayárám Gidumal and his appointment as District Judge, Broach.

32. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 16th March, says:—We are glad to announce the appointment of Mr. Dayárám Gidumal as Judge and Sessions Judge of Broach. We hope this appointment will be a stepping stone to his transfer to one of the Sessions Judgeships of Sind where he is greatly wanted. We do not wish him to prematurely waste his energies on writing biographies of middle-aged men who have not yet run even half their course. But we sincerely desire him to return to his father-land, the field of his extensive past labours, and give fresh life and vigour to that reform association which is his pet child and which, though in full swing and good working order now, is yet wanting in that strength which his influence and sweet reasonableness alone can impart.

Mr. McIver's appointment as Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.

33. The same newspaper says :—We cannot be sufficiently grateful to the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay for some of the most judicious and happy selections of officers in Sind. Mr. McIver, who stands third in the highest grade of his department and is one of the oldest and most experienced police officers, has been appointed Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.

Renewal of arms licenses at Surat.

34. " A licensee" writes from Surat to the *Rást Goftár* (83) of the 17th March to complain of the delay and severity exercised by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the Collector, and Mr. Gibbs, the Superintendent of Police, in the renewal of licenses for keeping arms in that town, says that they have deprived several respectable citizens of their licenses, and requests the Bombay Government, and specially the Commissioner, N. D., to order the two officers to relax their severity.

Vaccinators in the Kánara District and their superiors.

35. The *Satyă Sudha* (59), in its issue of the 18th March, says that all the vaccinators in the Kánara District are frequently fined and some of them are even dismissed from the service by their superiors for their supposed neglect in the discharge of their duties, disapproves of the conduct of the authorities in calling the vaccinators to their offices and asking them to tender their resignation without calling for an explanation from them as to the causes of their vaccinating only a small number of children, describes the difficulties met with by vaccinators in their work, absolves them of all blame in the matter, and remarks that, considering the unwillingness of the people in the district to get their children vaccinated, Government should first make vaccination compulsory in that district and then find fault with the vaccinators if the number of vaccinated children is found to be small, as it is at present.

The Sidis in Bombay and the necessity for the police having them prosecuted and severely punished.

36. The *Yajdán Parast* (143), in its issue of the 17th March, says that it is necessary that the Bombay police should take stringent measures to keep the Sidis (Abyssinians), who are a turbulent and fanatical class of people, under strong restraint. They fought, observes the paper, with the butchers during the last Moharram, created a riot in November last against the Boráhs, and made an attempt at rioting near the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái Hospital on Monday last. The Sidis took a prominent part in the Bombay riot of 1874 against the Pársis. They frequently give trouble and appear to be puffed up by the leniency shown to them. They seem to think that the people and the police are afraid of them. They are not punished for the disturbances they create, but are, on the contrary, persuaded, patted and given feasts. Khán Bahádur Abdul Ali, head of the detective police, restored good feelings between the Sidis and the Boráhs after the November riot and persuaded the latter to give a feast to them. These savage Sidis are thus undeservedly fondled, and hence their readiness to create riots. The police ought to have them severely punished. Mr. Ryan, the Second Presidency Magistrate, has sentenced two Sidis, who took a leading part in the recent attempt at rioting near the Sir Jamsetji Hospital, only to 10 days' rigorous imprisonment each. The paper thinks the sentence to be inadequate, and says that flogging and long terms of imprisonment are necessary to bring the Sidis to their senses and to relieve the public and the police of a good deal of anxiety and trouble.

Proposal made by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for increasing the police force supported.

37. The *Káside Mumbai* (113), in its issue of the 18th March, supports the proposal said to have been made to Government by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for adding six European officers and 400 Natives to the present police force at a cost of Rs. 6,000 per mensem, and remarks that it is necessary that Government should sanction the proposal, and that they should not put forward retrenchment in expenditure as a pretext to decline to accord the sanction asked for.

Frequency of murders and assaults committed in Bombay and the alleged want of energy in the local police.

38. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 17th March, says :—Not a week passes but something happens to disturb the Bombay public. No sooner was Bombay surfeited with murders than the lesser crime of assault has commenced to fill up the minds of the people with anxiety for their safety. So soon after the fatal assault on a Boorood (basket-maker), we have to record another fatal assault by Sidis and their subsequent riotous behaviour. It is difficult to understand what the police are doing. It is rumoured that the Commissioner of Police has applied to Government to sanction an increase in the European police force. It may be that the increasing population of the town requires an addition to the police force, but in our opinion the remedy does not lie in that quarter. Latterly so many murders have been left undiscovered by the police that one is tempted to believe that they require rather a little goading to put a little fresh energy into them than any addition to their number. Some little wigging at times will teach the Police Superintendents and Inspectors that to their posts are attached grave responsibilities which they cannot well shirk, and that they must put forth more energy and zeal in the performance of their work.

The Holi festival in Bombay and the local police.

39. In writing about the Holi festival of the Hindus, the *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 17th March, says that a very indecent scene is enacted every year in the Mandir of Chimanlálji Maháráj at Bombay during this festival and asks if the police cannot stop it. It adds that during the Holi a large number of people, good and bad, gather at night near the sea-shore and sing obscene songs so openly that gentlemen feel annoyed, that the local police do not stop the outrage, and that it seems that the police are to some extent purposely inactive in the matter. [A contributor to the *Yajdán Parast* (143) of the 17th March complains of mischief and the use of obscene language during the Holi continuing unchecked in Bombay, says that it is no wonder that it should be so when a large number of the police sepoys belong to the ignorant classes who indulge in this practice during the Holi, that the Commissioner of Police ought to give a strict warning to the force under him in this matter, and that it would be advantageous if the Commissioner were to suddenly go and see for himself whether the police officers do their duty properly in those Hindu quarters where obscene language is freely used during the festival.]

A gang of armed robbers in the Bhimthadi Táluka of the Poona District and suggestions to Government.

40. A correspondent, writing from Pátas to the *Dnyán Prakásh* (11) in its issue of the 21st March, says that a gang of twenty-five to thirty armed robbers has been prowling about in the táluka of Bhimthadi in the Poona District, and suggests to the authorities concerned that as the táluka has suffered much this year from want of rain and from bad crops, special measures should be taken to arrest the robbers and thereby to allay the anxiety of the people, some of the poor among whom might, in the event of the gang remaining undetected and unpunished, be tempted on account of their wretched condition to join it and to add to its strength.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Government of India congratulated upon having opposed the extension of the English Factory Act to India.

41. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 21st March, says:—If there be any truth in what the *Times of India* says about the proposal for a new factory law for India, the Supreme Government may be congratulated on having set their face against the Manchester agitation in this matter. We are glad the Supreme Government have at last seen through this interested agitation, so long set in motion to put every possible restraint upon the development of our cotton industry. When the despatch of the Government of India on the subject is published we shall know what views Government hold as regards the question of female and boy labour. Nevertheless, it may, with some reason, be said that any summary curtailment of labour hours will affect prejudicially their interests, because the

system of payment in many mills is by piece-work, the reduction of labour-hours means so much loss of wages. No doubt the case of children does require some consideration, but then there are difficulties about their keep and supervision when the parents are employed that must equally weigh with the authorities concerned when the question comes before them. And be it said to the credit of the local mill-owners that they are open to the consideration of all possible improvements, though they would not like to allow their own or their employés' interests to be sacrificed to the unnatural greed of Manchester. We are afraid lest the halting policy of Lord Cross in this matter might induce the Indian Government to go over to Manchester, but it is a matter for congratulation that Government have been timely blessed with the perception to see through the outward veneer of a pseudo-philanthropy for the people of India.

Comments on the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill.

42. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th March, writes:—We do not approve the idea of establishing sanitary committees and boards; but we uphold the principle as embodied in the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill, because, if we are not misinformed, these bodies will be small and workable,—in fact, of the nature we suggested in 1886. We suggest the method of gradual control and recommend that of a stringent kind in villages of the worst kind, because we find that Government is not prepared to adopt the suggestion of its sanitary advisers to educate public opinion before forcing an Act upon the people. Miss Nightingale, who has been anxiously watching the progress of this question, has lost no time in writing a letter reviewing the Bill, and we are glad that she has done so. The Bill as now drafted appears to be quite in keeping with the spirit in which Miss Nightingale has understood it. We fear that she is not quite on the right lines when she thinks that every village will be given an opportunity of doing what it can; then if it fails it will be warned, and then if it fails again the work will be done for it. As for us, we like to see the process reversed. There is no faith in sanitary reform of the kind the Sanitary Department advocates, and those amongst whom the work should be first commenced are steeped in ignorance. Work has therefore to be performed for them, and they have thus to be made to realise the value of reforms. Under these circumstances, in the hands of the District Collector the present Bill, when it takes the form of law, might be an engine of oppression. Dr. Hewlett was constantly hammering at this view of the matter, but in vain. Government has commenced at the wrong end, and we fear the results will be serious. If a commencement has to be made it must be made on the lines we suggest. District Collectors, howsoever mild and good-natured they may be, are a terror to the village people, and there is no provision made in the Bill to make it compulsory on the authorities to show that fullest opportunities were given to the village people to effect reform. Nor is there any guarantee that the best men in the village will be nominated to the committee. If the method, however, is reversed, as we suggest, the sting of the whole is removed at once. In places where the people are incapable of raising any voice against the *Sáib Mábáp* the work will all be benevolent and the people will at once be reconciled to the improvements. In the larger towns the people are made of a sterner stuff and will have the requisite stamina to fight for carrying out their own wishes. The method of transfer from class to class supplies the missing link Miss Nightingale refers to in paragraph 4 of her letter. She is of opinion that before voluntary sanitary reformers are subjected to the rule of a board under Part II, or before the constitution is changed from a board to a committee, a report from the Sanitary Department should be obtained. We too think that the fate of the village should not be made to hang on the report of one who has the least to do with sanitation. In paragraph 5 Miss Nightingale makes a valuable suggestion. She suggests that the village boards should be tacked to the rural boards already existing. We made the same suggestion in 1886 and we see no reason to change our opinion. In paragraph 6 she asks the following questions: (*a*) Would it not be well that the village rules to be made by the committee under Section 2 should be approved by the Sanitary Commissioner as well as by the Collector? (*b*) Should there not be some provision, by grant of lands or pay, to induce Mahárs and other hereditary village servants to settle in villages where their services are required? And if

more is demanded of them, *viz.*, to properly cleanse the villages, than was demanded of their forefathers must not more be paid to them? (*c*) What should be the *status* of the Sanitary Inspector (Sections 21 and 22)? Should he not be an educated man whose sanitary qualifications have been duly tested? Should he not belong to the Sanitary Department, his services being placed at the disposal of the Táluka Local Board? (*d*) Is the contract system (Section 26) such as you would approve, instead of having appointed village servants? With regard to the first question, we have to suggest that all rules should, in the first place, receive the sanction of Government. The idea of making the Collector a law-giver has certainly the charm of novelty, but we think a Collector is incapacitated for that sort of work. On the second question we have already given our opinion. On the third question we are strongly of opinion that the Inspector should be a qualified person and must be a servant of the Sanitary Department. We do not approve of the contract system, though that is often very useful and effective. The contract may contain a clause that the services of the village servants shall be engaged in preference to those of outsiders. In conclusion, we must thank the Government of Bombay for the earnestness it has shown in providing for village sanitation. We have also to thank Miss Nightingale for the philanthropic action she has taken in this matter.

43. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 18th March, writes:—About the general policy of the Bill there is one consideration which, we think, must not be lost sight of. It is very generous of the Government to wish to introduce self-government in our villages and other places, but the reform must be introduced with due regard to the capacities of the people who are to enjoy the privilege. An institution may be ever so good, but if the people who are to manage it have not the right capacity, the institution will be a clog on the people, and both the people and the institution will suffer. In the present instance the people of our villages should, by all means, be encouraged to accustom themselves to self-government, but the work must be thrown upon them gradually and tentatively. We think this warning in the case of the village sanitary boards is all the more necessary inasmuch as, in our opinion, the burden imposed upon the towns by the Local Boards and Municipal Acts is found by them in many cases to be insupportable, and the excessive strain put upon them threatens to make the experiment a failure. If the same catastrophe is to be prevented in the case of the sanitary boards, we think Government will do well to make the machinery of the boards as simple as possible.

Alleged refusal of Government to consider suggestions written in Maráthi about the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill commented upon.

44. The same newspaper says that it has received a letter from a correspondent in the Kolába District, strongly criticizing the conduct of Government in returning to the people of that district their suggestions in connection with the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill because they were written in Maráthi and were not accompanied by an English translation, and asking why the Government at all publish, if not for the use of people ignorant of English, translations in vernacular languages of the Bills that are brought before the Bombay Legislative Council, and remarks that if the fact is as it is stated above to be and if there be any rule requiring people to make suggestions only in English, the sooner it is abolished the better would it be for Government and the *rayats*.

PART III.—*Railways.*

Want of reserved first and second class accommodation for ladies on the B. G. J. P. Railway.

45. The *Káthiáwár Times* (82), in its issue of the 20th March, publishes a petition addressed to the Traffic Superintendent, B. G. J. P. Railway, by about 200 inhabitants of Junágad, complaining of the great inconvenience caused through want of reserved first and second class accommodation for ladies on the Junágad line, and says:—We do not understand why sufficient accommodation should not be provided on that line when Gondal and Bhávnagar divisions have it. We hope the Traffic Superintendent will give his prompt attention to this complaint and supply the want.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Alleged insolent conduct of a Government officer towards his colleagues on the Surat Municipal Corporation.

46. A correspondent of the *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 17th March, says:—The officer who made himself famous in the memorable meeting of the 31st January last by calling his fellow commissioners in the Surat Municipality *beasts* and *liars* seems determined to display his official personality in every meeting of the corporation. At the usual election general meeting of the Surat Municipality, this gentleman, because of his "pleasure" said he would not like to sit with another commissioner. This insult was meant for a Mahomedan (not one of the number of the much-maligned Vakils), a gentleman of high influence in the mercantile community, who once held the respectable post of Private Secretary to His Holiness the Mullánji of India. I simply admire the patience of the Mahomedan gentleman, who did not say a word in protest against the unprovoked conduct of the Government official. But I must draw the attention of the authorities to the conduct of this officer, whose insolence grows intolerable day by day, and it is my sad duty to request Government to take notice of it.

Municipal elections in Ránder, Surat District.

47. The *Gujarát Darpan* (76) of the 17th March hears that at the recent municipal elections in the town of Ránder, Mr. Ravishankar Jadurám, the polling officer, exercised undue pressure upon some of the voters, that the voting-boxes were opened before the scrutineers were appointed at a general meeting of the municipal commissioners, and that some of the candidates for election were allowed to see the voting papers, and remarks that if this information be true, the conduct of the polling officer is reprehensible. ["A rate-payer" writes from Ránder to the same paper of the 21st March, complaining that one of the candidates for election being allowed to inspect his voting-papers after the votes were counted at a special meeting of the municipality held for the purpose on the 15th instant, and requests the Collector of Surat to attend to the complaint.]

Khán Bahádur Nasarvánji Kharsetji recommended for the presidentship of the Ahmednagar Municipality.

48. The *Nagar Samáchár* (45) and the *Nyáya Sindhu* (47) of Ahmednagar, in their issues of the 16th and 18th March, respectively, describe the many useful services rendered to the public by Khán Bahádur Nasarvánji Kharsetji, who, they say, is both able and intelligent, and strongly recommend him for the presidentship of the local municipality. The *Nagar Samáchár* adds that Ráo Bahádur Shankar Pándurang Pandit is also an able and intelligent officer, but that he will not be able to properly discharge the duties of the president on account of his position and multifarious duties.

PART V.—*Native States.*

Alleged treasonable correspondence of His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmere and the British Government.

49. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 17th March, says:—Wonders will never cease. The world has not yet fully enjoyed the collapse of the *Times* over the infamous letters attributed to Mr. Parnell, M.P., when a story scarcely less incredible has turned up in India, according to which the Chief of an important State holds treasonable correspondence with some one not named, allows that correspondence to remain with a Diwán even after the latter is dismissed the service, according to which, again, the Diwán hands the papers to a European barrister for use in a collateral matter relating to himself, the lawyer moreover dies and leaves the papers to his widow, and she, not knowing their worth, sells them to some Native, who finds a purchaser for them in the Resident at the same Rájá's court. It is mere bathos compared to this story that at the same time a plot is discovered for poisoning the Resident's predecessor in office who is no more on the spot. Further the Rája at once admits the correspondence and offers to abdicate, but the Government is unwilling to press the matter hard. In all conscience, it is very wise at the present crisis through which the Native States of India are passing to adopt a policy of leniency and caution. But, soberly, is this story at all credible? We might answer it by asking whether, with the tales of Russian spies and their gold circulat-

ing among members of the Indian National Congress, such a story as the one indicated above is very wonderful? There is therefore room not so much for leniency for really existing treason as for *extreme caution* in accepting the story. Government would doubtless use that caution unstintedly; for the consequences of a mistake or an error in ascertaining the truth would be lamentable and far-reaching. The popular guess from the manner in which it is proposed to settle the immediate future of the State even before disposing of the charge would be that the Government wished for an excuse to take virtual charge of it, because of the frontier complications, while the non-official Anglo-Saxon has long wished to trot amidst the pastures of the Happy Valley freely. The former object has something in it, and it could be best gained by an open arrangement, but its effect on other Native Princes would be highly prejudicial; while the latter cannot be too strongly condemned. After this paragraph was written, we are told that even the Diwán knows nothing about the correspondence, and yet the Rája is anxious to be rid of all administrative work! This makes the story more mysterious than before and must whet the general curiosity to know the real truth, and as the motives of Government are also suspected, they are bound to publish the truth of the matter, whatever it be. In the middle of the week we had a long telegram purporting to give the other side of the matter. It is a relief to know, on the highest authority, that "the Government of India attach very little importance to the Kashmere letters." [Several other papers of the week have written similarly on the subject. They discredit the story about the discovery of treasonable letters, which they believe to have been forged either by Diwán Lachmandás or somebody else interested in the matter, and say that the whole thing may be the result of a conspiracy to dethrone His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmere and to annex his territories to the British Empire. Some approve of the rumoured plan of placing the State under a council of administration composed of three Europeans and one Native, *viz.*, the Mahárája's brother Amarsing, but others say that the independence of the Native State will be preserved only in name, as the State will be virtually in the hands of Europeans, the single Native, Amarsing, being always in the minority and his voice counting for little.]

50. The *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 17th March, says:—There has been another sharp attempt at annexing the Kashmere State. The very fact of Sir John Gorst telling in answer to a question in the House of Commons that the Government of India attach no special importance to the Kashmere letters is sufficient to prove that the Kashmere ruler has not been guilty of any treasonable acts, as alleged, and that the accusations preferred against him are based upon some forged documents which the political officers there have readily taken advantage of. It seems as if there was a plot carefully hatched against the Mahárája that has, fortunately for him, been frustrated; and has thus saved him the humiliation of being dethroned.

51. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 21st March, says:—The alleged treasonable Kashmere correspondence turns out to be a fiasco not worth the attention of respectable journalists and of a Government powerful as the British Indian Government. We believe Colonel Nesbit, who represents the Britannic majesty at the Jammu Darbár, must be the first to know the hollowness of the alleged treason, and could have afforded to suppress the currency of allegations which on the very face of them condemn the source, not only as unreliable but as most suspicious. The relations of the ex-Diwán to His Highness the Mahárája were well-known; that Mr. Plowden was not pulling on well with the Mahárája is also known; that the same or similar treasonable correspondence had cropped up at the time of the Ráwal Pindi Darbár; and that Government had just handsomely acknowledged the military assistance tendered to the British Government during the Black Mountain expedition; all these considerations should have stopped false rumours from finding place in newspaper columns, or at least a hint to that effect would have done the work. While this cloud of difficulties is being cleared away we hear of studied interference in the affairs of Kashmere by the imposition of a number of Civilians on that Administration and the transfer of the military command of the State's forces to a British officer—not a very graceful or justifiable epilogue to the handsome military services recently rendered by the Darbár. We know that Native administrations are defective, but the employment of European officers is not the right way to their improvement

in Kashmere. The presence of a number of highly-educated Bengalis is reported to have given some tone to the administration, but somehow a clean sweep of them was a prelude to the difficulties of the Mahárája. If the improvement of Kashmere be at all under consideration, the best available Native agency is likely to achieve a task so well worthy of a politician of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's calibre.

52. In alluding to the contradictory reports received about the alleged treasonable practices on the part of His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmere, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 21st March, says:—On the one hand it is stated that the Mahárája on being confronted with the alleged treasonable correspondence made no attempt to deny the charges disclosed in it and proposed a scheme for his own abdication of the *gádi*, while, on the other hand, the *Tribune*, an influential Native newspaper of Lahore, asserts, under the alleged inspiration of the Mahárája himself, that the Chief has never confessed his supposed guilt, that the letters are forgeries disclosing a plot to threaten the Mahárája and to bring about certain changes in the administration, and that the part taken by Colonel Nesbit in connection with the matter has made him act harshly and unjustly towards the Mahárája. From these contradictory reports it is difficult to say what the truth is, and this state of things is likely to give rise to many more ugly rumours that would not be creditable to the Government of India. In the time of the father of the present Mahárája it was rumoured that on account of the Russian intrigues in Central Asia the Government of India had an eye on Kashmere on account of its contiguity to the frontier, and that the Indian Government either wanted to take possession of it or to place it in a position that would admit of certain arrangements being made in connection with it. These rumours were talked of for years together and were revived when the late Mahárája absented himself from the Darbár held at Ráwal Pindi, and certain Anglo-Indian newspapers denounced the Chief as disloyal and recommended the confiscation of the State. These reports continued to be talked about until the late Mahárája had an interview with Lord Dufferin at Lahore. It cannot be believed that the Indian Government has any designs against Kashmere, but unless an authoritative statement as to the existing state of things in regard to that State is put forth, the alleged *khatpat* now going on is likely to be connected with previous rumours and will give rise to more disquieting reports. If the Government of India is desirous of making certain arrangements in that State for furthering the Imperial interests, the same may be made after convincing the Mahárája and his subjects of their great importance and indispensability. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 23rd March, also calls for an authoritative statement about the actual state of things in Kashmere.]

53. The *Hindu Punch* (31), in its issue of the 21st March, says:—There are signs of the Kashmere State, which is an eyesore to Englishmen, being overtaken by a calamity. The charges brought against the Mahárája appear to be trumped up like those brought against the late Malhár Ráo Gáikwád of Baroda. The Home Government has attached little importance to these charges. The very source from which the treasonable correspondence has been obtained is most suspicious. What a wonderful generosity and patience on the part of the British Government that it should attach little importance to a correspondence obtained from a most suspicious source! This is a political stratagem. One says that the Native Princes are rebels and murderers, and another shows his readiness to forgive them and to treat them kindly. The political schemes of the English are beyond conception. The conduct of British statesmen is considered by many to be like that of hungry and gluttonous beasts. Some hungry Anglo-Indian wolves are always searching India to find out a prey for the British Government. The writers in the *Times of India*, the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* newspapers belong to this class of Anglo-Indians.

Duty of Government with regard to the allegations of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* newspaper against Sir Lepel Griffin's conduct towards Her Highness the Begam of Bhopál.

54. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 21st March, invites the attention of Government to the writings of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* newspaper anent the conduct of Sir Lepel Griffin towards the Begam of Bhopál, strongly urges that Government should order the trial of Sir Lepel with a view to have the whole truth brought to light, and remarks that Government ought not to forget the valuable assistance rendered by the State

in the year 1857 and to neglect to enquire into the conduct of its political officers, as such forgetfulness and omission are likely to bring on sore evils in their wake.

The people and the Native States of Káthiáwár and a petition prepared by the editor and proprietor of the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper to His Excellency Lord Reay on their behalf.

55. The *Rájyabhakt* (127), in its issue of the 19th March, publishes a further instalment of the petition which its editor and proprietor has prepared for presentation to His Excellency Lord Reay on behalf of the people and Native Princes of Káthiáwár, attacks and exposes Mr. Vithaldás, the present Kárbhári of Bhávnagar, and adds that Lord Reay will be able to form an opinion of the condition of the subjects of the Bhávnagar State and of the justice they receive.

Disapproval of the transfer to the British Government of the Postal Department of the Mysore State.

56. The *Havyak Subodh* (146), in its issue of the 19th March, disapproves of the transfer of the Postal Department of the Mysore State to the British Government, and says:—Mr. K. Sheshádri Ayar, the Diwán of Mysore, who has been granted an extension of service as well as an addition of Rs. 2,000 to his salary and a title by the British Government, might have given the Postal Department to them as a return for the boons that he has received at their hands. He ought to have thoroughly considered the matter before consenting to the transfer.

G. M. SATHE,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
2nd April 1889.

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(For the week ending 23rd March 1889.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 30th March 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	500
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	275
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
44	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	...
55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
56	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
61	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
64	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
69	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
70	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
73	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
75	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
76	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
77	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
78	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
81	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
103	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
106	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
107	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	375
115	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
116	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	...	Do.	...
120	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	750

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	400
122	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
123	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
124	„ Pársi Tikákár	Do.	Fortnightly	...
125	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
126	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
127	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
128	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
129	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
130	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
131	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
132	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
133	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
134	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
135	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
136	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
137	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
138	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
139	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
140	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
141	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
142	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	800
143	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
144	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
145	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
146	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
147	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
149	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
150	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
151	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
152	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	400
153	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
154	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
155	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
156	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
157	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
158	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
159	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
160	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
161	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
162	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
163	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
164	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
165	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
166	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
167	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The Secretary of State for India charged with misrepresenting facts to Parliament.

1. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 24th March, writes:—The silence of Lord Salisbury and his colleagues may be excused, but there can be no excuse whatever for the absurd reply which the India Office, as usual, contrived that the Under-Secretary should read in response to Mr. Bradlaugh's question regarding the omission of India from the recent Queen's speech. India is so wonderfully prosperous and withal so contented—thanks to the happy reign of law, order, and what not, established by the retired Viceroy—that there is absolutely nothing which requires any special attention of the House of Commons, and much less of Her Majesty's Ministers! If that veracious official had condescended to enlighten the House on the circumstances of the unbounded prosperity to which he referred, he might have done a valuable service to India. But, in the absence of a corroborative statement, such a declaration only provokes contempt. That a responsible officer of State should resort, when driven to bay, to so glaring a mis-statement is indeed a misfortune. We, Indians, must be very cautious how in future we place any confidence in official utterances of the nature expressed by Sir John Gorst. It is, indeed, a most deplorable fact that there has been so much of official demoralization since the assumption of office by the present Ministry. There has been no limit to the misleading statements it has put forth year after year in reply to Indian questions asked by honourable members in both Houses of Parliament. So much has this evil been on the increase that we were constrained to take serious notice of it some months ago. The fact is that it has now become a daily practice with the Secretary and the Under Secretary of State for India to distort and misrepresent contemporary history. Look at the absolutely hollow declaration made by Lord Cross the other day that the revenue which Government derived from excise was a secondary consideration, and that the first consideration which earnestly engaged its attention was the promotion of the habit of temperance! Is there a single unbiassed individual in the country who believes in this legend, so audaciously retailed in the House of Peers, except the frenzied partisans and blind supporters of the ábkári policy of the Government of India? Then just examine the reply of Sir John Gorst to the query of Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., about the affairs in Sikkim. Those who have intelligently followed the affairs of Thibet during the last three years are not required to be reminded that the people of Sikkim *did not* begin the quarrel till the diplomacy of the Simla Foreign Office, by its pretentious commercial and scientific mission, alarmed the secluded but peaceful people who had just heard of the forcible acquisition of the kingdom of the ill-starred Theebaw. Sir John Gorst ignored the mischief of that implied aggressive enterprise, and tried to foist on the Sikkim people the reason of the present armed interference on the part of the Indian Government. As a matter of fact, Sikkim was long on the defensive. Any border-people would do the same when threatened by a powerful neighbour. But an original act of self-defence was allowed to be misrepresented; then an armed force was sent; and when the weak force was dislodged, Government claimed victory and pointed it out as an act of retributive justice. Thus did the wolf affect the lamb. And thus did Sir John Gorst attempt to enlighten the representatives of the British electors about the Thibet affairs! Is contemporary Indian history to be allowed to be thus manufactured? Is there to be no protest from India? [The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the same date also finds fault with Sir John Gorst for having stated that the prosperity enjoyed by India had precluded any allusion to her in the recent speech from the Throne.]

Stock arguments of Indian patriots contradicted.

2. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 20th March, says:—There are two stock arguments which are generally used by Indian patriots when they like to show the British Indian rule to disadvantage by contrasting it with the Mahomedan rule. The first is that during the Mahomedan *régime* Natives were offered the highest posts in the kingdom, while during the so-called liberal British Government Natives are not allowed to raise up their heads at all. Really this sounds very plausible, but it is fallacious. The highest posts during the Mahomedan period were made and unmade by a breath of the emperor or governor. It was only a matter of favour. We ask is it so now? Can the

Governor-General or the Secretary of State for India dismiss the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái or the Honourable Mr. Justice Mitter at his will without enquiry and trial even if they were guilty? Which should we prefer now, prime ministership depending only on whimsical favour, or any post, however low, based upon right? Certainly the latter. The second argument, which is more plausible but more fallacious, used by Mr. Dádábhái Navroji in his speech at Newcastle is that the Mahomedans came and settled here, so that the money which they earned remained in India, while the English come and go and drain off from India a huge sum in shape of salary and pension amounting to, it has been calculated, three *krors* of rupees annually. How far the amount stated is true we cannot say, but that a large sum is taken away is a fact. But should we not consider the return which we get side by side with this apparent drain? The first return is the safety of life and property, which is the basis of all prosperity. The second return is the enormous Indian investment by English capitalists, before which three *krors* of rupees sink into insignificance and which will be withdrawn the moment the British administration is withdrawn. Who will grudge to purchase safety of life and property, railways and mills, prosperous commerce and brisk trade, with the paltry sum of three *krors* of rupees? No one, except perhaps the patriot who must supersede the foreign agency at any cost.

British Indian subjects in Zanzibar and compensation for the losses sustained by them.

3. The *Gujarát Darpan* (76), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—Sir James Fergusson recently declared in the House of Commons that no compensation is to be demanded from Germany for the losses sustained by the Indian British subjects trading in Zanzibar. These Indian merchants have suffered great losses, and many valuable lives have been lost by the depredations of the Germans. But they are Indians, no matter if they live under the British flag. It is impossible to offend Prince Bismark for their sake. Moreover, England was to an extent a loud consenter to the events that have happened, because she tries hard to be under the good graces of the German Chancellor. But, just for a moment, suppose Englishmen in the position of these injured Indians, Germany to be Portugal or a State not powerful, and imagine what happens. Then the British flag is insulted, and an unnatural and cowardly attack is made on Englishmen, freemen everywhere. Thus does John Bull think at the time. This is an unpleasant and unrelishable truth, no doubt, but to illustrate the difference between a dominant and a subject race it would do.

Death of Mr. John Bright, M.P., deeply regretted.

4. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in their respective issues of the 29th March, record with deep regret the death of Mr. John Bright, M.P., and observe that the sad news has been received throughout India with heartfelt sorrow, and that the people of this country will always remember with feelings of deep gratitude the valuable services rendered by the deceased to the country for a long period that commenced when there were in and out of Parliament very few advocates to plead her cause.

Financial Statement for 1889-90 criticised.

5. In giving a summary of the results of the financial statement for 1889-90, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 29th March, says:—The chances of a great war, a great famine and a further fall in exchange leave the results in an uncertain condition, nobody knowing when any or all of these calamities might befal. It is gratifying that the Government of India are aware of this position, but the budget gives no information as to whether any, and if so what, precautions are to be taken against the impending contingencies. On the other hand, every year new sources of revenue are devised and the receipts are increased and the expenditure is also augmented so as to show a deficit in every budget. If the present financial policy continues, the prospect would be most dismal in case of the occurrence of any of the three impending calamities mentioned above; and as time elapses their presence would find the people financially more weak than before. It is, therefore, to be hoped that proper measures will be at once taken to fortify and improve the financial position of the country.

In writing on the same subject, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the same date, observes :—The budget is not a promising forecast, but ought to be hailed with delight, simply because it does not announce the imposition of a new tax. The prosecution of military defence works during the year has, in addition to taking up the balance of six *lákhs* of rupees, caused a deficit of two *lákhs*. This is a repetition of the mistake of extravagant expenditure in a single year, committed hitherto, and it is to be hoped that the same will not be the case hereafter. The heavy military expenditure in Burma ought to be met by raising new Burmese loans and not by throwing the burden on the Indian treasury. The decline in the salt revenue has proceeded from no other cause than the heaviness of the salt-duty, as has been admitted even by the Secretary of State for India. The public has been fully convinced that the present ábkári policy has increased the revenue as well as the consumption of liquor, and this conviction cannot be shaken by the version given by the Finance Minister. The present unsatisfactory condition of the finances can be remedied only when the present heavy military expenditure is duly curtailed and with the exception of some of the highest offices the Indian services are freely thrown open to the Natives on salaries much lower than are paid to Europeans at the present day.

The proposed reform of the Indian Legislative Councils deemed necessary.

6. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 24th March, says :—It is much to be regretted that the suggestions submitted by Lord Dufferin to the Secretary of State for India for the expansion of the Legislative Councils of this country should not have commended themselves to Lord Cross. The right of interpellation, says Lord Cross, if given to the Legislative Councils of India, would introduce an element of obstruction in the discussion of financial questions, which in the present critical state of the Indian exchequer it is not desirable to encourage. To this we say that India and her finances being in the opinion of many English politicians in a prosperous state, why should Government be afraid of bringing financial questions for discussion before the Legislative Councils ? Why should it fear the light of discussion, if everything is sound ? The truth is that the Indian exchequer is rotten to the core. The military expenditure of the empire is increasing daily, and although the revenues are augmented by means of the salt-duty and other objectionable taxes, they cannot keep pace with the ever-increasing debit side. This extravagance must be checked, but our autocratic rulers are unwilling to do so. This is the only possible explanation of Lord Cross's refusal to grant us the rights advocated by our late Viceroy. We hear that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne is of the same opinion as Lord Cross. If it be so, the new Viceroy has formed an opinion on this question too early. He has yet seen very little of India and has not yet made himself thoroughly acquainted with the past and the present condition of the country. We cannot believe that a ruler who has made himself popular in an independent country like Canada can be capable of such narrow-mindedness.

Earl of Dufferin's proposals for the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils disapproved.

7. In giving the substance of the Earl of Dufferin's proposals for the reconstitution of the Indian Legislative Councils, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 26th March, says that the proposals make certain concessions on the one hand, and, on the other, put forward reservations that nullify the boon. It is, however, glad that the higher authorities have seen it necessary to admit the necessity for reforming the Councils.

The confidential circular of the Government of India prohibiting Government servants from raising subscriptions for the promotion of any political purpose commented upon.

8. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 24th March, says :—The circular, now no longer " confidential," addressed by the Government of India to all the public servants throughout the country has called forth much indignation from the Native press of Bengal. We see nothing objectionable in it. It appears to the Government inexpedient that officials should interest themselves in raising subscriptions for the promotion of any political purpose, and therefore orders have been issued that Government servants should hold aloof from identifying themselves in this manner with any political cause.

The Indian National Congress is obviously the movement which is in the mind of the Government. But whether they are aiming at that particular propaganda or not, we cannot question the propriety of the principle involved in the edict that officials should take no active part in a political movement, because their action is liable to misconstruction and misapprehension, and because zeal in a popular cause may lead in some cases to an abuse of power. When His Highness the Nizám gave a donation to the Patriotic Association, it was pointed out that the Princes of India should abstain from taking sides in politics, and the reasons which may be given in favour of this view are to some extent applicable to the case of Government officials. A movement intended to give voice to the political aspirations of the people is not necessarily antagonistic to Government; and therefore we hope that the circular of the Supreme Government does not originate in a narrow desire to stifle those aspirations, but is purely based upon considerations of expediency as well as of discipline and subordination in the ranks of the public service. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (79) of the 24th and the *Káside Mumbai* (113) of the 25th March approve of the circular in question, and say that Government servants should also be prevented from raising funds for the presentation of addresses. The *Gujaráti* (78) of the 24th and the *Gujarát Gazette* (77) of the 28th March disapprove of the confidential circular, as they think that it is directed against the Indian National Congress movement, and remark that the expectations formed by the people of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne do not seem likely to be fulfilled.]

9. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—The Government of India has done well in prohibiting Government servants from taking part or having any connection with or giving any help to any political association. It is very desirable that political activity should grow up in India without the help of Government officials. Political movements, if they are to be of any use and stability, should be spontaneous, and on this principle the action of the Government of India is very commendable. We learn from the *Bombay Gazette* that some of the Native Princes were privately requested by some Government officers to join the Patriotic Association established by Sir Syed Ahmed in opposition to the Indian National Congress. But the Government of India, when it heard of this indiscretion on the part of its servants, pointed out the impropriety of their act. If this be true, the action of Government in this matter deserves every praise. But we are also informed that in some places the Congress movement was much hampered by some bureaucrats. What we wish the Government to do is that since it has issued a circular prohibiting its servants from giving any help to any political movement, it should also issue a circular ordering them not to take any measure, which may, directly or indirectly, affect the interests of the Congress. The intentions of Government will not then be liable to mis-interpretation and the mischievous notion that Government does not look with a favourable eye upon this national movement will be dispelled. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 25th March, refers to the same circular, and says that no sensible person will find fault with Government for preventing their officers from taking any part in the collection of subscriptions for political movements of any kind whatever, but it does not understand the meaning of the order which the *Bombay Gazette* says the Government have issued to the Native Princes, asking them not to help either the advocates or the opponents of any political movement in India. The paper is of opinion that Government had no reason to restrain the independence of the Native Princes, who should have been left at liberty to aid the Indian National Congress or the Patriotic Association of Sir Syed Ahmed just as they liked.]

Modes of collecting subscriptions for the Indian National Congress suggested.

10. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 24th March, says that in order that the Indian National Congress should be a real national movement, a committee should be formed every year at every chief town at which its meeting is to be held, for the purpose of making arrangements to establish its branches in every district and táluka town with a view to collect subscriptions for it. The paper adds that if all persons, excepting those who are opposed to the Congress, were to contribute a pie each towards it the amount would come up to a *lákh* of rupees, and that if the money were collected in this manner it would tend to make the masses take an interest in the movement—a thing most desirable for its success.

Mr. Mackenzie's appointment to the Under-Secretaryship of the Supreme Government expected to do an amount of good to the Bombay Presidency.

11. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 28th March, says:—We hail with delight the appointment of Mr. J. W. Mackenzie, Bombay Civil Service, to the Agricultural Under-Secretaryship of the Government of India. It is but rare that Bombay Civilians get entrance into the departments of the Supreme Government wherein their presence is expected to do more good to our presidency. Of course in such positions a conscientious, independent and experienced person who can well represent and bring to bear his knowledge upon any important question from our side is needed, and such person we find in Mr. Mackenzie, who has now been transferred to a sphere whence he can do an amount of indirect good to this presidency. Two very important questions—the question of land assessments and that of the agriculturists' relief—must engage the attention of the local authorities sooner or later, and when the questions come to be placed before the Supreme Government for final disposal, Mr. Mackenzie's Bombay experience will be of great use in arriving at a mature decision.

Alleged jobbery in high quarters at the close of Sir James Fergusson's administration of the Bombay Presidency and remarks thereon.

12. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 25th March, writes:—In a case pending in appeal before the Original Side of the Bombay High Court certain facts are disclosed which show that the highest British officers are occasionally not incapable of conduct which they would be the first and loudest to condemn in others. The case comes before the Court out of a partnership dispute. The particular facts of the dispute are *sub-judice* and we have nothing to say about them. But the disclosures we refer to are incidental, and we think the public is interested in knowing them. When the appeal was argued in the Appellate Court, one of the learned Judges, we are told, remarked that the affair was a job, and any impartial critic will not fail to endorse that judgment. Our surprise is that such a job should have been perpetrated under the very nose of the Government, and not a whisper about it should have been heard by the public but for this adventitious dispute between the persons who have profited by the transaction. We regret the jobbery all the more, because one such act is enough to bring the good name of British justice into disrepute. There is nothing for which British rule is more distinguished and of which it is more proud than for its absolute impartiality and uprightness. The boast of British justice is usually well-deserved, but it is to be regretted that even a single instance should occur to mar the boast. A plain statement of the case, as far as it can be gathered from the correspondence, is enough to show how the name of the British Government is compromised by the act we speak of. Early in 1885, that is, in the closing days of Sir James Fergusson's *régime*, an extensive plot of salt land near Bhyndar on the Bassein creek was proposed to be set apart for the production of salt by the Salt Department. In such a case the usual practice of the department seems to be to advertise for tenders from persons who would take up the land, construct salt-works and produce salt on certain conditions. When the land in question was advertised, thirty-four different applicants sought to take up the land on terms more or less profitable to Government, and it seems the Salt Department set great store on the investment. Among these applicants was one Háji Bákar *valad* Shaikh Sáheb Fakir, a salt merchant of Bhiwndi, who strove hard to obtain the land. He made various applications under various *aliases* and through different persons, but found the Salt Department inexorable. He now turned his efforts in another direction. He got hold of Shaikh Abdul Gaffur, head butler on the Government House establishment, showed him how profitable a concern the salt-works would be, and induced him to work to obtain the land. The head butler now set about his business, and he was apparently backed up by some of the officers on the Governor's staff in his project. Instead of going to the Salt Department they go direct to the Collector of Thána, and their intercession, charged with the force of the Government House, induced the Collector to make apparently a free gift of the land to Shaikh Abdul Gaffur. The officers of the Salt Department found themselves non-plussed by the action of the Collector, but they too feel the power in the background and give a grudg-

ing acquiescence. One officer only is found strong enough to protest against the arbitrary proceeding. Mr. Moore, the then Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, is unable to quietly acquiesce in the arrangement, and he gives vent to his dismay in unmistakeable terms. He wrote to Mr. Trevor, the Collector of Salt Revenue, under date the 7th October 1885. Mr. Moore does not stop here. He writes to the Government asking the grant of the land to Abdul Gaffur to be cancelled. He wishes the Salt Department to be left free to choose the most deserving of the applicants and proposes, apparently by way of a compromise, to give one of the plots to Abdul Gaffur and to lay out the remaining three plots more profitably. This sensible request is disallowed by Government. After this resolution of Government Mr. Moore probably finds himself powerless to resist. He accepts the inevitable and grants the license, and the concern is started as Abdul Gaffur Salt-Works. It is noteworthy that in this matter, while Abdul Gaffur as the proprietor gets the largest benefit, there are at least two other members of the establishment at Government House who are also gainers. Mr. D. F. Leao, clerk to the Private Secretary to the Governor, and Shaikh Amir, Apothecary, Government House, get three shares each in the concern. The meetings of the share-holders are held at Government House, and all the proceedings take place under, so to say, the nose of the Government. The above story tells its own tale. Any comment is superfluous. It is scarcely necessary to point out how demoralizing the action of the Government may prove to be. If the Governor's butler is to get for the asking a free gift of 325 and odd acres of land for the valuable services he has rendered to Government, have not the butlers of each of the Collectors and the Divisional Commissioners a like claim upon their respective masters? How would Government relish a like gift by a Mámlatdár to his faithful servants? The most surprising part of the transaction is that Government sticks to it even when one of its highest officers protests against it and exposes its true character. The officer gets a snub for his pains and the Governor's faithful servant is left secure in his possession. Such is the tale—we leave the reader to draw the moral.

The Crawford case and the advisability of prosecuting the London *Times*, the *Times of India*, and other newspapers that have commented upon it while it was *sub-judice*.

13. The *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 28th March, disapproves of the conduct of Mr. Crawford's friends in needlessly attacking His Excellency Lord Reay and in commenting upon the Crawford case while it is *sub-judice*, and remarks that if a Native public writer had commented upon a similar case under similar conditions the court would certainly have taken notice of it. The High Court of Calcutta had, observes the paper, the editor of a Native newspaper of that town punished for commenting upon a case while it was *sub-judice*. Why is then no notice taken of the London *Times*, the *Times of India* and other newspapers that have written about the Crawford case?

The conduct of the *St. James's Gazette* and the London *Times* in connection with the Crawford case condemned.

14. The *Chandánshu* (24), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—The *St. James's Gazette* and the London *Times* have taken up the side of Mr. Crawford and in their eyes he is innocent. They are welcome to form this opinion. We only wish to point out that the Government of Bombay must necessarily have more opportunities to form a correct opinion about Mr. Crawford than these papers can possibly have. The *Times* and others insinuate that His Excellency Lord Reay has got up this case against Mr. Crawford to satisfy a private grudge. This supposition, however, does not stand to reason. Lord Reay may have a private grudge against Mr. Crawford. But what of Lord Reay's predecessors in office? Had they also their private grudges against him? Sir Philip Wodehouse would have been glad if Mr. Crawford had taken service in some other province. Sir Richard Temple thought it necessary to keep a watchful eye on him. Sir James Fergusson was informed by a commission of Civil Servants that Mr. Crawford's conduct was suspicious. This to our mind appears to be an incontestable evidence against Mr. Crawford. If in the face of such unanimous opinion of three Bombay Governors the *Times* and others still persist in believing in the conspiracy theory, then the only explanation possible is that all of them are blinded by false pride. We respectfully urge on Government that the assurances given to witnesses in the

Crawford case should be upheld and that the Mámlatdárs who volunteered evidence should be restored to their places although they are partially guilty. We commend for the consideration of Government the ruling made by the House of Commons in the case of Lord Macclesfield in 1725.

The London *Times*, its advocacy of Mr. Crawford's case and its attack on His Excellency Lord Reay's Government condemned.

15. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 24th March, quotes the opinions of the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Daily News* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* about the *Times* after the collapse of its case against Mr. Parnell, M.P., and says :—We make these brief extracts only to show that a journal which could go so far astray in a matter near its very door cannot be trusted to act more wisely in one the truth of which lies thousands of miles away and must get more or less mutilated through transmitting agencies. What was it that misled the *Times* so egregiously in this Irish business? The prejudice and the interests of political partizanship is the reply. But in the Crawford case these blinding causes are still further reinforced by differences of race and creed, and if this is remembered, the danger to truth and fairness which the *Times*' treatment of the case implies and the worthlessness of its hostile criticism of the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay in regard to their conduct therein, ought to become patent to the meanest capacity, and clear as noonday even to a tolerably honest-minded partizan. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the English public will no longer be led away by what this once great journal says, not only on the case in point, but on all Indian questions involving a conflict between Indian and Anglo-Indian or English prejudices and interests.

Prosecution of the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs disapproved.

16. The *Dnyán Ságar* (28), in its issue of the 25th March, says that it is surprised that Government should be prepared to prosecute the Mámlatdárs who have admitted in their evidence in the Crawford case to have bought their offices, since the Mámlatdárs came forward to give evidence and told the truth after they were assured by Government that no harm would be done to them if they told the truth, and that Government need not incur the expense and trouble of a fresh judicial trial, as the Mámlatdárs have already incriminated themselves in their evidence on oath in the Crawford case. and can therefore be at once deported to the Andamans on the strength of their former depositions. The paper further asks the people to take a lesson from the conduct of Government towards these Mámlatdárs and points out the hollowness of the promises given by the authorities.

Alleged connection of the departure of Mr. Lee-Warner to England on leave with the consideration of the report of the Crawford Commission by the Secretary of State for India.

17. The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (43), in its issue of the 28th March, says :—The papers in the case of Mr. Crawford have reached the hands of Lord Cross and we are informed that His Lordship is favourably disposed towards Mr. Crawford. But Mr. Lee-Warner has just gone to England and we are anxiously waiting to see what new aspect the case assumes. It is rumoured that Mr. Lee-Warner has taken leave and gone home because His Excellency Lord Reay and himself could not pull on well. Another rumour is that Lord Reay has specially deputed Mr. Lee-Warner to explain the intricacies of the Crawford case to the Secretary of State for India. It is also in the air that Mr. Lee-Warner has gone to England to show Lord Cross the papers in the Akalkot, Jath and Janjira cases against Mr. Crawford, His Lordship having intimated that permission to proceed in these cases would be given only after personally seeing all the papers. We cannot believe in any of these rumours as we have no information either way. We are only cognisant of the fact that Mr. Lee-Warner was very busy collecting information about these cases till the eve of his departure to England.

The Crawford case and the telegram sent by the Honourable Mr. Telang to the London *Times* in connection therewith.

18. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 28th March, writes :—Towards the end of last month the Honourable K. T. Telang, C.I.E., of the Bombay Legislative Council, wired to the London *Times* through Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., Agent in England of the Indian National Congress, a protest against the alleged attempts made by that journal and its Calcutta correspondent "to

prejudice English opinion against the Bombay Government in respect of the Crawford case and the Native Magistrates." We strongly doubt whether Mr. Telang was well advised in "telegraphing" his "brief temperate protest against hasty judgment on *ex-parte* statements, and on insufficient information respecting a highly important matter," and also whether it will answer the purpose it was intended to serve. We for our part are rather inclined to think that it will produce precisely the opposite effect. It is not at all unlikely that Mr. Telang's protest may be regarded as an attempt to prejudice English opinion against Mr. Arthur Crawford, because it was telegraphed about a week before the transmission of the Commission's report with the observations of the Bombay Government thereon to the Secretary of State for India. The Bombay Government had their own way, and instituted a Commission under Act XXXVII of 1850. Twenty-four cases of corruption were "fully" gone into, and the proceedings are before the public. It is also known that the Commission has acquitted Mr. Crawford. And yet we are cautioned against forming "hasty judgment on *ex-parte* statements and on insufficient information respecting a highly important matter." But it would seem that what the public is asked to do is to hold its judgment in suspense, until information in the possession of the Bombay Government—some indefinite information not subjected to judicial investigation and collected behind the back of the officer concerned, and *ex-parte* in the strictest sense of the term because the officer concerned has not had an opportunity even to rebut it—is laid before the Secretary of State for India and is considered by him along with the report of the Commission. If this be the real meaning of the *caveat* entered by Mr. Telang and Mr. Digby, all we can say is that all fair-minded men cannot but be startled at such a proposal. We have so much confidence in Mr. Telang's fair-mindedness that he himself will be startled at his own *caveat*, when divested of the verbiage and apparent fairness in which it is involved. We are quite willing to be set right if we have done any unconscious injustice to Mr. Telang. And nothing will give us greater pleasure than to be assured that Mr. Telang's *caveat* does not bear the construction we have put upon it. The *caveat*, when construed in the light in which we have construed it, involves a very dangerous principle, namely, that an officer, who after a "full" inquiry into all the allegations urged against him by a competent Commission under Act XXXVII of 1850, has been acquitted, can yet be condemned on the strength of allegations, not subjected to judicial test provided by the said enactment, but only inquired into by the officers in charge of the prosecution and also by the Executive Government. "The Hermit in the Mofussil" and "D. M.," both of whom are evidently European officers of the Bombay Civil Service and both of whom write to the *Bombay Gazette* about the widely talked of corrupt practices of Mr. Crawford, express their surprise at his acquittal by the Commission. But we should like to know if any of them would like the foregoing procedure to be applied in their own case if any misconduct is imputed to them, or if they would like any of their brother officers to be subjected to the same procedure. We dare say that one and all of them would strongly object to the procedure under such circumstances. If our inference be correct, then all information not subjected to judicial investigation, which the Bombay Government may have had in their possession when considering the Commission's report, is practically useless and has no bearing on the question at issue. [The *Arunodaya* (20) of the 24th March, while writing on the same subject, observes that the very fact that the Honourable Mr. Telang has approved of the conduct of the Bombay Government, which has acted most courageously and straightforwardly from the beginning of the Crawford case, shows that the Government does not deserve any blame in the matter, and that the Honourable Mr. Telang deserves praise for his attempt to prevent English opinion being prejudiced against the Bombay Government in the Crawford case. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112) and the *Yajdán Parast* (143) of the 24th March also approve of the Honourable Mr. Telang's action in the matter and praise him for it.]

The contemplated transfer of charitable dispensaries to municipal corporations disapproved.

19. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 24th March, says that Government now think of getting rid of a good many dispensaries by transferring the burden of their maintenance to the municipalities. It disapproves of the contemplated economy and ironically remarks that charitable dispensaries afford indeed a very safe

field for retrenchment, because the people affected by their abolition are poor and unrepresented, and that Government are not afraid of any criticism from that quarter.

Proposed rules in regard to Government servants whose services have been lent to Native States, municipalities, &c., commented upon.

20. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 24th March, writes:—The Government of India has recently issued a resolution regarding its servants transferred or to be transferred to foreign service. Government is, no doubt, within its rights in reviewing its whole position with respect to its servants lent to Native States, municipalities, &c. It does not exceed its authority in altering old rules on the subject. But in one part of the resolution, the Government states that it sees no reason why old officers in foreign service may not be called upon to pay at the new-levied higher rate for the past period of their services. In fact, it intends or contemplates that the financial resolution should have a retrospective effect. This we strongly object to. Government may see things from its own point of view. It may frame rules, strict even to harshness, for its servants. But it is unjust and even cruel to change the conditions of service years after one has entered it, especially when the change implies a heavy pecuniary claim on the person. Just think of a Governor or a Viceroy in the third or fourth year of his tenure of office being informed that it has been definitely ruled that his pay is to be considered at so much less per mensem from the very commencement of his service, and that he should in consequence refund the excess calculated at the new rate. We presume it will cause some commotion. The heart-burning will, in the present case, be not the less because the persons affected can spare less the sums demanded than Governors and Viceroys. Is this, again, we wonder, a new way discovered to improve the financial position of the country? The resolution in question is tentative in its character. At present only information and reports are called for. We hope that each head of department and each local Government will have something to urge against their subordinates being treated in this shabby way.

Complaints made by Captain Hearsay about the treatment he received while in jail and recommendation to Government to enquire into them.

21. In noticing the letter published by Captain Hearsay describing the miseries suffered by him in prison and the treatment he received at the hands of Dr. Hall, the Superintendent of the Jail, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 28th March, says:—If the description given by the Captain be correct, the conduct of Dr. Hall was very censurable, and due enquiries ought to be made by Government into the complaint. If Captain Hearsay, a courageous Englishman who is able to carry his complaints to the authorities, was subjected to such a treatment as he describes, the condition of poor Native prisoners may well be conceived, and in the interests of justice and humanity an enquiry ought to be instituted into the condition of prisons in India and the conduct of their Superintendents. [Several other papers express similar sentiments.]

Remarks in connection with the circular and notice about the possession of mowra flowers in the Thána District.

22. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 25th March, writes:—We referred some time ago to a circular issued by the Collector of Thána declaring the possession of mowra flowers illegal and liable to punishment. We have now before us the text of the circular and the notice issued thereon. The material part of the circular runs as follows:—"Any one not holding a license to distil liquor, if found in possession of mowra flowers capable of being used for distillation, is guilty under Section 43 (*f*) of Bombay Act V of 1878. Further, under Section 53 it is to be presumed that a person in possession of articles ordinarily used for distillation is guilty of the offence under Section 4 unless the contrary is proved. Therefore the person who may be found in possession of mowra flowers must prove that the flowers were held by him in his possession for the purpose of using them himself as food for men or cattle or selling them to another for the same purpose. If he sells the flowers to any person knowing that they are likely to be used for illicit distillation, his previous possession may, we think, be regarded as for the purpose of distillation, since he knows that they will not be used for purposes

other than distillation. Therefore if a trader has the flowers in his possession it ought to be easy for him to prove whether or not they are used for food for men or cattle. When a person is found to be in possession of the flowers and is not able to prove that he uses them for food for men or cattle, it is quite clear for what purpose he has them in his possession." The notice goes further than the circular. It declares all possession of mowra flowers to be for illicit distillation, and directs, on pain of prosecution, all persons who may have such flowers in their possession to relieve themselves of such possession within seven days after the date of the notice. This notice itself is enough to show how mischievous such a circular is likely to prove. The Collector issues a prohibition only as regards illicit distillation and makes possession *prima facie* illegal. The ábkári officers forthwith prohibit all possession and threaten immediate prosecution. The circular and the notice have, we are glad to learn, been somewhat modified since we last referred to them, but we fear the mischief will not be stopped until they are absolutely withdrawn. Government are perfectly justified in prohibiting illicit distillation, but any wholesale prohibition of possession of an article of food must lead to undoubted hardship and oppression. We are credibly informed that executive orders like the one above referred to have long been in force and have practically stopped all dealing in mowra flowers. The Government were foiled in their Mowra Bill, but they are apparently carrying out by executive orders what they failed to do by legislation.

The suggestion made by the *Englishman* to promote Native military officers to responsible posts in the reformed armies of Native States approved.

23. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—The *Englishman* makes a suggestion with regard to the promotion of Native military officers that requires to be carefully considered. It says that for the present at least Natives cannot be promoted over Europeans. They cannot get rid of their habits. They will have to lead exclusive lives and will not be able to join their brother officers in the mess-room. Owing to these difficulties in the way, the promotion of Subhedár-Majors to any higher rank in the British army is not a question of the immediate future. As a remedy, the *Englishman* newspaper suggests that Native officers might with advantage receive commissions in the reformed armies of Native States. The suggestion is a practical one. Though we would like to see Native officers rising to eminence in the British army itself, yet there are difficulties in the way, and hence we are not unwilling to see a compromise effected. Let the armies of Native States be improved and let the ambition of Native officers have an opening there. Native soldiers will feel confidence in their Native commanders and the Rájas will feel more at home if their armies are placed under the command of Native officers than under European commanders.

Death of Colonel Watson, Political Agent, Káthiáwár, regretted.

24. The *Káthiáwár Times* (82), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—The sudden death of Colonel J. W. Watson has cast a widespread gloom over the whole of Káthiáwár and would be universally regretted. His long and intimate connection with the Rájwáda of the Bombay Presidency, and chiefly with that of Káthiáwár, had given him a great insight into the ways and habits of the Chiefs and their subjects. His decisions of the Rájasthánik Court alone have won him everlasting fame. The late Sir Maxwell Melvill once expressed that he had never known that a military officer was capable of writing such able and sound decisions. On Káthiáwár political matters he was a standard authority, and was undoubtedly the best informed Government official in this province. The friendly feeling that he always evinced for the Native States, the great sympathy he showed for them on all occasions and his exertions for their welfare had endeared him to them. In diplomacy and administrative capacity he was in no way inferior to the Honourable James Peile and General Barton. His undoubted ability is proved by the name he made in each department in which he served. By the death of Colonel Watson Government have lost an officer of great distinction and high accomplishments, and the Native States a kind and sympathising friend. Great sympathy is felt for the wife and the children of the deceased. [A few other Gujaráti papers also regret the death of Colonel Watson.]

Suggestion in connection with the appointment of the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, in place of the late Colonel Watson.

25. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 29th March, says:—At the present juncture, when Government contemplate introducing innovations more or less foreign to this province, it is indispensably necessary that we should have a very strong man in charge of the Agency. The post of the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, is most important and onerous. The Agent has to deal with not one or a couple of States but a good many, and unless we have a powerful man at the helm, matters are not likely to go on smoothly. The management of a couple of States has aroused the dire indignation of Government and led them to think that Káthiáwár is the most mismanaged province, perhaps, in the whole of India. But we can assure Government that it is not so. The management of certain States is anything but creditable, and to the administrators of such States Government should issue peremptory orders that within a stipulated time they must be able to show better results. To put all the States on the black list is hardly a wise piece of policy. Certain resolutions and orders of Government seem to have greatly alarmed the Chiefs and have led them to imagine that Government have determined to divest them of all powers and to reduce them to mere pageants. Government should recognise their powers, but when they find that they are beginning to be incapable of exercising them well they must distinctly let them understand so. Nothing but a better selection of administrators for Native States would bring about the desired change, as the Chiefs, with few exceptions, do not seem to take active part in the administration. In great many instances we have to look to treaty rights and precedents. To a great extent the policy adopted by Government in respect of this province is defective and retrogressive. The policy that endeavours to do things secretly and attempts at concealment naturally gives rise to suspicion. We ask Government why administration reports of Native States should not be published. What is there in them to keep secret, and what is there in them which alarms the Government? If the whole story be published, we can know the policy, the resources and the trustworthiness of the States, and an open and outspoken State is likely to enjoy as much confidence as is conceded to an open and outspoken man. It is this piece of policy which renders this province a source of weakness rather than of strength. We ask Government to appoint here a Political Agent of unusual ability and force of character—one who could bring about a better state of affairs in Káthiáwár without injuring the States and without reducing the Chiefs to mere dummies. [The *Rájyabhakt* (127), in its issue of the 26th March, mentions several rumours which are said to be current amongst well-known Káthiáwári inhabitants of Bombay in connection with the alleged suicide committed by Colonel Watson, says that no sensible person can believe any of them to be true, and requests the Bombay Government to appoint such a man to the Káthiáwár Political Agency as has had no connection whatever with the province.]

Invidious distinction made in punishing Europeans and Natives convicted of the same offence.

26. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 30th March, says:—It is a common complaint in this country that European Magistrates and Judges make an invidious distinction between European and Native culprits convicted of the same offence, punishing the former with a light sentence and visiting the latter with severe punishment, and it is to be regretted that fresh instances of such partial treatment should occur now and then. It will do to quote four recent instances in support of this assertion. (1) A short time ago Private Reynolds was tried by the Honourable Mr. Justice Straight and a jury in the Allahabad High Court for having caused grievous hurt to Mohansing, a Chowkidár or forest guard. The accused was found guilty of the offence for which he was arraigned, and the jury recommended him to mercy. The Judge sentenced the accused to three months' imprisonment. This sentence is evidently lenient, leading the public to believe that a straightforward Judge like Mr. Justice Straight succumbed to the weakness common to European Judges of showing leniency to their own countrymen. (2) Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, sentenced four seamen belonging to a man-of-war in

the harbour, convicted of the offences of doing mischief to property and hindering a police officer from doing his duty, to a fine of ten rupees each. (3) Mr. Crawley-Boevey recently convicted some Pársi students of the offence of having hindered some Bombay policemen from discharging their duty, and fined each of the accused Rs. 20, giving the case a serious aspect. (4) In February last Mr. Hamilton convicted a Pársi student of having torn the coat of a policeman. The student stated in defence that the policeman gave him a push, and in defending himself the coat was torn. Mr. Hamilton remarked to the accused that he had a mind to sentence him to be flogged, but since the accused's father had paid the price of the policeman's coat he (the accused) was allowed to go with a warning not to commit a similar offence in future. Several other similar cases can be quoted. It is to be hoped that Government or the High Court will take steps to prevent such invidious distinction being made in the punishment of Europeans and Natives.

Escape of two European prisoners from the Calcutta jail and the alleged leniency of the punishment inflicted upon them.

27. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 24th March, writes :—The two plucky jail-birds who effected their escape from the Calcutta Presidency Jail have been most skilfully tracked and recaptured. We are much surprised at the magisterial leniency in punishing Wagner and Healy, but leniency in the case of European offenders is often the bane of administration of justice in this country, but what strikes us as admirable even in an escaped prisoner is the handsome recognition by Healy of the skill and pluck with which the Sub-Inspector of Police, Bábu Preonáth Mukerji, while the superior European officers were fumbling about, caught them. This is what Healy said : "Most plucky Native whom I have ever known, and his conduct could not have been better if he had been a European; while after the capture he acted with great kindness." And yet Government will not move and effect both efficiency and saving of money by recruiting the service with selected Natives. Herein service-interest finds full play, and the sons of the soil, for one reason or another, are denied all entrance into the higher grades of the police service. [The *Satyă Shodhak* (58) and a few other papers also complain that the sentence passed upon convicts Wagner and Healy for escaping from the jail is lenient.]

The case of two troopers of His Excellency Lord Reay's body-guard assaulting a Christian cartman commented upon.

28. In noticing the case in which two troopers of His Excellency the Governor's body-guard and a horse-keeper have been fined by Mr. Ryan, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for assaulting a Christian cartman, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 27th March, says :—The quarrel between the troopers and the cartman that led to the assault seems to have arisen from the unwillingness of the latter and other cartmen to be employed on the work which the troopers wished them to do, and from the force used by the troopers to make them do it. This sort of compulsion ought not to have been used by the accused, who should have taken the aid of the police to obtain the necessary number of carts. It is to be hoped that the attention of His Excellency Lord Reay will be drawn to the case, and that orders will be issued to the members of His Excellency's household to obtain all articles required for His Excellency's use with the consent of the persons owning them. If this be done, His Excellency's name will not be mixed up with such unpleasant occurrences.

Transfer of Mr. Dayárám Gidumal to Sind as Acting District Judge of Hyderabad recommended.

29. The *Sind Sudhár* (167), in its issue of the 23rd March, says :—Mr. Unwin, Acting District Judge of Hyderabad, has been granted nine months' furlough on medical certificate, and pending the appointment of his successor, Colonel Grant, Judge and Sessions Judge, Karáchi, will do his work. We hope that the vacancy will be filled up at an early date, for otherwise the work of either the Karáchi or the Hyderabad District Court will be seriously interfered with. This seems to be the best opportunity for transferring Mr. Dayárám Gidumal to Sind. Lately he has been promoted and appointed Judge and Sessions Judge of Broach. By his appointment as District Judge in Sind the work will be disposed of, not only

satisfactorily but also speedily, as being a native of the province and therefore, well acquainted with the language, he will not experience so many difficulties as a foreigner does.

A recommendation to hold the special examination for subordinate accountants also at Karáchi.

30. A correspondent of the *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 20th March, says:—Last year it was notified in the Sind official *Gazette* that the special examination for subordinate accountants of the Poona Science College will simultaneously be held at Karáchi on the 9th July 1888, and it was held accordingly in the Superintending Engineer's office. But it is now rumoured that this examination will this year be held at Poona only and not at Karáchi. If it be a fact, it will rather be hard for the Sindis, who will have to undergo many difficulties. Will not the Government be pleased to order that a simultaneous examination be held at Karáchi as a centre for this province like last year?

The talátis in the Ahmedabad District and their corrupt practices, and a request to Mr. James, Collector of Ahmedabad.

31. The *Nyáyadarshak* (122), in its issue of the 25th March, refers to the enquiry that is being made by Mr. James, Collector of Ahmedabad, into the misdeeds of the talátis (village accountants) and survey kárkuns, observes that some talátis are said to take a rupee or two every year from the *rayats* for signing certain documents, that they forcibly take articles of food from the poor villagers, that they buy land within their districts in the name of some relative, that they lend money to the *rayats*, and that the Mukhi (village headman) and the Haváldár are also said to take part to some extent in these matters, and requests Mr. James to appoint an independent and honest officer to enquire into the matter and to have the delinquents severely punished. [A correspondent writes to the *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad of the 28th March to complain of the talátis being given to corruption, and remarks that some of them are said to extort money from the village traders and to make some money every year in connection with the collection of the income-tax.]

Visit paid by a gang of highwaymen to the outskirts of the village of Khergaon in the Surat District.

32. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 25th March, says:—At about 10 o'clock at night on the 17th instant, a gang of highwaymen, numbering about forty, assembled on the outskirts of the village of Khergaon in the Surat District and held a consultation for about an hour. Several men of this gang were armed with spears and two carried guns. The Burudiás (basket-makers) near whose houses the gang had assembled were so much afraid of it that they had no courage to go and give timely information of the occurrence to the police in the village. Reports are rife about the perpetration of robberies and plunder in the neighbourhood of the village, but the police do not seem to go daily on their rounds. It is to be hoped that the police authorities will take due notice of this state of things.

A complaint against the Kaira police.

33. The *Kaira Vartamán* (111), in its issue of the 27th March, complains of the order prohibiting the possession and sale of detonating crackers used with toy pistols in the town of Kaira, and says that it has been ordered that these crackers should be confiscated and the sellers thereof be prosecuted, that the shops of about half-a-dozen traders were searched by the police for the purpose on the morning of the 26th March, and that it is tyrannical that the order in question should have been suddenly issued without giving previous notice to the public.

Complaint against some Hindu police officers in Sind.

34. The *Muawin-i-Majma-i-Muhammadi* (165), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—This week we have received complaints against two Hindu police officers; but as we cannot say how far they are true, we do not like to publish the letters of the correspondents. But this much is certain that Hindu police officers are not on good terms with the Mahomedan zamindárs. One

of the correspondents writes that about ten or twelve days ago, property worth about Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 5,000 in gold and clothes were stolen in his village in the district of Hyderabad. The theft was at once reported to the police officer, who only entered Rs. 1,000 in the diary column "amount of property stolen." Some of the suspected persons were searched and property worth Rs. 200 was found in their possession. The correspondent adds that if the other suspected persons had also been searched, the whole of the property would have been recovered. But the Chief Constable for some reasons did not do so, and thus the whole of the property with the exception of Rs. 200 has been lost. Another correspondent also complains of the conduct of the Chief Constable Lálsing. He says that the Superintendent of Police has suspended him on account of his being in league with *budmashes*. Lálsing, when formerly emloyed in the Hyderabad District, was tried on several occasions on criminal charges, but was acquitted. The correspondent adds that since his transfer the number of thefts in Sákro has considerably increased. It is to be hoped that the Collector and the Police Superintendent, who are now encamped in that táluka, will redress the grievances of the people.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Bombay Village Sanitation Bill commented upon.

35. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 24th March, writes:—Sir Raymond West had no doubt a full perception of all the difficulties in the way of any legislation on the subject of village sanitation, and he has accordingly made the Bill as simple as possible in its operation, allowing it a flexibility of system suited to the variations of local circumstances. If any village were to adopt voluntary measures of sanitation and carry them out to satisfaction, it would not be brought within the operations of the proposed Act. We apprehend that the number of villages enlightened enough to look after their sanitary requirements without any external pressure will be small, at all events for some time to come, and consequently the Collectors will have in many instances to exercise the power, which it is proposed under the Bill to give them, of nominating committees with authority to try cases of nuisance and to punish offenders against the rules laid down for the sanitation of the villages. The Bill being regarded as yet in the light of a tentative measure, it is wisely stipulated that the committees should work with the least possible pressure upon the villagers, and with the least possible disturbance of their habits and customs. We hope that no politician, however extreme his views may be, will be sorry that the elective principle is not at present introduced in the formation of these rural committees. We hope, with the Honourable Mr. Behechardás and the Honourable Mr. Telang, that some means will be devised by the Select Committee which will examine this Bill to do away with the more elaborate machinery, although it is evidently intended to impose it upon villagers as something of a punitive measure. But we think that the Bill is so framed that those villages which will cordially assist in carrying out the law will be able to avoid "the unwelcome presence of the tax-gatherer." [The *Gujaráti* (78) of the 24th March approves of the suggestion that the Local Funds authorities should collect the new sanitary tax, if imposed, instead of creating a new department for its collection, and observes that it would have been better if the district Civil Surgeons, Sanitary Commissioners and their Assistants had been empowered to exercise control over the village sanitary committees or boards instead of the District Collectors and Assistant Collectors, as the villagers are not as much afraid of the former as they are of the latter, who are tax-gathering officials. The *Surya Prakásh* (85) of the 23rd March disapproves of the levy of any additional tax from the villagers, and suggests that the village sanitary committees should be composed of at least six members, and that the revenue patel and the police patel should on no account whatever be nominated to the committee.]

36. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—It is a pity that the Village Sanitation Bill is based upon a principle that is open to serious objection. What it aims at is the substitution of imperial for local administration. The Honourable Sir R. West's statement is quite clear as to what is meant by divid-

ing the villages into three groups and making the different parts of the Bill applicable to the groups as circumstances may require. The villages ought to be grouped upon some well-defined principle. A gradation of rural boards must be established and a desire for sanitary reform created by rewards and progress kept up by fear of punishment. It is possible to conceive the administration of a District Collector or a Mámlatdár becoming so bad as to warrant his transfer to some other locality and to expect improvement from the change; but it is impossible to conceive the sanitation of a town or a village becoming so bad as to warrant the improvement of it by a *similar method.* Villages in the presidency have come to be the foci of epidemic diseases, because the people in them do not care to improve their surroundings. The 'immobility of custom,' as the Government of India calls it, is so great that novel ideas fail to produce an impression. And the remedy now suggested in the Bill is to entrust the management to the villagers themselves. In framing the Bill sight is lost of the secret of success in sanitary matters. Localize the cause of disease and stamp it out. This can be done not by persuasion, but by earnest work, the result of faith which the rural population most decidedly lacks. The annual reports of the Sanitary Commissioner give in sufficient detail the sanitary requirements of most of the villages, and what remains to be done is the finding out of funds and the execution of works. The village people have declared their inability to give us the funds, and we know from the industrial condition of the villages that they can at best place their labour at our disposal. The method of getting the work done, therefore, lies in parental treatment. The two non-official representatives of the people in the local Legislative Council have emphatically exposed this weak point in the Bill, and unless Government is prepared to meet it the Village Sanitation Act will, we are afraid, be as inoperative as have been its predecessors. The monetary difficulty cannot be avoided. At best it can be mitigated by calling up and securing popular contributions. To ensure public pecuniary support Government must, however, lead the way. Emergent works ought to be run up from loan funds, and if villagers are asked to contribute in kind instead of in coin, we feel sure there will be little difficulty. We suggested the introduction of the '*faski*' and its farming out, because that is the easiest method of levying contributions in kind and turning the realizations into money. Government ought to frame rules under which grants-in-aid can be given from Provincial and Imperial funds according to the nature of the work. If this system of grants-in-aid can be introduced there is chance of making charity funds flow in the direction of useful sanitary works. The spirit of making charitable grants towards the digging of wells and building of *dharmashálás* is dying out, but it is not dead and can be usefully revived.

37. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 25th March, publishes from a local-board member the following thoughts on the Village Sanitation Bill:—The framer of the Bill says that the Act is not to apply to places or localities where sanitary provision has already been made in accordance with the intentions of the act by the villagers. Now this observation of the honourable gentleman seems to be of no practical use. Where are the villagers who will take the initiative in sanitary measures and thus fulfil without any outside pressure the intentions of the Act? If we had such people here there would be no need of the Penal Code and other laws. However, taking for granted for argument's sake that there are such people and that there are villages that are taking proper sanitary precautions, what guarantee is there that the sanitary bureaucrats will be satisfied with them? In brief, although the Act appears to be confined in its operation to unwilling and backward villages, it will practically be forced gradually on all places. Again, the power of enforcing the provisions of the Act seems to be given to the Collector of the district. The Collector is also to form the village committees and appoint their chairmen and members. With such power given to the Collector, it needs no prophet to tell us in what manner the work of the sanitary committee will be done and how independently and earnestly the members will discharge their new duties. The members will naturally try to say ditto to what the Collector or the Magistrate, whose nominees they are, has said. A particular sanitary measure may not be acceptable to the villagers owing to its being a costly one or a novelty to

them, yet it may be forced on the villagers, a new tax may be imposed to meet this charge on the overtaxed villagers, and thus what is intended to be beneficial to the people may produce harmful consequences. These considerations do not seem to have suggested themselves to the honourable mover of the Bill. In brief, we take objection to the power given by the Act to the Collector in respect of the appointments on the village committees, to the entrusting of such important functions as the supply of water and the like to such committees, to the power given to the committees to try all cases in respect of any breach or non-fulfilment of sanitary regulations and to the power of taxing a village for a particular sanitary measure; and we are therefore of opinion that all the sections that give these powers may safely be expunged. It is not to be supposed that because we object to the important sections of the Bill we are against village sanitation; what we contend for is that the overtaxed villagers may not be taxed anew, that authority may not be given where it is likely to be abused, that no evil may creep in under the cloak of sanitary improvement, and that the already bad condition of the village population may not become worse. In our opinion the following should be the duties of the village sanitation committees:—(1) To keep pure the existing water-supply. (2) To prohibit people from using for privy purposes ground which if so used is likely to be injurious to public health. (3) To submit a statement of village requirements to the táluka boardand to supply information to that board and in other ways to assist it. No more functions should be entrusted to the village committees. One-sixth of the Local Fund should be credited to the account of the village committees for expenditure for sanitary purposes. This one-sixths together with such special grant as the Local Fund Committee may give for special purposes or the Government may hand over for particular sanitary measures, plus subscriptions from the people, should form the revenue of the village committee and should be credited in the táluka accounts in its name. The formation of village committees and appointments on them should be entrusted to táluka boards. The village committees should be considered as sub-committees of the táluka board and should submit a budget every year to that board. The kulkarni or taláti should be *ex-officio* member of the village sanitation committee. The bye-laws of the village committee should be made by that committee and submitted to the táluka board; and the táluka board should consider them and finally, pass them, subject to the approval of the Collector. The zilla board may, according to the requirements of a particular táluka, appoint Sanitary Inspectors. The public vaccinators who at present do the work of vaccination simply may be dispensed with as their work can be done by these newly appointed Inspectors. They should be under the control of the táluka boards. Their duty should be to see whether or not the provisions of the Act are respected. They should be invested with the power of hearing complaints under the Sanitation Act, and, if satisfied of the breach of any sanitary regulation, of fining the offender. Processes should be served by the police and fines recovered by them. Táluka and village boards should always be on friendly terms and should assist each other in every way. If the Government really wish that people should not be oppressed, that sanitation of villages should improve, that people should be educated so as to take interest in public affairs and that the already impoverished, helpless and miserable rural population should not sink down any further, then the present Bill should be subjected to modification and revision on the lines suggested above.

38. The *Jagadádarsh* (34), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—Should Sir Raymond West's Bill become law, the village population will be subjected to much inconvenience. The sanitation committees are entrusted with large powers and there is every likelihood of those powers being abused. For this reason we protest against the Bill. The Mámlatdárs are now doing what is necessary to keep a village clean. If more cleanliness is needed, the Mámlatdárs may be invested with some powers by which the objects may be gained. These committees and boards are unnecessary evils, and the fewer such evils the better will it be for the people. It is a standing complaint that water is fouled in many villages. But we make bold to say that Government is to blame for it. For revenue purposes Government farm out in many villages waste plots of land near beds of streams for melon cultivation, and these heavily manured

melon-beds force into diluted sewage the daily diminishing water-supply of these villages and that of the villages below. Government ought to stop this farming system in the interests of the public.

39. The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 26th March, says:—The recent resolutions of the Government of India on the sanitary improvement of towns and villages are full of good intentions. But the direction which they mean to take for gaining the desired object does not commend itself to us. The necessity for cleanliness and the distinction between what is clean and what is not are things about which even in an advanced town people show a lamentable ignorance. What then is to be expected of ignorant villagers where the light of knowledge has not yet reached? We are therefore of opinion that sanitary provisions should not be enforced in backward villages by means of fines and such other means of creating a forced respect for law. The people should be slowly and gradually educated to appreciate the benefits of improved sanitation and much should be left to their discretion. If Government were to enact a sanitary code and go about enforcing it in every village *nolens volens*, much oppression would follow. We hope the committee that is sitting to consider the Sanitation Bill will take all these things into their consideration.

40. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 28th March, says:—The speech with which the Village Sanitation Bill was introduced by Sir R. West is full of facts and instructions, as was to be expected, and deals with the subject with as much fullness as was practicable at the initiary stage. The main feature of the Bill is the attempt made to give all possible elasticity to its provisions so as to make it suit the diverse requirements of different villages and towns. At the first blast of the thing the Bill does look to be one which will not find favour with the villagers at large. The question to which its provisions converge is that of funds, and the public will naturally be frightened at being called upon to pay additional taxation. This portion of the Bill will exercise the minds of most people and will perhaps monopolise the attention which it will be desirable to devote to its other phases.

41. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 30th March, expresses deep gratitude to Miss Nightingale for taking continuous interest in the sanitation of Indian villages, and once more returns to the subject of the Village Sanitation Bill, observing:—What is required for the due sanitation of the villages is that the source of water-supply should be scrupulously protected from pollution of every kind, that the village streets should be daily swept and the sweepings removed, that no nuisance of any kind should be allowed to be committed in the village and its surroundings, that the patel should be entrusted with this work, giving him two men to assist in its performance, that the Sanitary Commissioner and his department should be made to visit every village at least once a month for the purpose of getting removed any nuisances lying within the village precincts and of explaining to the villagers the benefits of sanitation, that the patel's two assistants should, on approved service, be presented with pieces of rent-free land for their maintenance, and that small manuals on sanitation in the different vernaculars of the presidency should be disseminated among the village population and introduced in the primary schools. If these measures are adopted the rural population will kindly take to sanitation and soon learn to appreciate it.

PART III.—*Education.*

Proposed extension of the Arts course of the Bombay University disapproved.

42. Referring to the proposed reforms in the Bombay University curriculum, the *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 28th March, writes:—The aim under the new arrangement is a further literary comprehensiveness and a still further development of the thinking faculty—an achievement which we all would most willingly have; but mere extension of the curriculum will not accomplish this object. What we prefer to have is a staff of first-class men from Oxford and Cambridge to preside over our educational destinies, and improvement in this direction will easily accomplish what the extension of our Arts course from three to four years is intended to do.

Without meaning offence to anybody, those interested in our education will perceive that the opposition to the contemplated extension is not unnatural. Let the staff be strengthened and the disease of educational deficiency will cure itself.

Government resolution on the employment of the successful students of the Veterinary College, Bombay, criticized.

43. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 28th March, says:—The Government resolution on the employment of the successful students of the Veterinary College, Bombay, lays down that a monthly salary of Rs. 25 will be sufficient to a veterinary practitioner employed in an hospital opened by a municipality or a local board, as he will earn some income from private practice. But there is little probability of the rustic population engaging the services of a practitioner. They are so poor as not to be able to pay for medical advice for themselves; they have not yet learnt to appreciate European veterinary art and charitable hospitals will have therefore to be opened for the treatment of sick animals. The monthly salary of Rs. 25 is very little remuneration to persons who after receiving a middling education spend three years to learn the veterinary art, and is sure to prove a great discouragement to any more students joining the College hereafter. It is therefore to be hoped that the pay of the Veterinary College graduates will be fixed at Rs. 75 at the least, Government and the municipality or the local board doubling the sum of the grant now intended to be made by each party.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Exorbitant price charged by the municipality of Hyderabad for sale of land for building purposes.

44. The *Sind Sudhár* (167), in its issue of the 23rd March, says:—We have repeatedly pointed out that the town of Hyderabad is overcrowded, and that, therefore, the Hyderabad Municipality, following the example of the Karáchi Municipality, should sell land at lower rates. It is greatly to be regretted and wondered at that the selling price of land in the town of Hyderabad should be higher than that prevailing in Karáchi or Bombay. Unless the Hyderabad Municipality gives away land to the people at considerably reduced rates, the insanitary condition of the town and overcrowding now complained of will not be removed.

Appointment of a new president of the Surat Municipality.

45. The *Gujarát Darpan* (76), in its issue of the 28th March, observes that Khán Bahádur Mir Gulám Bába Khán has resigned the post of the president of the Surat Municipal Corporation which he did not fill with much credit to himself, that there are several able men among the municipal commissioners who would discharge creditably the duties of the president if Government were pleased to appoint any of them to that post, and that the District Collector should by no means be appointed to the vacant office which a non-official gentleman ought to get. On the other hand, the *Gujarát Mitră* (79), in its issue of the 24th March, says that taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, the appointment of the District Collector to the presidentship is highly advisable.

PART V.—*Native States.*

Alleged treasonable correspondence of His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmere and the proposed arrangements about the administration of that State.

46. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—The heat of excitement in regard to Kashmere affairs has cooled down. The Under Secretary of State for India said in the House of Commons that no great importance was attached to the letters. In fact, when Diwán Latchmansing denied his connection with the letters, the whole superstructure could not but collapse. Yet we are told that Kashmere will be placed under a Council of Regency presided over by the Resident, Colonel Nisbet. This is not entirely improbable. Those, who remember the Malhár Ráo Gáikwád case and how Government changed its front at the last moment, will not be surprised to find the Government dealing with Kashmere just in the same way. The Mahárája will be

deprived of powers for "political" reasons which no one outside the charmed circle, not even the Mahárája, will have a right to know. The State will come under British influence, and in view of complications on the frontier this would not be an unwelcome arrangement. We do not mean to say that if the State be placed under a Regency we may attribute it to this motive. We are simply speaking of the probable result of such a step. A fresh field and pastures new will be opened to deserving young men of England, sons and nephews of highly-placed officials in the Political Department, and the whole thing will be settled to the satisfaction of all, except the Mahárája probably; but who cares for him? The *Tribune* newspaper of Lahore has a curious tale to give out. It has been freely said that the Mahárája had made certain admissions. In the face of such an assertion it was impossible for us to express much sympathy for the Mahárája. How could we say even a single word in favour of a prince who was reported to have admitted the planning of murders? But we are glad to state that the *Tribune* gives the lie direct to this report. It says that it has learnt after inquiries that the Mahárája has not admitted the genuineness of the "incriminating" letters. They are "altogether spurious, deliberate forgeries, intended by the Mahárája's enemies to damage his reputation, bring ruin on the State and to further their own selfish objects." We further learn that a certain clique in Kashmere has been all along trying to coerce the Mahárája to sanction such arrangements as would deprive him of all real power and render him a mere ornamental figure-head. In fact, pressure was put upon the Mahárája to extort a confession from him that the alleged incriminating letters were written by him; but he has stood firm, and baffled his enemies in this respect. Colonel Nisbet, who was a friend of the late Mahárája, has fallen a victim to that sorceress which spoils many a good heart, we mean, the love of power. He has been bullying the Mahárája to no end. His attitude towards the Mahárája may have had an indirect effect in encouraging some enemy of the Mahárája to fabricate evidence incriminating His Highness. Colonel Nisbet with his prejudiced mind has, no doubt, swallowed all this, believing it to be genuine without pausing to inquire. The lot of an Indian prince is a very hard one. Being placed in an exalted sphere he has very little of the power that attends upon such position. On the contrary, he has to obey the behests of the political officer, and if on any occasion he is disposed to struggle for independence, there is an effective way of silencing him, namely, by accusing him of sedition. When the question lies between him and the political officer there is no need to say whom the Government of India is naturally disposed to believe and support. This question of the relations of Native Princes with the political officers at their courts is a very serious one and has been often urged upon the attention of the Government of India, but we are sorry to say that hitherto Government has turned a deaf ear to all warnings and requests. Does the Government wait until some grave catastrophe occurs? [The *Gujaráti* (78) of the 24th March quotes the account published by the *Tribune* newspaper regarding the Mahárája of Kashmere, and says that from it it appears that a new intrigue has been set up by some persons to ruin the Mahárája, and that if this account be true, Colonel Nisbet should at once be removed from Kashmere. The *Gujaráti* wishes, for the good name of the British rule, that the news regarding the appointment of a Council to administer the State, presided over by Colonel Nisbet, should turn out false, and that Government should speedily publish particulars about the state of affairs in Kashmere. Several newspapers of this week disapprove of the alleged policy of the Government of India of indirectly assuming the administration of Kashmere by the appointment of a Council to govern that State, and freely canvass the motives of Government.]

47. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 24th March, writes:—According to the latest news from Kashmere the present Mahárája has put the administration into commission for five years, during which period the government is to be conducted under a Regency composed of Native officers presided over by the Resident. Government interference in this State, as in others, may be justifiable on the ground of disorder and bad rule; however, the simultaneous appearance of the alleged "treasonable correspondence" with the new arrangements is an occurrence that will not be looked upon with favour by the people. Similar charges in addition to the present ones have cropped up at intervals and

their unimpeachability has been questioned—a circumstance that must trace this piece of a new political departure in regard to a Native State to some other cause or causes than mere disorder. In such matters as these silence on the part of Government is misconstrued and creates a sort of unnecessary uneasiness that, instead of strengthening the bonds of unity between the rulers and the ruled, only keeps them at a distance from each other. Lord Dufferin has frequently acknowledged the Native States to be the main-stay of the British Indian Empire, and if Kashmere is to be handled in this fashion immediately after his departure, what faith can the States have in the principle of continuity! We hope Government action in this matter will be explained and thus will extinguish the cause of uneasiness.

A suggestion to do away with Political Agents and their Assistants and Deputy Assistants in Native States.

48. The same newspaper says:—The history of Kashmere and many other Native States is a painful narrative of the overbearing attitude of some of our political officers towards those to advise whom and to look after whose interests they are mainly appointed. How the States have fared and the misery and tribulation many a State has had to go through, the history of the Baroda poisoning scandal of 1874-75 and the history of the Bhopál scandals during the past three years fully lay bare. The object for which Government created the Political Agencies having been accomplished—not that they have been a credit all round—they ought now to be done away with, inasmuch as they have often set the paramount power and the feudatory States by the ear. While British supremacy in this land was being consolidated and while there was any real fear of mischief from Native States the presence of political officers was no doubt necessary. But now the face of the country is quite changed and the net-work of railways has brought every point of vantage within such easy distance that within a space of twenty-four hours a large army corps may be mobilized and concentrated on any given point. Moreover, the loyalty of the States is unquestioned—a fact that must emphasize the consideration that the time has arrived when a pretty large portion of these agencies might with advantage be safely cut down. We are not for their total abolition. Agencies on a small scale may be yet kept up at different centres with advantage, but the army of Political Assistants and Deputy Assistants that besiege so many Darbárs might be done away with with advantage both to the paramount power and the feudatory States. [The *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad of the 28th March complains of the Residents and Political Agents lording it over the Native Princes, and says:—If Government were to enquire into the amount of wealth collected by the political officers they would find hardly 5 per cent. of these officers to have behaved honestly. But why should Government make such an enquiry? Should they thereby manifest their own weakness? If an honest ruler like His Excellency Lord Reay were, however, to do so, Europeans and the Anglo-Indian newspapers would attack and bring him into disgrace as they have done in the Crawford case. Why should he, then, needlessly incur the risk? Our rulers have studied carefully the lesson derived from the native proverb that woe be to him who drives away a strange cow while feeding on edibles belonging to others.]

The rumoured split in the Hyderabad Ministry and the Resident.

49. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 25th March, writes:—According to the *Statesman* newspaper, Hyderabad affairs are again drifting into old grooves. Mr. Howell, who first set himself to clear the Augean stable of Hyderabad politics, has himself, it seems, fallen into the hands of intriguers, and there is again going on the old game of parties and factions. If rumour is to be believed, there is a split in the Hyderabad ministry, one minister seeking to oppose the prime minister and the Resident throwing the weight of his authority against the latter. The result is a dead-lock. The obtrusive interference of the English political officer and his attempt to make the local authorities mere ciphers when the latter do not agree with him are the bane of the administration of Native States. The interference is often well-meant and presumably in the interests of good administration. But the manner in which it is made leads to confusion and puts a stop to harmonious action. The benevolent neutrality which our political officers are in theory bound to assume towards the Native Princes is more often honoured in the breach than in the observance. Political officers

are usually able men and it is their ability which often makes them impatient of divergence of opinion. They try to force down the throat of the princes or the ministers their own pet views, and in case there is the least resistance their dignity is offended. When they lend an easy ear to some court intriguer or ambitious and unscrupulous officer their interference becomes all the more harmful.

The financial condition of Gwalior considered critical.

50. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 25th March, says:—Gwalior is suffering from the consequences of Sir Lepel Griffin's misrule. The financial condition of the State is far from satisfactory. The revenues of the State amount to one kror and twenty-one lákhs, while the expenditure is one kror and twenty-eight lákhs and thus there is an annual deficit of seven lákhs of rupees. If this state of things continues, Gwalior will be speedily ruined. The British Government is responsible for all this. The present minister, Bápu Sáheb, an old and experienced servant of the State, is trying hard to restore the balance between income and expenditure, but Sir Lepel Griffin's creatures place obstacles in his way. Men of Sir Lepel Griffin's stamp are of no good to any State. Political Agents should not interfere with the internal economy of any Native State.

The enormous fine of one lákh of rupees inflicted by the Sadar Court of the Indore State on an accused person.

51. The *Vártáhar* (19), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—The Chief Justice of Indore, in the recent case of the Darbár *v.* Rangráo Vithal, has sentenced the first accused to pay to the Darbár the never-heard-of fine of Rs. 1,40,000. The most heinous offence under the Indian Penal Code is punished with a fine of Rs. 2,000. We are not aware of any case, nor is there any law, that authorizes such an extraordinary fine as has been ordered to be paid by the Sadar Court of the Indore State.

Employment of officers on the establishment of the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, in the Native States of that province disapproved.

52. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 24th March, writes:—We are tempted to observe that the system of nominating Agency officers to be Kárbháris or other Darbár servants is perhaps undesirable. What began with an initiative from the Chief has degenerated now, we fear, into nomination by the Agency, at least in some cases. The object of forcing an Agency servant on a Chief may be as often good as it may be bad, but the effect of such nomination is bound to be generally bad. The Agency nominee, even when a good man, is obliged to side with the Agency, and if he does not hoodwink or bully his Chief he can hardly help crippling his independence. In considering every question he will be apt to make too much of his Agency experience, and for obvious reasons weak-minded princes will be often at the mercy of the favoured ones of the provincial demi-gods. Perhaps, the worst of this system is that it tends to demoralize the subordinate Agency officers, who will always have an eye on employment in the Native States under their Agency on salaries three or four times larger than what they obtain on the staff of the Political Agent or his Assistants. Here is temptation to indolence and irregularity, if not to downright intrigue. If Native Princes wish for the loan of British trained officers, it would be better for the Government to supply these from the Regulation districts—for Káthiáwár, say, from the Surat Collectorate. This might obviate the chance of intrigue as well as abuse of patronage, and while the Darbárs obtained the best available hands, the Agency would be left to do its work uninfluenced by sordid considerations. On this principle we should also prefer the appointment of *outside* Europeans to be Administrators. We should like further to have Native gentlemen tried as Administrators for some of the larger States, if there is no rule to the contrary. There is another disadvantage resulting to the Government from this system of employing Agency officers under the States. An officer earning Rs. 200 per mensem is lent to a Chief on Rs. 800 a month. He may have paid Government for years to qualify himself for pension on Rs. 200. He now pays a higher rate for pension on Rs. 800. A few years hence he retires, and Government are called upon to give his pension so long as he lives, on an average of the last few years' salary. In other words, the British tax-payer has to pay this pensioner much more than he is entitled to, because Government were kind enough to send him a few years ago from Rs. 200 a

month at the Agency to Rs. 800 under a State. If this is how matters stand, we think the least that Government should do would be to settle with the man before he is lent to a State, and ask him thereafter to make his arrangements for pension with the State and not to count upon the Government paying him at the expense of the British tax-payer. Here we have attempted to sketch the outlines of a scheme for the better administration of Káthiáwár.

Proposed abolition of State Vakils in Káthiáwár disapproved.

53. The *Satyă Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—The Bombay Government, it seems, is not well disposed towards the Native States in Káthiáwár. Some thirty feudatories in that province hitherto enjoyed the privilege of keeping Vakils at the Agency for conducting business with the Political Agents. The Bombay Government is now contemplating the step of abolishing the Agency Vakil altogether. It is also reported that Government has issued a resolution prohibiting the Chiefs to act in concert when making any representation to Government. We do not know positively, but we suspect, that these measures have been taken, because Government are afraid of the unity of interests that prevails in Káthiáwár. To subject the Native Princes to the humiliation of attending the Court of the Political Agent on any trifling business in which they may be concerned is a sure way of making them dissatisfied and jealous.

54. The *Suryă Prakásh* (85), in its issue of the 23rd March, disapproves of the threatened abolition of State Vakils in attendance on the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, says that they are useful (1) in securing the *prestige* of the British rule, (2) in preserving cordial and friendly relations between the British Government and the Native States, (3) in seeking the benefits of the States under whom they serve, and (4) in giving prompt answers to any call from the Political Agent, and requests His Excellency Lord Reay to seriously consider the matter before abolishing the Vakils on the score of economy. [A correspondent of the *Káthiáwár Times* (82) of the 27th March also disapproves of the proposed abolition of State Vakils, and says that the very conception and starting of the idea of abolishing the State Vakils show a deplorable want of anything like a knowledge of the manner and the channel through which the work of the Political Agency in that province is being daily transacted, and that the discouragement of any united action affecting severally the interests of Káthiáwár Chiefs amounts to a denial of justice to them.]

Alleged intention of Government to discourage united action on the part of the Káthiáwár Chiefs in matters affecting their interests severally disapproved.

55. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 24th March, writes:—If the information contained in the *Bombay Gazette* be true, the local Government have, in addition to the proposed abolition of the institution of Darbár Vakils, under consideration a proposal under which all united action in matters affecting severally the interests of Káthiáwár Chiefs will be discouraged. The retention of a Vakil at the Political Agency means much politically, but the States have shown an utter incapacity and inappreciation for properly utilising the privilege, and hence our approval of its abolition; but surely the second privilege cannot be rated so highly as the first. That the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay should initiate such a retrograde measure is quite inexplicable—a practice which has the support of long prescription and which no Government would like to revoke. United representation on one hand and a loving condescension on the other are the very germs of living stability and deserve encouragement in the highest degree. Therein lie the germs of representation which our rulers would do well to develop and not to repress. There is the ground-work, so to say, and we had better try a sort of an incipient system of federation. Our rulers cannot be the worse for such an experiment; on the contrary, they may successfully knit together mutual feelings of love and attachment. We therefore pray Lord Reay not to venture upon a task fraught with distrust and mischief.

The proposed appointment of an Inspector-General of Police for Káthiáwár disapproved.

56. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 24th March, disapproves of the proposed appointment of an Inspector-General of Police for Káthiáwár, saying that such an office, if created, would involve a dual control of the province, that is to say, the Agency and the Darbár would each

have a rival in the work of administration, and a serious conflict would be inevitable, and it feels sure that the Government of Bombay will not sanction such a proposal. They might, the paper observes, as well reduce Káthiáwár to the position of a Collectorate.

A suggestion to the Bombay Government in connection with the administration of justice in Káthiáwár.

57. The *Rájyabhakt* (127) of the 26th March approves of the Government assuming the management and control of the Káthiáwár police, thinks the change will be beneficial to the people of that province, and recommends Government to take over the administration of criminal justice also at the same time.

The people and the Native States of Káthiáwár and a petition prepared by the editor and proprietor of the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper for presentation to His Excellency Lord Reay on their behalf.

58. The *Rájyabhakt* (127), in its issue of the 26th March, gives a further instalment of the petition prepared by its editor and proprietor for presentation to His Excellency Lord Reay on behalf of the people and Native Princes of Káthiáwár, attacks and exposes Dr. Barjorji, Mr. Mancherji Mervánji Bhávnagari and Mr. Sims, officers of the Bhávnagar State, and remarks that the Council of Administration established by His Highness the Thákor, which has been praised in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, is a mere farce and has done more harm than good to the State.

Mr. Lely, Administrator, Porbandar, and his rumoured appointment in Jámnagar.

59. The same newspaper publishes a rumour which, it says, is current in Bombay that the Porbandar Prince is to be shortly entrusted with the management of the State owing to a bank having declined to comply with the proposal made by Mr. Lely, the Administrator, for advancing money for the construction of a railway from Porbandar to Dwárka without the signature of His Highness the Rána, the latter having refused to sign the deed, and asks whether the Rána's thirty lákhs of rupees have all been spent. The paper hesitates to believe the rumour to be true, hears that Mr. Lely is to be appointed to Jámnagar, and says that it is not wrong to infer that His Highness the Jám's present visit to Bombay is intended to stop the appointment in question. The *Rájyabhakt* is sorry at this state of things, remarks that it was expected that the conduct of His Highness the Jám would lead to such a result, and warns His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar to take a lesson therefrom and to have no more connection with the woman Kaiser, on whom he has spent lákhs of rupees and to whom he is trying to present the village of Jira.

GOVIND B. LAGHATE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10th April 1889.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 6th April 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	Mara'thi—*continued.*			
45	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	150
46	" Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	" Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
48	" Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
49	" Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	" Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
51	" Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	" Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	" Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
54	" Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
55	" Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	" Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
57	" Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
58	" Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	" Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	" Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
61	" Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
62	" Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
63	" Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
64	" Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
65	" Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
66	" Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
67	" Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
68	" Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
69	" Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
70	" Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
71	" Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
72	" Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	5,300
	Anglo-Gujara'ti.			
73	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
74	" Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
75	" Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
76	" Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
77	" Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
78	" Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
79	" Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
80	" Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
81	" Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
82	" Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
83	" Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
84	" Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	Gujara'ti.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	" Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
87	" Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
88	" Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
89	" A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
90	" A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	" Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
92	" Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
93	" Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
94	" Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
95	" Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
96	" Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
97	" Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
98	" Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
99	" Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	" Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	" Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
102	" Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
103	" Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	" Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	" Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	" Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	" Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	918
108	" Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	" Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	" Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	" Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
112	" Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
113	" Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	" Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	" Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
116	" Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
117	" Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	" Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	...
119	" Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
120	" Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number o Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
123	„ Pársi Tikákár	Do.	Fortnightly	350
124	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
127	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
128	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
129	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
130	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
131	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
132	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
133	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
141	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
145	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	400
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
152	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
153	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
154	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
155	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
156	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
157	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
161	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
162	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
163	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
164	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The Government policy of suspicion and distrust in Natives disapproved.

1. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 1st April, contains a long article in which the present distrusting policy of Government towards the Natives is commented upon, and observes that this growing distrust on the part of the rulers gives opportunities to the enemies of India for sowing the seeds of mischief and danger and facilitates to a considerable degree the onward progress of Russia, which has been long watching for an opportunity to possess this country. The secret police circulars and other measures which Government is rumoured to have adopted for maintaining its rule and *prestige* are all, observes the paper, calculated to have the contrary effect. The loyalty of the people of India is unshakable, and what seems to Government as disloyal and done in a spirit of opposition is really intended to serve as a means of hearty co-operation with the aims and intentions of the benign Government under which the people of India are enjoying unheard-of security of life and property.

The English import duty on Indian silver plate.

2. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 31st March, writes:—It is scarcely a matter for satisfaction to know that the Secretary of State for India has admitted to the Indian Government the equitableness of its demand for the abolition of the English import duty on Indian silver plate, because that admission is coupled with the intimation that the discussion started by the latter cannot with advantage be continued. We should have preferred to be told that the Secretary of State did not admit the justice of the Government of India's demand. But to know that though the claim is admittedly equitable His Lordship's colleagues in the Imperial Government will not concede it, either for the sake of a small fiscal source or the protection of their own small home industry, when they for their own purposes oblige the Government of India to sacrifice a large revenue and when their constituents seek to stifle our staple manufactures, makes one sick at heart and despair of India ever getting financial justice at the hands of England. We respectfully submit that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council ought not to rest till the question is disposed of in favour of India, or else he will ill discharge his duty to the people of this country whose welfare is committed to his care as vicegerent of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress. And should the representatives of the people themselves be dumb spectators of this unedifying scene? Why should they not at once address a memorial to Parliament on the subject and thus supplement the efforts of the Indian Government? Every motive ought to lead them to adopt that step without delay. They need not wait till the next meeting of the Indian National Congress.

The death of Mr. John Bright, M. P.

3. The same newspaper writes:—A great historical figure, whose unparalleled eloquence and equally unparalleled influence on democracy, surpassed only by that of Mr. Gladstone, and one who has had a large share in the moulding of English politics during the last fifty years and upwards, has been removed by the death of John Bright, M. P. The sage and seer of Birmingham has died full of years and honours. We do not mean the honours which a grateful State confers on its deserving servants, but the homage, rather, which the unanimous voice of a nation pays to one of its trusted leaders. He became the most formidable opponent of the established church, though it must be observed that one of the earliest reforms he suggested was the abolition of the compulsory powers of levying church rates. The triumph of household suffrage, of which Bright was the foremost champion, has in reality changed the whole basis of English politics. "In effect it has made the aristocracy, says another journalist, perfectly well aware that for the future they must either satisfy the democracy or suppress themselves. The *salus populi* has got a new meaning, and it is the propaganda of Mr. Bright which has given that meaning." England, again, owes him, especially the working classes, a deep debt of gratitude for his unflinching advocacy of free trade, with his colleague of equally unflinching perseverance, the late Mr. Cobden. "That great revolution has been quite as well marked in its effects on the ideals of society as it has its effect on the comfort of the people." So well-known are Mr. Bright's views on Indian affairs that it is hardly necessary to refer to them here. He was the strongest enemy of the East India Company

and its unrighteous policy, especially of war and annexation. Never was denunciation more effectual in practical politics, and more scathing in its criticisms, than the famous speech delivered at the time of the renewal of the charter of 1853. We cannot refrain from referring to one epigrammatic sentence of that speech which may be said, according to Mr. Bright, to be the keynote of the policy of John Company. It wrote Christian despatches and consulted un-Christian acts. We fear that sentence might, even after this lapse of time, bear testimony to a State despatch or an Act of the Government of India, now and then, of our own days. It has been said that if Mr. Bright's achievements are measured by the aims which he avowed, it would be found that their magnitude was enormous—so vast is the revolution which he has effected, not merely in the machinery of British institutions, but in the objects of their actions and the colour of their thoughts. In short, it is his integrity and his simplicity of character and motive that has reared for Mr. Bright's fame a solid foundation, more durable than stone or brass, and more striking than the pyramids of Egypt.

4. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 31st March, says:—Mr. John Bright, one of the greatest orators of this century, the tribune of the English people, the lifelong companion of Cobden and a sincere well-wisher of India, has departed from this mortal world after a protracted illness. To England the loss will be an irreparable one, though it will be felt none the less keenly by humanity at large. There are men in this world who, like Burke, were born for mankind; and Cobden and Bright, whose moral, economical and political principles are destined to transform the condition of human society even more largely than has been possible hitherto, evidently belong to that splendid galaxy of great men. The history of the Corn Law agitation, which both of them conducted with unparalleled courage, energy and self-sacrifice amidst tremendous difficulties and trials, deserves to be written in letters of gold for the benefit of future generations. India mourns his loss as deeply and sincerely as England, and although he has physically departed from the bustling theatre of this world, his words and expressions will be often quoted and his example often appealed to. He has laid the people of this country under great obligations by his magnanimous and powerful advocacy, and although his views on particular subjects may be forgotten, the spirit that was in them will ever continue to speak after him. [The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 3rd April, deeply laments the loss of Mr. John Bright, and says that England and India have lost in him a great patriot and a truly good and great man.]

5. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 1st April, deeply mourns the loss sustained by India in the death of Mr. John Bright, and suggests for the consideration of the public-spirited citizens of this country the propriety and the necessity for raising a fund for erecting a suitable memorial of the departed advocate of India and keeping his memory ever green. The paper further suggests that the memorial should take a form and be of such a nature as to be intimately connected with, and give a strong impetus to, the Indian National Congress.

6. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 31st March, says:—With the death of John Bright an unique figure has been removed from the political life of England. Politics were not with him a trade for the advancement of self. He was a man of noble aims and far-reaching sympathy. His utterances on questions of Indian Government, whatever opinions may be formed of his views on particular points, disclose, in the light of subsequent events, a rare prescience breathing ever the same spirit of justice and humanity to the races that have been brought under British rule; and the intelligent among the people of India are grateful to the tribune of the people for his championship in days that have long gone by—in days before Fawcett entered political life, and, by his mastery of the questions of Indian administration and finance, earned for himself the proud title of "Member for India."

7. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 31st March, writes:—Mr. Bright always kept a corner in his great heart for India. In his manhood, when he took great interest in public business, Mr. Bright's voice was always heard pleading the cause of this poor country. It is a pity that in his maturer age, when he had earned the esteem of all, he ceased to take any active part in public affairs. Otherwise he could have rendered us immense assistance. However it must be

a satisfaction, though a melancholy one, to the people to feel that the Indian National Congress of about fifteen hundred men from different parts of the country conveyed to Mr. Bright and his family their sense of the high value of his services to India. [The death of Mr. John Bright is deeply regretted by the entire vernacular press.]

A suggestion to reduce the emoluments of the Viceroy's office.

8. The *Nyáyă Sindhu* (46), in its issue of the 1st April, approves of the action of the Government of India and the local Governments in reducing expenditure and suggests that the emoluments of the Viceroy's office be considerably reduced, as that office is sought now-a-days by English statesmen more for its importance and honour than for the pecuniary attractions it affords.

A suggestion to cut down the high salaries of Indian officials.

9. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 31st March, referring to the remark of a writer in the *Manchester Guardian* that the struggle for what is called a respectable living is now so great—not in England only but also in her colonies—that the competition for Indian employment would not in any way be affected if the pay of all grades and branches of the Indian service were cut down 25 per cent., thus observes :—If this view of the matter be correct, then it will be criminal on the part of those who are responsible for the finances of India to neglect this consideration. Great efforts are being made to economise. What economy could be more effective than the reduction of salaries? If the reduction of salaries enable Government to cancel the increase in the odious salt-duty or abolish it altogether, how the people will bless it!

The budget statement for 1889-90 commented upon.

10. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 1st April, has the following remarks on the financial statement introduced by Sir David Barbour :—Sir David Barbour's first budget statement will be memorable as affording the first indication of a willing disposition on the part of the Government to effect reforms in the constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils. It gives a budget by no means prosperous or hopeful. The revenues of the country have been growing yearly, but in regard to expenditure Government seem to be acting on the supposition that the powers of growth of the revenues are unlimited, and from year to year there is a race between the figures of revenue and expenditure, each year the latter outstripping the former. Indian financiers are indeed always speaking hopefully. In the present statement too, notwithstanding its perpetual deficits, Sir D. Barbour is by no means despondent and our earnest wish is that his hopefulness may be well-founded. But we fear this eternal faith in the growing capacity of Indian revenue and expenditure will sooner or later bring matters to a crisis and then no expedients or makeshifts will save the Government. Sir D. Barbour mentions four hopeful elements in Indian finance, *viz.*, (1) the elasticity of the sources of revenue, (2) decreasing expenditure in Burma, (3) decreasing expenditure on the army, frontier railways, and frontier and coast defences, and (4) the prosperity of the country by the growth of the indigenous industries in cotton and iron. But it is scarcely necessary to point out how unstable and uncertain each one of these grounds of hope is. However much we may wish it, no improvement in Indian finance is attainable so long as the present system of reckless finance continues. If it is to go on unimpeded the result is awful to contemplate. The finances of this country will be in a prosperous condition if the dangers arising from war and exchange are to cease. But as far as human probabilities go, there is no prospect of those dangers ceasing.

11. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 31st March, writes :—Sir David Barbour may fairly be congratulated on having presented a financial statement which, albeit tame and almost colourless, still possesses the two negative merits, not to be despised in these days of chronic embarrassment of the Indian treasury, of avoiding fresh taxation and incurring a deficit. The budget for the coming year is remarkable for its extreme sobriety and lucidity, which used to be more or less sacrificed by his civilian predecessors in the office in the pursuit of artistic effects and sophistical optimism.

There is no attempt at wordpainting and gloss in which the imagination of Sir Richard Temple found fitting occupation. Neither is it sprinkled with the rhetorical saw-dust which served the double purpose of throwing dust in the public eye and concealing the indubitable sterility of that luminary in matters of State finance. Nor has Sir David cared to imitate the questionable tactics of the Indian Castor and Pollux. He has not astounded us with the dazzling feats of financial jugglery after the fashion of the Strachey brothers. Appalling deficits have not been dressed up in the guise of fat surpluses, only to be proved, at the very first touch of honest criticism, to be so many woeful willow-the-wisps to worry and harass the mute tax-payers. It might have been ridiculous to continue the "prolonged wail" of Sir Auckland Colvin on the silver question, after Sir David's active participation in the labours of the Currency Commission, and Sir David has thus far exercised wise discretion in refusing to don the mantle of the Jeremiah of Indian silver problem. He has also sternly discarded the ambitious manner of Mr. Westland, who tried to sandwich last year's statement with a plentiful crop of what were termed by the unctuous section of the Anglo-Indian press as "monographs" on the principal heads of revenue and expenditure. Evidently the excellent company he kept for nearly a year with his distinguished colleagues of the Royal Currency Commission has had its salutary effect on the mind of our present Finance Minister. It is only in the company of the tritons that the minnows discover their own littleness. Sir David has learned much within the last twelve months which will stand him in good stead in the responsible position he now occupies. And one of the principal effects of his association with colleagues like Lord Herschell, Sir T. H. Farrer, Mr. Montague and others, is the reflex of sobriety and fair-mindedness which pervades his first financial exposition. The country will be relieved to find that, if there has been no reduction of the salt-duty on the one hand, there has been no fresh taxation on the other. It would be thus perceived that the broad fact which is to be noticed in the budget under review is the shuffling of the cards of provincial surpluses. Without the adjustments referred to, which, by the way, are not final—the luckless Provincial Governments being informed that there is to be a further raid on their already straitened resources—there would have been a deficit of half a kror. Now, these recurring deficits are the most disquieting feature of Indian finance. And in the face of the appalling deficits during the last three years and the cruel spoliation of provincial revenues, Sir David would have us confide in the stability of Indian finance! Just look at the net result of the mischievous foreign and military policy of the Indian Government which, we emphasise, is the sole cause of the financial embarrassments of this country. In round numbers there has been an aggregate deficit of 5½ krors in three years, besides the swallowing up of the annual grant of 1½ kror for famine and protective works and the revenue derived from additional taxation imposed during the same period. It will be thus perceived that it is the foreign and military policy of the empire which dominates the entire finance of India from year to year. And we would in this place strongly urge on our leading politicians, who more or less fritter away their energies in other less practical directions, to arouse themselves to a sense of the magnitude to which the tax-payers' moneys are annually sacrificed,—nay, absolutely squandered away,—on intangible military projects, the practical utility of which is wholly problematical, and agitate for a reversal of this insane policy. How much might the people have been benefited, for instance, by a judicious expenditure on the education of the masses of half of the 14 or 15 krors sunk in frontier railways and other hazardous and profitless enterprises, contrived by the cunning of the military hierarchy at Simla! And what a tower of strength would the educated masses represent in years to come! We take their combined strength as so many hundreds of millions of bayonets, rifles and guns to withstand that bugbear of Russian aggression. Though the effect of the budget is for the time assuring, and though the Indian Government has mercifully allowed some breathing time to the tax-payers, there is no saying when the militant tax-eaters may raise another scare and organise half-a-dozen other so-called punitive expeditions on the confines of the Hindu-Koosh, Nepaul, the Shan States and other borders, and further engulf the resources of the empire, adding fresh elements to the present discontent of the people. Sir David Barbour, as a civilian, is so conjured by the ghost of fresh military activity raised by his colleagues on the Imperial

Council that he actually takes care in a guarded and cautious way to apprise the public in the 7th paragraph of his statement that it would be idle to expect that any finality has yet been reached in the military policy of the Government.

12. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 31st March, says:—We are very grateful to Sir David Barbour for the arrangements which have placed the financial statement for 1889-90 in the possession of the entire public of India simultaneously with its publication in Calcutta. It is not always very easy or interesting to go through a complicated statement dealing with the financial position of a vast country like India; but the praiseworthy attempt that has been made this time at simplification and lucid exposition of the subject has, we think, remarkably succeeded. The deficits of nearly two krors in 1887-88 and twenty lákhs in 1888-89 are clearly explained by the expenditure incurred in various directions, especially on special defence works. Those of us, however, who look upon the contentment and prosperity of the subject-people as the greatest bulwark against Russian aggression are not likely to be quite satisfied with this heavy expenditure on the north-west frontier. The nominal surplus of nearly ten lákhs for 1889-90 is, as everyone knows, the result of the contributions loyally, but reluctantly, made by the Provincial Governments, even at the risk of hampering their own progress, for the sake of maintaining the solvency of the Indian Exchequer. Sir David Barbour's sanguine temperament naturally leads him to take a cheerful view of the future of Indian finance. But we are not sure that we can honestly congratulate the Government or the country on its financial situation as disclosed by the lucid financial statement. This year it was submitted to free and intelligent discussion in the Viceregal Council, but we are not yet in a position to say whether fuller light was thrown on the subject. This change has long been looked for, and Lord Dufferin deserves the grateful thanks of the entire Native community for recommending the introduction of this salutary innovation, which is in our judgment destined to influence the future financial policy of the Government, if only the representatives of the Indian public discharge the sacred trust reposed in them with that knowledge and ability, integrity and independence of character, which alone ought to be a qualification to entitle a person to a seat in the highest Council in the Indian Empire.

13. The *Kannadá Suvárte* (142), in its issue of the 5th April, writes:—It is indeed a source of great satisfaction to find that the financial outlook of the coming year is somewhat hopeful, and that the people have this year not been threatened with the imposition of a new tax for the purpose of filling up the gap in the Imperial treasury. Hitherto we have been accustomed to financial budgets which exhibited enormous deficits and which contained considerably intricate statistics that often repelled even the most patient reader or listener. But we are glad to find that Sir David Barbour, with his varied experience, has well succeeded in placing before the public a clear and glowing picture of the financial situation, free from any false colours that characterised some of the statements of his predecessors. When we consider that the highest ambition of an Indian Finance Minister is only to make the two ends of the budget meet, such a hopeful situation cannot but afford us a pleasant prospect. And it is but natural that such a result should be considered as an "agreeable surprise," especially when the successive deficits of the previous years had almost blighted all hopes of financial equilibrium. But encouraging as the position of future finance seems, we can by no means share all the views of Sir David Barbour with regard to it. "There are," says he, "hopeful as well as discouraging elements, and I may say at once that in my judgment there are no grounds for a despairing or pessimistic view of Indian finance." It is not possible for us to subscribe freely to this view. Sir David himself has pointed out that the special difficulties with which the Indian Finance Minister has to contend are war, famine and the dwindling in value of the rupee. Can any one safely, we ask, commit himself to any positive opinion on these questions? It passes our comprehension to guess as to when the petty frontier wars would give rest to the Indian taxpayers. His Excellency the Viceroy told us in a speech in the Council that the new British Burma is entirely surrounded by warlike tribes who live only upon plunder and booty. It will severely tax all the energies of the British soldiers to effect anything like a quiet on the frontier. With respect to famine and the fall in exchange, it is equally absurd to anticipate any good results. It is however

true that in the absence of these contending difficulties the finances would not fail to show signs of prosperity, and it must be admitted that in these days of continued embarrassment a financial equilibrium is sure to relieve the anxiety of the overtaxed people of this country, who will not, we presume, lose this opportunity of thanking the Finance Minister for having given them a short time to breathe freely.

Discussion on the budget estimate criticized.

14. In noticing the discussion on the budget estimate, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 1st April, says:—The concession of subjecting the budget annually to a discussion in the Supreme Legislative Council deserves to be hailed with joyous acclamations, and there is little doubt that the Councillors will do far better in future than what they have done this year. The Native members of the Council have duly represented Native public opinion in regard to the income-tax and the salt-duty, *viz.*, that the income-tax should be imposed on landholders, that military men like the civil population should be brought under its incidence, that the limit of exemption from the tax should be raised to annual incomes of one thousand rupees, and that the rate of taxation should be increased in proportion to the largeness of the income. The Honourable Mr. Steel expressed an opinion that the working of the salt-duty was satisfactory and ridiculed the idea of the poverty of the masses, but this he did evidently in gross ignorance of the actual condition of the country.

Remarks made in connection with the salt-duty at the discussion on the budget estimate disapproved.

15. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 3rd April, says:—On account of a misstatement made in the telegraphic news about the discussion on the budget estimate, it was asserted by us that the Native members of the Council recommended the repeal of the recent increase in the salt-duty, but the fact is that none of them made such a recommendation; on the other hand, the Honourable Rája Durga Charan Lala denied that the salt-duty was either harassing or oppressive, and remarked that if taxes were to be removed he hoped the income-tax would be the first to go. These views of the Rája are mistaken and not in unison with those entertained by the Native public. The natural inclination of the Secretary of State for India must be to increase and not to decrease taxation; but since Lord Cross has admitted the necessity of repealing the recent increase in the salt-duty His Lordship must have been convinced of the desirability of taking that step by authoritative information and statistics on the subject. The recommendation made by the Rája to repeal the income-tax in preference to the salt-duty means that relief is to be given to the well-to-do, overlooking the claims of the poor, which is evidently not a sound principle. The part taken by the Honourable Rája in the discussion on the budget estimate once more proves the inadaptability of the nomination system and the desirability of introducing popular representation in the Indian Legislative Councils. [The *Satyavakta* (129), in its issue of the 5th April, expresses similar sentiments, strongly recommends Government to increase the present rate of the income-tax in order to enable them to reduce the salt-duty with a view to give some relief to the poor, and adds that incomes under Rs. 1,000 a year should be exempted from the operation of the income-tax as suggested by the Honourable Mr. Amir Husen, and that the *zamindárs* and military officers, who are at present exempted from it, should be brought under its operation.]

Comments on the remarks made by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne with regard to the right of interpellation in Indian Legislative Councils.

16. Referring to the remarks of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne on the right of interpellation, the *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 1st April, writes:—The limitations which His Lordship desires to impose on the exercise of the right are not unacceptable to the most ardent advocates of the measure. The right of refusing to answer a question when the reply would prejudice public interests is undeniably vested in the Executive Government even in England. No one has ever dreamt here of asking any greater privileges. We are quite willing that all inconvenient questions of foreign policy should be

excluded from the purview of interpellation. But what we desire is that the privilege should be granted with just such limitations as Government may see fit to impose. As in the case of the budget, so in regard to the right of interpellation the reform should be extended to the Provincial Councils. The extension of this reform is necessary as much in the interests of the Government as of the people. It is as desirable for the Government to set right popular notions about its intentions as for the people to know what Government propose to do in particular cases. Lord Dufferin had some bitter experience of the evils arising from the absence of an opportunity for Government to speak out its own mind and to disabuse the people of unfounded apprehensions and prejudices. On both the points here referred to, we mean, the discussion of the budget and the right of interpellation, Lord Dufferin, it is very pleasing to note, held very favourable views, and we are glad that His Lordship's advocacy has so far prevailed that the first is already an accomplished fact, and that with respect to the second we have got such an assurance from the present Viceroy that we are encouraged to hope that the reform will not be long delayed.

The proposed concession of the annual discussion of the budget estimate and the right of interpellation in the Supreme Legislative Council commented upon.

17. In noticing that part of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the discussion of the budget estimate wherein His Excellency announced that the Secretary of State for India had expressed his concurrence in the proposal that there should be an annual discussion on the budget in the Council and that the right of interpellation should under certain limits be conceded to its members, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 1st April, says:—Under the proposed limits the right of interpellation would be quite worthless, inasmuch as Government would not allow such questions to be put as would be unpleasant to it, and would exercise the office of judging what questions are injurious to the public interests, it being well-known that the views entertained by Government on the subject are opposed to public opinion and interest. The announcement made by His Excellency on this subject is, however, gratifying in so far as it shows that the authorities here as well as in England are convinced of the necessity for effecting a reform in the Imperial Legislative Council, and that the demands of the Indian public and the Indian National Congress on the subject are, in spite of the misrepresentations of their opponents, quite loyal, and that this admission, coming as it does from such a Viceroy as His Excellency Lord Lansdowne under the *régime* of the Conservative Ministry, is a victory of Indian public opinion. Since the authorities admit the necessity for a reform of the Legislative Councils, there is no use in adopting half measures that will not satisfy the people.

Remarks on the Earl of Dufferin's proposals about the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils.

18. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 31st March, says:—The private minute of Lord Dufferin containing proposals for the reconstitution of the Indian Legislative Councils has leaked out. A document of this nature, which is not intended by its author for publication, is of special importance, inasmuch as the writer gives in it unreservedly his inner thoughts, which he does not think himself called upon to disclose to the public. The ex-Viceroy's scheme does not contemplate any radical change in the constitution of the Legislative Councils. There should be no cause for complaint if the changes were effected on the lines indicated in the minute. His Lordship wishes that the educated classes and the mercantile interests should be represented in the Councils, and we think that a beginning in this direction may be made by allowing the Chambers of Commerce, the Universities and the political associations of recognised *status* in India to elect a limited number of their representatives for the Councils. Some of our patriots would have the number to be fifty, or even a hundred, in each Council. We hardly think it would either add to the dignity of the Councils or the value of the deliberations held there, if the executive were confronted with an opposition—for such it will be—so formidable in number. Another change recommended in the procedure of the Supreme Legislative Council is that its members should be permitted to ask

questions in reference to current matters of domestic interest. The proposal is excellent, though the ground on which it is chiefly recommended will not meet with the approval of the entire Native press. Lord Dufferin evidently wrote this while he was smarting under the affronts and cavillings that were being hurled at him by some Native newspapers of Bengal. The observations of His Lordship regarding these newspapers are not quite ill deserved. We are sorry for the cause which has led to the proposal of introducing the change in the Council. But if it were adopted, it would be hailed by the public as a welcome and salutary reform.

19. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 31st March, writes:—It will hardly do to despise the concession—such, at any rate, it is intended to be made by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's Government—with regard to the discussion of the Indian budget in the Council. Small though this instalment be, and hedged round by "safeguards," it marks a step towards investing the Supreme Legislative Council with a voice in an important sphere of administration. The budget will henceforth be discussed by members of the Legislative as well as of the Executive Council. His Excellency the Viceroy announces this concession with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India. We may congratulate the different public associations in India, notably the Chambers of Commerce, upon the success of their representations so far, and wait to see how the Indian National Congress looks at the matter at its fifth annual meeting.

20. The *Suryodayă* (63), in its issue of the 1st April, commenting on the proposals of Lord Dufferin for reconstituting the Legislative Councils of India, remarks:—The concessions recommended by His Lordship to be given to the people of this country do not go far enough. They are worthless and under the rigorous restrictions proposed little good can be expected to result. What is the use of criticism and examination of the financial policy of the Government when those who criticise and examine it cannot vote either way on the budget submitted to them? It is simply a dodge played by Lord Dufferin to shut for the present the mouths of Indian agitators and shelve the question for the moment.

21. Referring to His Excellency the Viceroy's speech in the Supreme Legislative Council during the debate on the budget statement, the *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 1st April, observes:—We have an assurance from His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, as clear as words can make it, that the discussion of the budget in the Council will be an annual institution, not depending upon the adventitious circumstance of an increase or decrease of taxation, but to be done as a matter of course. Now all that remains to be done in this matter is that this excellent example of the Supreme Government should be followed by the Provincial Governments in regard to their own budgets. At present the provincial budgets are only published in the official *Gazette* in the form of a brief account statement. If the budget of the Government of India will gain by the criticism to which it will be subjected in the Supreme Legislative Council, there is no reason to think that the provincial budgets will not gain likewise by a full and free discussion in the respective Provincial Legislative Councils.

22. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 31st March, says:—We are really glad to see that the *Times of India* has given its support to the demand now and then put forward by the Native press and the Indian National Congress for the concession of the right of interpellation. We are quite at one with our contemporary that many of the blunders and unconscious misrepresentations in the Native press are due to the absence of any effective machinery for setting aright public opinion in regard to any important subject. If the wishes of the thoughtful public were generously met in this matter, the conduct of Government would be less open to captious and unjust criticism and the Native press would find no justification for believing in uncharitable allegations. The concession of the right will have a direct influence in elevating the tone of Native journalism throughout India and in enhancing the credit of British rule.

Comments on the announcement about the budget being discussed in the Supreme Legislative Council.

23. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 27th March, says:—The announcement that the budget will be discussed in the Supreme Legislative Council is the most satisfactory corrective of the impression which was allowed to go abroad that the present Viceroy was not inclined to look upon such a proposal with favour. Whatever His Excellency's personal opinion may be,—and into this we need not too curiously enquire,—he has shown no signs of going back upon the lines of his predecessors in office on a subject of this nature, which does not involve any of the sectional and other difficulties which are said to beset several other reforms on the *tapis*. A rough draft of the budget, it is now reported, has been printed, and is being circulated among the members of the Supreme Legislative Council. If it is allowed to be debated in full Council it will be a wholly novel and distinct departure, and will mark a red-letter day in the history of the progress of the Council. Not only will this step be in unison with public feeling throughout the country, but it will be a distinct advantage to Government. For, while the chances of the budget being materially altered by any amount of discussion are infinitesimally small, it will enable Government to face their critics with a better grace, and to share the responsibility, although nominally, of framing the estimates of State expenditure with those who take part in legislating for the Empire.

Earl of Dufferin's proposals for the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils considered a result of the Indian National Congress movement and His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's expected statement about them awaited with great interest.

24. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 30th March, says:—Whether we accept the Earl of Dufferin's proposals regarding the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils in their entirety or not, we must feel grateful to him that he so far yielded to public opinion and expressed his readiness to go a step further. Those who have been trying to calculate the net result of the Indian National Congress will be now able to acknowledge that it has not been altogether a useless movement. It is stated that before the Legislative Council in Calcutta breaks up to meet at Simla, His Excellency Lord Lansdowne will make a brief statement in regard to the proposals made by the ex-Viceroy. It is scarcely necessary to say that Lord Lansdowne's statement will be awaited with the greatest interest.

Sir John Gorst's reply in connection with the Indian National Congress publications approved.

25. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 1st April, observes:—Sir John Gorst's reply to the agitators against the Indian National Congress in reference to the Congress publications was a good slap in their face. Any other reply would have been contrary to the genius of the British people. Men like Mr. Maclean, M. P., would fain like to see the Congress and all its activity suppressed by main force. But the Congress has greater vitality than its opponents are aware of. The Congress publications may contain a little bit of exaggeration here and there, but they are by no means seditious. The Congress movement has been pronounced to be loyal by such unbiassed witnesses as Mr. Caine, M. P. Besides, the people to whom the publications are addressed, at all events those who read them, are sufficiently discerning, and there is little danger of their losing their head. Our reading public is very small and Government need apprehend no danger from that small reading class.

The circular of the Government of India prohibiting their servants from taking part in collecting subscriptions for political movements commented upon.

26. The *Gujarát Mitră* (78), in its issue of the 31st March, says:—Whatever some of our contemporaries may think, it cannot be said that the Government of India has overstepped its duty in prohibiting its own officials from unreservedly joining irresponsible, but public-spirited, persons in obtaining money or influence in furthering political objects which the Government itself may not publicly and emphatically approve of. The best of governments will only become contemptible and a laughing-stock, if an enthusiastic assemblage, which demands revolution in governmental systems, was actively supported by a body of servants who eat the salt of that govern-

ment and whose discipline and interests they are expected honourably to uphold and advance. But it is no part of the duty of a State functionary to find resources for carrying on an embarrassing campaign of such a character against a civilized government which feels it treasonable to suppress the public press and the public associations, which indeed afford the requisite ventilation to the vast and complicated State edifice. The function belongs entirely to a different and opposite class of persons; the people themselves are sufferers if their specific service is in any way demoralized and enfeebled. An enlightened view should be taken of the step taken by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, whether it is his first, or second, or of any period, it does not matter in the least.

27. The *Shri Shiváji* (60), in its issue of the 29th March, condemns the recent circular issued by Government prohibiting its servants from taking any part or giving any help to any political movement in this country, as it is calculated to defeat the ends of all good governments, namely, a close understanding between the rulers and the ruled, and remarks that all political movements in this country have in view the object of aiding Government and not opposing it. It adds that the circular in question strikes at the very root of such an object and should therefore be cancelled.

28. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 30th March, says:—The Government of India have issued a circular to the local Governments drawing their attention to the practice that prevails among some officials of raising money for political purposes without the sanction of their official superiors, and pointing out that such a practice is extremely objectionable. It is needless to say that this will be widely interpreted as an attitude of impartiality, not very far removed from armed neutrality, towards the Indian National Congress. Interpreted in the letter, of course, it does not bear any such meaning. It implies neutrality quite as much towards Sir Syed Ahmed's movement as towards the Congress. But the time at which the circular has been issued is rather significant. If officials have been connected with any political movement more than with another, it is with Sir Syed Ahmed's. We would not be very wide of the mark if we were to say that the opposition movement was regarded almost as the official movement. This circular of the Government of India should have been issued earlier. Sir Syed Ahmed's movement has received contributions from Native States and other places where some misunderstanding might have been avoided if the attitude of the Government had been explained earlier. We understand that the Government of India did explain to the Native Princes their position, but whether it was after or before Sir Syed Ahmed's appeal we are not quite certain. At the present time the old politician of Aligarh is displaying no activity, but the circular of the Government of India can really apply to that movement alone. We have not heard of any instances of Government officials trying to raise money for the Congress. Individual officials may have paid their share, but this cannot be stopped. Most of the funds were raised and paid by people who had nothing to do with the Government service. Just now the *Englishman* newspaper has been ventilating what it no doubt thinks a flagrant attempt at "raising the wind." Mr. Hume is reported to have interviewed many pleaders in Bengal and to have asked them to raise money for the Congress. This clearly falls outside the scope of the circular. The leaders of the Congress will try to raise subscriptions throughout the country if need be, but it is not quite clear how it can discredit the movement.

Mr. Lee-Warner's advice to the natives of India regarding political movements.

29. In writing about Mr. Lee-Warner's recent lecture on selection, the *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 31st March, says:—The observations of Mr. Lee-Warner, and the expectations of other Englishmen to which he refers, are founded entirely on a misconception of the whole situation, and the critics themselves fall victims to fallacies similar to those which they endeavour to clear for the benefit of others. The advice that Mr. Lee-Warner gave to his young audience was certainly very excellent; but the only pity is that his want of sympathy and the aggressive character of some portions of his speech were not calculated to impress the lessons which he wished to inculcate upon the minds of his hearers. "My first advice to you," said Mr. Lee-Warner, "is to be tolerant of opposition." Was it consistent or dignified on his part, then, to speak of *associations sticking up sign-boards on*

which "Sárvajanik Sabha" or "Patent Universal Assembly" is written? This is neither sincerity nor genuine sympathy, but a little-minded desire to ridicule the new manifestations of a developing national sentiment, which does small credit to his heart and is scarcely praiseworthy in a high official who poses as an honest and candid adviser to the rising generation. The entire Native community is indebted to him for whatever good advice he has given; but at the same time it has a right to remind him of what Burke and Prof. Darmesteter have said regarding the sentiment of sympathy. Genuine sympathy, according to the former, is a healing and cementing principle, which alone, in the opinion of the French *savant*, will cause the crushing ascendancy of British rulers, who seemed to him wanting in that sentiment, to be forgiven.

The Hon'ble K. T. Telang's telegram to the London *Times* on the subject of the Crawford case approved.

30. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 27th March, says:—With reference to the leading article which appeared in the *Times* on the Crawford case, the Honourable Mr. Telang telegraphed a protest to Mr. Digby, who sent it on to the *Times* for publication. The Honourable Mr. Telang very temperately protests against the attempt to mislead the English people on the subject. It has now become a characteristic feature of the *Times* to express deliberate convictions on very scanty information, and its remarks on the Crawford Commission had no other basis than the information supplied by its Calcutta correspondent. Mr. Telang is perfectly right when he says that the public faith in the Bombay Government has not been shaken and that the sympathies of the country have been with the Government all along the line in their resolute attempt to do what is right.

Separation of judicial and executive functions recommended.

31. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 1st April, writes:—Now that some of the Mámlatdárs have had their magisterial powers suspended, may we suggest to Government to try the experiment of a separation of judicial and executive functions? The extreme desirability of the reform is not questioned. It is delayed in consequence of the difficulty of funds. The present is, we believe, an excellent opportunity for making the experiment on a small scale. The Mámlatdárs with the suspended powers must be exercising their revenue and executive functions alone and some extra provision must have been made, we take it, for their judicial work. Perhaps a more satisfactory reform may, we think, be made by investing the Subordinate Judges with criminal powers. Just as the Assistant and District Judges have both civil and criminal functions, the Subordinate Judges may, we believe, be trusted to do both civil and criminal work. The change will add to the work of the Subordinate Judges, but when they are over-worked they may be relieved by appointing a few additional Subordinate Judges. But the Judges being better trained to law and the discrimination of evidence will, we think, do the work more satisfactorily, whereas the Mámlatdárs will be free to do their multifarious executive work more efficiently. The additional cost of appointing the additional Subordinate Judges may, we think, be covered by the saving which may result from a more equal distribution of the executive charges of the Mámlatdárs. After they are relieved of their magisterial duties there will occur a great reduction in their work under the present arrangements. A redistribution of work will save a post or two, which may be utilized in providing for the Subordinate Judges. Even if the experiment should lead to some increased cost, we think it is worth a trial.

Alleged jobbery in high quarters at the close of Sir James Fergusson's administration of the Bombay Presidency.

32. The same newspaper again refers to the alleged Bhyndar jobbery and observes:—We have been credibly informed that the value of the land which was made a free gift of by Government to Abdul Gaffur amounts to about Rs. 10,000. As a further measure of the interest which Government have so lightly passed away may be mentioned the fact that the plaintiff in the case before the Bombay High Court values his one year's profits, if we mistake not, at Rs. 15,000. It is difficult to conceive that such an act should be possible under the British Government, that it should have been committed by some of the highest officers, and that it should have passed off unchallenged so long. There is a great deal of noise made over the failings of the poor Mámlatdárs in

the Crawford case. They are pronounced to be unfit to hold judicial posts, because they failed to show sufficient moral firmness under certain trying circumstances. But what must be said of the high European officers who have violated the public trust and acted in disregard of all considerations of justice and equity in order to please a favourite? Will our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, who are so fond of airing their superiority, note this and call for an enquiry?

The ábkári circular about the possession of mowra flowers commented upon.

33. The same newspaper writes:—As an illustration of how mischievous the ábkári circular against the possession of mowra flowers may prove in its operation, we mention a case which has recently come up before the Bombay High Court. One Káshináth Tátya, inhabitant of a village named Vadnavghar in the Bhiwndi Táluka of the Thána District, purchased some time ago three sacks of mowra flowers at Bhiwndi for the purpose of feeding his cattle and was taking them to his village. On the way he was arrested and placed before the first-class Magistrate of Bhiwndi, who forthwith convicted the accused under Section 43 of the Ábkári Act and fined him Rs. 100. The aggrieved person has come up to the High Court under the extraordinary jurisdiction and has applied for setting aside the conviction and sentence. The High Court has sent for the record and proceedings of the case. The case is *sub-judice*, and we must refrain from making any observations on its merits. But judging by the affidavits filed on behalf of the petitioner, he seems to have received considerable rough treatment at the hands of the prosecutors.

The conduct of Mr. Candy, Collector of Sholápur, in rejecting a Bráhman candidate's application for employment in the public service and his remark thereon approved.

34. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 31st March, approves of the action of Mr. Candy, Collector of Sholápur, in rejecting a Bráhman candidate's application for employment with the remark that according to rules non-Bráhmans have first claims on Government service, and advocates the desirability of making a hard and fast rule to that effect if no such rule has yet been made, as the Bráhmanical class has monopolised all the places in Government service and has hindered the progress of the other classes. Fitness, continues the paper, should be the test for entering the public service, and an impartial Government like the present should be doing an unjust thing if it recognised any other test.

Parties given to Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard at Surat and Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the Collector of that town.

35. In a news-letter from Surat, the *Rást Goftár* (82) of the 31st March states that Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the local Collector, has raised an objection in the matter of the parties given to Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., and his wife, by several gentlemen in that town on the eve of their departure from India, that he thinks that these parties are public parties, and that he therefore did not attend any one of them.

Suggestions regarding the appointment of a successor to the late Colonel Watson, Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

36. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 31st March, says:—No better selection could be made than the appointment of Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E., the present Political Agent, Kolhápur, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel Watson. We do not want a new hand. We want one who has got a good deal of experience of Káthiáwár. Since 1873 Colonel Wodehouse has been much connected with this province, and has filled eminent appointments with great credit. Colonel Wodehouse can claim the Káthiáwár Agency by right, and we sincerely hope that His Excellency the Governor will not overlook it. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (85), in its issue of the 2nd April, recommends the appointment of a man like Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Collector of Surat, to the post of Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and thereby to put an end to the intrigues prevailing in that province and the sufferings of the people.]

A complaint against the Political Agent, Rewa Kántha.

37. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 2nd April, disapproves of the Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, having recently had a *bhavái* performance (music and dancing) enacted at Vadnagar, as stated by the *Baroda Vatsal* newspaper, and remarks that Government should take severe notice of the Political Agent for witnessing a low performance, which is hated by all sensible men.

38. The *Yajdán Parast* (141), in its issue of the 31st March, expresses satisfaction with the sanction given by Government for presenting Ráo Bahádur Dájiba Gangáji, of the Bombay police, with a sword of the value of Rs. 200, as recommended by Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, praises the Ráo Bahádur, and adds that the present of a golden armlet or land would be a proper reward for his long and valuable services, that the late head of the Bombay detective police, Khán Bahádur Akbar Ali, received a reward of the latter kind, and that the Ráo Bahádur's services are in no way inferior to those of Khán Bahádur Akbar Ali. [The *Pársi Punch* (122), in its issue of the same date, observes that it would have been very glad if some substantial present had been made by Government to Ráo Bahádur Dájiba Gangáji.]

Ráo Bahádur Dájiba Gangáji of the Bombay police and the presentation of a sword to him by Government.

39. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 27th March, says:—We earnestly hope that during his brief stay at Karáchi His Excellency Lord Reay will find time to make a personal enquiry into the case of Mr. Khushirám Khatanmal, the Acting Registrar of the Small Cause Court at Karáchi. So far as we are aware, the case is one of extreme hardship and alien to the spirit of British justice, and we hope that Lord Reay being on the spot will see that justice is done.

A request to His Excellency Lord Reay to enquire into the case of the Acting Registrar of the Small Cause Court, Karáchi.

40. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), the *Jáme Jamshed* (108) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87), in their respective issues of the 6th April, express regret that rain-betting has been held by the Bombay High Court in an appeal case not to constitute gaming under Bombay Act IV of 1887, describe the evils of rain-betting and request Government to take legislative action for the effectual suppression of the evil. [A correspondent writes to the *Rást Goftár* (82) of the 31st March to say that Mr. Narotamdás, the manager of rain-betting in Bombay, has already rented the old site near Mumbádevi for Rs. 6,900 from Mr. Panálál Punamchand in order to commence business there from 1st June next.]

Legislative action prayed for for the suppression of the evil of rain-betting in Bombay.

41. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 30th March, says:—Healy and Warner, the two European convicts who recently escaped under very sensational circumstances from the Presidency Jail in Calcutta and were subsequently arrested by a plucky Bengali police officer, have been let off by the Chief Magistrate with a week's hard labour each. This has apparently caused some surprise, as it was generally expected that the prisoners would be committed to the criminal sessions. The Magistrate justifies his leniency on the ground that the jail authorities are primarily to blame, because although repeatedly warned they never took any effectual means to prevent Healy and Warner from making a successful attempt at escape. The temptation was strong, the carelessness of the warders and others was extraordinary, and so the men took their chance and escaped. This is rather a novel view to take, and the rigour of criminal law would be considerably modified if such an extenuating circumstance were taken into consideration. A thief seldom learns his trade unless temptations are placed in his way, and so on in almost every case in which the law is broken. The fortunate culprits will hardly profit by the lesson unless they have realised the hopelessness of escaping out of the country, however it may be easy to escape out of the jail. As for the jail authorities, they must have known after reading the Magistrate's scathing remarks that there is a rod in pickle for them.

Criticism on the alleged leniency of the sentence passed upon two European convicts who recently escaped from the Calcutta jail.

42. The *Shubh Suchak* (61), of Sátára, in its issue of the 29th March, calls the attention of the authorities to the corruption prevailing in the mofussil courts of justice. It says that the lower ministerial officers of the court, in the execution of their multifarious duties, are often suspected in that province to be given to the practice of taking illegal gratification

Alleged corruption prevailing in mofussil law-courts among lower ministerial officers.

from both plaintiffs and defendants—a state of things which causes very great hardship to the poor illiterate Kunbis who have business to do in the courts. It adds that Government should cause due enquiries to be made in this matter, as the complaint has been of long standing and has assumed very undesirable proportions.

Mr. Pinhey's appointment as Fourth Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay, approved.

43. The *Yajdán Parast* (141), in its issue of the 31st March, says that the Bombay Government is not to blame for not appointing Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái to the bench of the Bombay Small Cause Court in preference to one of their own worthy servants, approves of Mr. Pinhey's appointment as Fourth Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay, and remarks that Mr. Pinhey will in all likelihood prove a useful and worthy Judge, as he has experience of the work.

Mr. Hakim's appointment as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Karáchi, approved.

44. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 31st March, approves of the appointment of Mr. Mahomed Husein Hakim as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Karáchi, and says that Mr. Hakim is an able man and his elevation to the bench will give satisfaction to the Mahomedan community at large. It remarks that the claims of Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái were not ignored by Government, as that gentleman was offered a seat on the Karáchi Small Cause Court which he for private reasons declined. Government therefore cannot be said to have acted unfairly towards that gentleman. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112) of the 31st March and the *Káside Mumbai* (113) of the 1st April also approve of Mr. Hakim's appointment as doing justice to the Mahomedans.]

Appointment of Mr. Hakim as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Karáchi, disapproved.

45. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 31st March, says:—We are really sorry that the claims of Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái, who gave complete satisfaction by his abilities and experience every time he served as an Acting Judge in the Small Cause Court, Bombay, have been completely ignored in the new arrangements, which will doubtless be gratifying at least to a portion of the Mahomedan community and especially to Mr. Hakim. We at once admit that our Mahomedan friends deserve every legitimate encouragement, but we fail to see anything special or remarkable in Mr. Hakim's abilities or experience as a justification for overruling the infinitely superior claims of such a worthy member of the bar as Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái. Quite recently Mr. Tágore's claims were similarly ignored, and we are certainly not prepared for this additional instance of justice under the enlightened *régime* of a Governor like His Excellency Lord Reay.

Mr. Hakim's appointment as Judge, Small Cause Court, Karáchi, and a suggestion to His Excellency Lord Reay.

46. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 2nd April, says that the appointment of Mr. Hakim as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Karáchi, will be construed by the people as a reward for his opposition to the Indian National Congress. The paper, however, is of opinion that the appointment has been given to Mr. Hakim out of justice to the claims of the Mahomedans, hopes that His Excellency Lord Reay will give a clear hint to the public to that effect on some future occasion, and adds that it is already proved that a just Governor like Lord Reay is not opposed to the political progress of the people.

The recent Subordinate Judges' and District Pleaders' Examination held at Bombay.

47. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 31st March, writing about the results of the Subordinate Judges' and District Pleaders' Examination, observes:—What a horrible massacre this is! *Only three succeed in passing out of one hundred!* We have never seen a more dreadful result. This is literally a massacre of the innocents. Is it possible to believe that so many as 96 out of every hundred came unprepared or were unworthy of passing? Such a supposition is simply unnatural. We think the result is due to the whims of some extra-severe examiners. If our view be correct, then the best way to avoid a scandal would be for the Bombay High Court to call for the papers and get them examined by experienced examiners and then revise the results in the light of this re-examination. The matter is

really serious and well worthy of the attention of the High Court. [A few other papers also complain of the highly unsatisfactory result of the examinations in question, and call the attention of the authorities concerned to the matter. The *Yajdán Parast* (141), in its issue of the 31st March, suggests that the standard of marks for passing the examination should be lowered to 50 per cent. and that care should be taken about the length and severity of the question-papers. The *Ahmedabad Times* (85), in its issue of the 2nd April, remarks that if Government think that the number of High Court and District Pleaders is already large, they should hold the examination every alternate year instead of annually, and thus save the poor candidates needless trouble and expense.]

48. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 1st April, calls the attention of the High Court of Bombay to the percentage of passes in the recent High Court Pleaders' Examination, remarks that the examiners were unusually severe this year, and hopes that the matter will be investigated by the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court.

The Surat District Board requested to open relief-works in aid of the distressed agricultural population.

49. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 5th April, says that distress prevails among the poor agricultural population in several parts of the Surat District, particularly in the Párdi, Bulsár and Mándvi Tálukás, on account of the failure of the later rains, that this distress is certain to increase as the hot season advances, that there is a long time between this and the next crop is gathered, and that cholera has already broken out in the district. The *Jáme* therefore hopes that the Surat District Board will at once open relief-works in the different parts of the district in the interests of the distressed.

Scarcity of water in Khándesh.

50. The *Sudhákar* (62), in its issue of the 30th March, states that Khándesh is suffering from a great scarcity of water, calls the attention of Government to the signs of distress appearing in the province, and suggests that early measures be adopted to ward off the impending danger.

Inconvenience suffered by passengers on board coasting steamers plying between Bombay and Ratnágiri.

51. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 31st March, complains of the inconvenience which passengers on board coasting steamers plying between Ratnágiri and Bombay suffer through the carelessness and negligence of the steamer authorities, who have hitherto lent no ear to the representations made to them. It says that the passengers having taken tickets are obliged to wait sometimes for a week for a steamer which will carry them to their destination, and that they must trudge on to the *bandar* everyday in the heat of the sun to see whether a steamer has accommodation and can take them up. The paper attributes this negligence to want of competition, there being only one steamer company, and urges on Government to make immediate inquiries into this complaint of long standing and see that the poor passengers are better treated.

Segregation of lepers in Bombay suggested.

52. In noticing the long debate on the defective regulations concerning persons affected with leprosy in Bombay at the first meeting of the new Bombay Municipal Corporation, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 6th April, says:—The amendment moved by Mr. Bamanji Pestanji Master to the effect that Government be requested to take legislative action authorizing the police to remove lepers to an asylum to be built and maintained by the Corporation was appropriate and should have been adopted. In the absence of such an asylum, the action taken by the authorities will only remove the evil of leprosy from one place to another. If the Corporation be unwilling to undergo the expense of the asylum at once, the convenience afforded by the Allbless Leper Asylum at Trombay should be availed of. It is not right that Bombay should remain exposed to the evil of leprosy until a leper law is enacted by the Supreme Government for the whole of India, as it is not known when that will be done and of what nature that law would be. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87), in their respective issues of the same date, express similar sentiments.]

Alleged discouragement of the work of the Native Military Orphanage by commanding officers.

53. The *Pandit* (159), in its issue of the 5th April, says:—We are sorry to find that some commanding officers are still trying to discourage our charitable work of supporting military orphans. We do not understand why they should do so, when others are encouraging it as far as they can. We have received a letter from one of our subscribers to the effect that he has been threatened by his commanding officer that he would be tried by a court-martial if he continued to subscribe to the *Pandit*. We hope the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay will make enquiries into the matter and ask the commanding officers not to discourage the cause of helpless orphans.

Imposition of a dog-tax in the military cantonments of the Bombay Presidency criticized.

54. In noticing the imposition of a dog-tax in the military cantonments of the Bombay Presidency except Aden, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 4th April, says:—The new tax is not likely to lessen the evil of hydrophobia, but will add a good round sum to cantonment funds. The execution of the order annually issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for the destruction of dogs straying on the public roads is also ineffectual in lessening the mischief committed by rabid dogs and hurts the feelings of a portion of the Native community and sometimes leads to the poisoning of quiet and well-behaved animals, whose owners are much irritated at the wanton destruction of their pets. The best remedy for the prevention of mischief by rabid dogs is the use of the muzzle, and it is certainly strange that the police do not compel owners of dogs to take the precaution of muzzling them.

The necessity for strengthening the Bombay police force.

55. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 4th April, refers to the paucity of the police force in Bombay, observes that there is a glaring disproportion between the population of the town and its police and that the present police force is totally inadequate for the purpose of protection, and urges on Government the necessity for sanctioning the proposals submitted to them by Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police.

Complaint against the Kaira police.

56. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (136), in its issue of the 3rd April, complains of the increase in the number of murders in the Kaira District and of the dilatoriness of the local police in the discharge of their duties, which it thinks is due to want of proper supervision by the district authorities, says that thefts are frequently committed, and draws the attention of Government to the matter.

A complaint against the Mahudha police.

57. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 27th March, refers to the fire in the village of Undara, two miles from Mahudha, on the last Holi holiday, when about 22 houses were burnt down, complains of the local police having been remiss in the performance of their duty of helping to extinguish the fire though information was received by them in Mahudha only one hour after the occurrence, and remarks that if the Mahudha police had been present at the scene of fire, pillage would have been prevented.

The celebration of the Holi in Mahudha.

58. The same newspaper refers to the death in Mahudha of a sepoy named Nathu, who was struck with a brick on the face by some *budmash* on the last Holi holiday while the Holi procession was moving about, and says that pieces of wood were stolen by some evil persons on the occasion of the festival and that the celebration of the Holi should either be stopped or the leading persons should be required to furnish securities for good behaviour during the festival. It adds that the stoppage of the festival is not likely to wound the religious feelings of the people, but on the contrary will check immorality.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Extension of the English Factories' Act to India disapproved and the philanthropy of Manchester merchants commented upon.

59. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 30th March, says:—Unless the mill-owners and employers of labour in this country look about them, and that also without any unnecessary loss of time, we are very much afraid that the English Factories' Act will be forced down the throat of this country in a very short time. There is a determined and deliberate attempt, under the veil of philanthropic and sympathetic feeling, inspired by men whose names need not be mentioned, to handicap the working of Indian mills and factories. The last Lancashire deputation that waited upon the Secretary of State for India on the 22nd instant threw off even this thin disguise of philanthropy and boldly demanded that the factory laws of India should be assimilated with those of England. Lord Cross tried to put a bold face on the matter, but he is not a very strong man, and if the Lancashire agitation spreads, it is possible that he may have to reconsider the question. Now there is every chance that the cry of free-trade will be raised at a pinch, and Lancashire will demand that Bombay should work her mills on the same conditions as any English city. This is a preposterous demand, and yet the Lancashire people are not overrating their powers at all. If they did, they would have never made such a shameful attempt to force their own legislation upon this country. An Indian Factories' Act must be greatly different from the English Act. There are local causes of great difference which must be considered. The Lancashire agitators will say that there should be uniformity. The reply is, when there is diversity in everything else between the two peoples, how can there be uniformity in the regulation of labour? The class whose interests are so seriously menaced by Lancashire are wealthy men and can stand up for their cause. Let them foresee the danger and open their purses for counter-agitation. If we take our laws from jealous Manchester and Lancashire, then all hope of progress may be abandoned and we may as well leave the field clear for the philanthropic firms of Manchester and Lancashire.

Comments on the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill.

60. The *Shri Shiváji* (60), in its issue of the 29th March, commenting on the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill, remarks that the Bill requires to be modified to a large extent and that to avoid misconception of its scope and object and to prevent abuse of authority when its provisions will be put in operation, three things must be done; firstly, it should be distinctly and unequivocally stated that the Act is to apply to places where the people are not able or willing or neglect to take the ordinary sanitary precautions without Government pressure; secondly, the duties and functions of the people in respect of sanitation should be clearly defined; and thirdly, what constitutes insanitation must be clearly set forth.

61. In connection with the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 3rd April, says:—No provision is made in the Bill in the case of a "sanitary board" failing to perform its duties properly, but there is little doubt that it will be left to the discretion of the District Collector what to do under the circumstances, who is also clothed with power to nominate a "committee" and a "sanitary board." The Collector, however, holds even now such great powers that the public desires them to be curtailed to a great extent and would view with alarm any proposals tending to give him any more authority over the illiterate rural population. From the Bill it seems that the Honourable Sir Raymond West, the framer of it, does not possess sufficient knowledge of the real condition of the villages and the villagers, and the proposed law is likely to disturb the peaceful condition of the rural population, without its benefiting by the change that the measure will bring about. If it be indispensable to enact a law for the sanitation of villages, the same should be more simple and less harsh than the present Bill. It should be of such a nature as would make the villagers effect sanitation by themselves, while the authorities should confine their interference to advice and assistance whenever they were required. To achieve this object successfully it is desirable that further information and suggestions

should be collected, and this may be done by translating the Bill into the different vernaculars of the presidency, distributing the translations throughout the different provinces and calling for suggestions from leaders of the various communities. [The *Suryă Prakásh* (84), in its issue of the 30th March, says that it should be clearly stated in the Bill that no patel or Government pensioner should be nominated a member of the village sanitary committee, as it thinks it sufficient to have one Government officer only on it, that officer being the chairman of the committee. It adds that the Local Boards should be compelled to give their due share to the village sanitary committee instead of the latter being left to their mercy as in the Bill.]

PART III.—*Education.*

The educational policy of the Bombay Government approved.

62. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 31st March, writes:—While Ráo Sáhebs and Ráo Bahádurs, the leaders of Native society, are incubating a protest against the Bombay Government policy in regard to secondary education, the Government is taking time by the forelock and ordering the enhancement of fees in some schools and the transfer of others. All feel that the financial pressure on the Government is at the bottom of the measures proposed and that the Government is doing its best so to adjust the expenditure as to give the maximum of result with the minimum of money. The policy now pursued is the only one which will succeed. The educational wants of our people will not be satisfied until private agency comes into play. The way to evoke a spirit of self-help is to curtail the amount of external help. Of course if the help be withheld at too early a period, injury will result. But looking to the tendencies of the times everywhere, we think that the present is not an inappropriate occasion when the Government might make an effort to make the high schools paying concerns, applying the money thus set free to the purpose of fostering education in other directions, such as primary and technical.

The educational policy of the Bombay Government condemned.

63. The *Poona Vaibhav* (48), in its issue of the 31st March, remarks that the present policy of increasing the fees in high schools and making high education costly is calculated to operate as a heavy tax on the people of this country and is in its operation as injurious as the salt-duty or such other taxes on necessaries, education having come to be looked upon as one of the necessaries of life. It would be more consonant with justice, continues the paper, if Government, instead of taxing the food and the means of subsistence of the people of this country, were to direct their attention to reducing the fat salaries of European officers and thus satisfy the voracious appetite of the Finance Committee.

64. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 1st April, strongly disapproves of the conduct of Government in transferring the Nagar High School to the control of the local Education Society, which is, in its opinion, a virtual abolition of the school, and censures the present policy of Government as regards high education, as calculated to create a profound dissatisfaction in the minds of the public of this presidency and suicidal to the best interests of Government. The Government, continues the paper, is ruthlessly breaking the pledges given to the people since 1854, and it is much to be regretted that extravagant expenditure in military enterprises should have forced it to continue in a course which is fraught with so much discredit to its fair name and disadvantage to the public at large.

Opening of season schools for the instruction of the agricultural population recommended.

65. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 31st March, says:—Village sanitation, about which a Bill is now before the Bombay Legislative Council, has indeed powerful enemies in ignorance, poverty, prejudice and sectional animosities or jealousies among the rural population, though men residing in towns are not free from most of these feelings. We therefore suggest, as a measure of co-ordinate importance, the opening of season schools for the instruction of the agricultural population. The *rayat*

has never yet received full justice in the matter of the local cess, levied ostensibly for his benefit but much of which is diverted to provincial purposes. Half of this cess is meant for education, and, we submit, ought to be spent exclusively on the education of those who pay it. The villagers are unable to send their children to schools, but if schools are opened at their doors during the slack season and at suitable hours of the day, on the model of winter schools in Europe, something can be done to remove their ignorance and to pave the way for their instruction and enlightenment through verbal addresses and cheap tracts on all topics affecting their interests and on which their ignorance is such a bar to their own welfare and their credulity such a difficulty for the Government. We therefore humbly invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council to this question at the same time that this law for the sanitation of villages is elaborated.

Introduction of the vernaculars in the Bombay University curriculum.

66. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 31st March, says that the introduction of the vernaculars in the Bombay University curriculum up to the Previous Examination only is not calculated to improve their *status*, and hopes that the Senate will make the vernaculars a subject of study at all the higher examinations and will not stop half-way at the Previous Examination.

Complaint against Mr. Macnaghten, Principal, Rájkumár College, Rájkot, and its management.

67. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 2nd April, observes:—The students in the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, for want of proper supervision indulge in vicious practices. Arrangements have been made to withdraw the Kolhápur Prince and three other members of his family from the College and to place them under an able European teacher at Dhárwár. The Bhávnagar Prince, Bhávsing, being tired of Mr. Parmánand Valabhrám, a favourite of Mr. Macnaghten, the Principal, is willing to live at Dhárwár and an arrangement to that effect has already been made, as stated by our correspondent at Rájkot. His Highness the Rája of Dhrángadra also wishes to withdraw his sons from the College, but Mr. Macnaghten does not allow him to do so. Mr. Macnaghten is said to have used pressure to make the Bagasra and Láthi Princes go to Mahábaleshvar instead of to their homes. We consider his conduct towards the Princes under him highly objectionable, and request Government to compel him to retire from the service on pension. The Rájkumár College is a useless department, and ought either to be abolished or reformed and put on a better footing. Its continuance in its present condition makes the Princes vicious. Government ought speedily to attend to the matter.

The compulsory system in the New English School, Poona, condemned.

68. The *Shri Shiváji* (60), in its issue of the 27th March, publishes from a correspondent a letter, in which the writer refers to the tyranny exercised on the students of the New English School, Poona, by their teachers, states that the students are compelled, on pain of dismissal, to attend drill classes, to pay subscriptions for the school reading-room, to buy no books but those published by the teachers of the school, and complains that real and effective teaching is *nil*, the teachers being new and inexperienced.

Attitude of the educational officers in Kánara towards private educational enterprise in that district.

69. Ráo Sáheb V. D. Joglekar, Subordinate Judge of Honávar, writes to the *Kannadă Suvárte* (142) in its issue of the 29th March, to say that the statements made by a correspondent against Ráo Sáheb Rámchandra Hanmant Deshpánde, Deputy Educational Inspector, Kánara, regarding his attitude towards private educational enterprise in that district (*vide* paragraph 41, page 22 of the Report on Native Papers published in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 16th February 1889) are absurd and utterly groundless; while Mr. G. S. Nádkarni, manager of the private school at Honávar, writes to the same newspaper of the 5th April to say that Ráo Sáheb Joglekar's letter seems to be evidently an attempt to defend the Deputy Educational Inspector and not a statement "in the cause of truth."

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

The lighting arrangements of the Bombay Municipality.

70. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 31st March, writes:—It is something to know that so responsible an authority as the Municipal Commissioner describes the lighting arrangements for Bombay as "disgraceful," adding that for Europeans Bombay consists only of Malabár Hill and the Queen's Road, and leaving it to be inferred that a good deal of the town remains to be accounted for. This is an admirable way of putting it, and the only pity is that it was not so put by a non-official and Native member of the Municipal Corporation.

A suggestion to the Bombay Government to appoint a commission of medical men to find out the causes of the prevalence of cholera in Broach.

71. The *Broach Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 4th April, complains of the dilatoriness of the local authorities in taking vigorous and timely measures for the prevention of cholera and of its consequent virulence, says that Government should take notice of it, that the people are terror-stricken, and that some of the inhabitants have given up their daily avocations, requests the Bombay Government to speedily appoint a commission of medical men to find out the causes of the permanence of cholera in Broach, and remarks that until this is done the epidemic will not be rooted out.

A suggestion in connection with the appointment of municipal presidents.

72. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (78), in its issue of the 31st March, says:—If a break-down of a municipal corporation is announced and a president resigns, the Government may try the following experiment. The Government may ask the members of a municipality to mention, say, three names from among them as being, in their opinion, fit to exercise the functions of a president—the majority to mention such names with unanimity. One of the names should be at least official. The majority to bind themselves to follow the lead of any more capable person whom the Government may be pleased to sort out from the three names tendered. From such a president the Government may call for a half-yearly report as to the manner and efficiency of the working of the corporation and as to the conduct of individual or collective members. Any minority or majority would of course always have the right of expressing their opinion. If such an experiment fails, or cannot even be initiated, Government would be fully justified in nominating a District Collector as full-power president, whose powers may be modified at his own discretion. Spites, jealousies and wranglings cannot of course be allowed to undermine the course of any public proceedings manifestly aiming at what is good and progressive in the interests of the community.

The Karáchi Municipality and the recent visit of His Excellency Lord Reay to that town.

73. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 27th March, says:—We notice that the municipality of Karáchi took no part in the proceedings connected with His Excellency the Governor's visit to this province. On the first occasion that His Excellency Lord Reay visited Karáchi an address of welcome was presented as a matter of course by the municipality, but that seems scarcely any reason why the municipal commissioners should not be permitted to welcome His Excellency once more. It is to be trusted that the omission is not intentional.

The Surat Municipality and the removal of the *khál-kuvás.*

74. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 31st March, says:—That law-makers should not be law-breakers is a maxim as old as the world. It is equally true that they should not allow others to break the law. The Commissioner, Northern Division, seems to have forgotten this principle, when in reply to a reference made to him by the president of the Surat Municipality in connection with the petition signed by nearly ten thousand people *anent* the *khálkuva* (underground privies) *khatpat* as to whether the municipality was legally authorised to serve notices on the people to fill up their *khálkuvas,* he wrote that the commissioners should push on

their threats until a test case is brought before a civil court. This is a very nice piece of advice, indeed. If the municipality fail to make out its case and be obliged to pay heavy damages, it is certain that it will be sued for a large series of the illegal acts which, following the advice of the Commissioner, it will have done. It is strange that a high responsible Government officer as the Commissioner, in a hurry to carry out a reform on which he has set his heart, should ignore the law and advise a municipality placed under him to do the same until it finds itself acting illegally. If there be a flaw in the law as it exists now, which would hinder the municipality in carrying out the scheme, he should get it amended, if possible.

A complaint against the Surat Municipality.

75. The same newspaper says:—At a time when the Government is all for stringent economy and takes advantage of every opportunity to curtail its expenses, our civic fathers, overflowing with the milk of human kindness, play fast and loose with the people's money, though they have to carry out many costly schemes to improve the sanitary condition of the city. They cannot deny that every rupee saved at the present time would stand them in good stead in the future. When possessing this knowledge they do not use it, their conduct becomes highly reprehensible. It is a pity that quite recently they should have done an act which is absolutely illegal, arbitrary and disgraceful. We refer to the offhand manner in which the last Monday's meeting gave away the contract for supplying carts and bullocks to the old contractor for the next three years at the current high rates. According to the usual practice, a public notice ought to have been issued and tenders asked for, at least two months before the expiration of the present contract which ends on the last day of this month. The managing committee had sent this matter to be disposed of by the general body in January last; but as if there was a predetermination somewhere that the contract should be continued indefinitely, it was not brought up for discussion till the day of the expiration of the contract and of the existence of the present corporation. The corporation has been, we think, guilty of the most shameless and disgraceful jobbery and nepotism. We are quite averse to any Government interference, but the present case is such that if the Collector interfered and set the matter right, we should not be displeased. It would be a kind of warning to the corporation and would in future save a good deal of money to the ratepayers. Better even than any Government interference would be a civil suit by a ratepayer to recover damages from the members who have voted in favour of giving the contract in this most illegal and arbitrary manner.

Scarcity of water in Dhárwár and the inaction of the local municipality.

76. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (27), in its issue of the 4th April, writes:—Dhárwár is in the very throes of water-famine, and yet the local municipality does not awake to the danger which threatens the inhabitants of the place. The commissioners seem to be totally indifferent about this crying want and undertake works of doubtful utility for which the inhabitants of the place do not care at all. It is the duty of Government to enquire carefully and immediately into this distressful state of things, and to urge upon the municipality the necessity for taking timely measures to lessen the intensity of the impending danger.

PART V.—*Native States.*

A suggestion to abolish Political Agencies in India.

77. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 31st March, observes:—The Political Agent has become now-a-days a source of much annoyance and petty tyranny to the court to which he is accredited. This official is entrusted with large powers and immense discretion, the duties appertaining to his office are not defined and it has often been found that he plays into the hands of some wire-puller or low intriguer at the court of a Native Rája. Whether inactive and silent spectator of the events in a Native State or a dashing, diplomatic and busy political officer, he is of no use to the court to which he is sent and his post might safely be abolished, and this abolition would effect a large saving in these hard times and none would be the worse for it.

The Native States of Káthiáwár and the Government of Bombay.

78. Writing on the Native States of Káthiáwár, the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 31st March, observes :—We may say that these States have either too little or too much of British interference. The Government runs from one extreme to the other in most cases. It is seldom that the right middle course is followed. Misrule, injustice, reckless expenditure, or low intrigue is allowed full play for years. It is now a favourite of the Chief, then a nominee of the Political Agent or a person in favour with a Councillor, who is permitted to do as much harm as he possibly can under the protection of his patron. Complaints are first neglected, then listened to, and at last the Government is roused to action. It is now realised that things cannot be suffered to go on as hitherto any longer. In short, it is considered time for interference. And then the tide runs in the opposite direction. In the place of the former policy of so-called non-intervention there is now interference with a vengeance. If previously the Chief had unlimited power to do harm, now he has no power left to prevent harm being done to himself or his subjects. The Government appoints a person as Diwán or administrator, who may wield all authority and reduce the Chief to a nonentity. One may be excused for supposing, in such a case, that the paramount power permits a gross abuse of authority for a long time in order to deprive the State of all authority afterwards. The paramount power does not mean it, but virtually it often comes to that. The fault, really speaking, is more with the political officer on the spot. He is expected by Government to represent the affairs of the State in their true light from time to time. If the political officer has the confidence of the Government and deserves it, the latter should not shirk its duty of bringing to bear strong moral pressure on the State, through the Political Agent, for the timely removal of the wrong, in whatever form it may exist.

His Excellency Lord Reay and the introduction of reforms in Káthiáwár.

79. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 2nd April, writes :—The Bombay Government have resolved to introduce the following reforms in Káthiáwár, *viz.*, (1) to appoint a civilian as Political Agent, Káthiáwár, instead of a military officer ; (2) to abolish the Rájasthánik court in that province ; (3) to abolish the Agency State Vakils ; (4) to entrust the management of the police to a European officer ; (5) to arrange for appeals in civil and criminal cases in the States being heard by the High Court. We are confident that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay will introduce as many of these reforms as possible. The sufferings of the Káthiáwári public will not end until the Political Department is replaced by a Collectorate. The people of Káthiáwár are perfectly satisfied with the just conduct of the Bombay Government. There is no other province so intriguing and so roguish as Káthiáwár. The conduct of the Government officers there is contemptible. The Rájás in the province are mere puppets and their Kárbháris harass their subjects. If His Excellency Lord Reay puts an end to this state of things, he will greatly oblige the people.

The financial condition of Gwalior.

80. The *Nyáyă Sindhu* (46), in its issue of the 1st April, referring to the action of Government in taking from the State of Gwalior four krors of rupees as a loan and making it bankrupt, remarks with wonder that Gwalior, which to an impartial observer appears to be nearing the course of ruin, appears to Government as financially sound and that Government seem to take a sort of pleasure in the indebtedness of Native States. A Native State in debt to the Supreme Government is always, continues the paper, at its mercy and affords excellent opportunities for annexation. The Berars furnish an example of a Native State being annexed on the ground mentioned above. Gwalior should take a lesson from the history of that province. It would conduce to the welfare of Gwalior if it walked in the footsteps of the late Jayájiráo Mahárája, reduced its expenditure and maintained a strict equilibrium between its revenue and expenditure.

His Excellency Lord Reay requested to take measures to improve the administration of the Jámnagar State.

81. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 2nd April, says :—His Highness the Jám of Navánagar is a simple-minded person who takes little interest in the administration of his State, being always engrossed with personal comfort and pleasures. His Highness is surrounded by a number of ill-advisers, to whom he

is very pliant and who deserve to be driven away from his company. The several Diwáns who have been supplied to him, one after another, by the Political Agency, have not proved successful administrators, and the State is steeped in heavy debt and outlawry is rampant. It is therefore to be hoped that His Excellency the Governor will duly consider the situation, and will appoint in the interests of His Highness and his subjects an educated, able and energetic person as Diwán and drive away the large number of ill-advisers by whom His Highness is surrounded.

His Highness the Rána of Porbandar and a request to the Bombay Government.

82. The *Káthiáwádi* (80), in its issue of the 2nd April, disapproves of the rumoured intention of Government to shortly instal the Porbandar Prince on the throne instead of restoring the present Rána with powers, thinks the change to be injurious to His Highness the Rána, pities him, remarks that he has fallen a victim to the displeasure of certain British officers owing to his independent conduct, and strongly recommends Government to make further enquiries before taking the contemplated step in order to know the real truth.

The people and the Native States of Káthiáwár and a petition prepared by the editor and proprietor of the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper for presentation to His Excellency Lord Reay on their behalf.

83. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 2nd April, gives a further instalment of the petition prepared by its editor and proprietor for presentation to His Excellency Lord Reay on behalf of the people and Native Princes of Káthiáwár, exposes the bad and immoral conduct of His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar, refers to the alleged trumped up case against a woman named Rádha and Chhagan Sundarji in 1885, to the expenditure of three lákhs of rupees on a prostitute named Kaisar now with the Thákor as a queen, to the present to her of a garden yielding a large income, to the endeavours that are being made to present a first-class village named Jira to her and to the Thákor having forced some persons connected with him to marry the sisters of Kaisar, and remarks that the people and the Ránis of Bhávnagar are displeased with these things, and requests His Excellency Lord Reay to prevent this waste of public money, to prevent dissensions in the State, to remove the persons preying upon it, and in short to take measures for the welfare of the State and its people.

Crime in Kolhápur and complaint against the authorities.

84. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 4th April, publishes a letter from its Kolhápur correspondent, in which he says that that State has been the scene of a series of horrible crimes within the short space of two or three months, and that such a state of things is apt to be interpreted as a sad example of the incompetence of the present administration. He adds that looking to the present situation of Native States it is impossible to say that responsibility for insecurity of life ends with the local administration and does not extend to the paramount power, and hopes that Government will ere long direct its attention to Kolhápur and scrutinize the state of affairs there.

Praise of the Chief of Akalkot.

85. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 1st April, publishes a letter from an Akalkot correspondent in which the Chief of that State is much praised for his attention to State affairs and his readiness to satisfy the wants of his subjects. The Chief, states the paper, has abolished certain obnoxious taxes in his State and thereby gained the approbation of the Supreme Government. He is always to be seen going about his province and visiting and examining schools. In short, he promises to be a model ruler.

GOVIND B. LAGHATE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th April 1889.

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(For the week ending 6th April 1889.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 13th April 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	150
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
55	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
62	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
63	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
65	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
66	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
67	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
68	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
69	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
71	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
72	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	5,300
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
74	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
75	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
76	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
77	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
78	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
79	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
80	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
81	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
82	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
87	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
88	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
92	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
93	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
96	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
97	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
102	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number o Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
123	„ Pársi Tikákár	Do.	Fortnightly	350
124	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
127	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
128	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
129	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
130	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
131	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
132	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
133	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
141	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
145	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
152	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
153	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
154	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
155	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
156	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
157	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
161	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
162	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
163	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
164	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

British-Indian subjects in Zanzibar and apathy shown by Government towards them.

1. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 11th April, writes:—In the compact entered into by Great Britain with Germany, the former seems to have been entirely oblivious of the interests of its Indian subjects who reside in Zanzibar for the purposes of trade. The Indian merchants have great interests at stake in that part of the world, and the activity of the Germans on the Zanzibar coast has resulted in great loss to them. The apathy shown by the British Government at these losses has been almost scandalous, and it is only recently that some attention seems to have been drawn to the subject. The Germans, too, perhaps thought that they had gone too far and Captain Wissman has given assurances of safety and protection to the Indian merchants. Surely it seems rather strange that peaceful merchants trading under British protection should require to be assured of safety by a German officer.

Losses suffered by the British-Indian traders on the Zanzibar Coast by the action of the German Government.

2. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 13th April, says:—The British-Indian traders on the Zanzibar Coast did not discard or oppose the German authorities, and yet their places of abode were bombarded without giving them previous notice of the bombardment as required by the principle of international law, and much valuable property belonging to them was destroyed either by fire or pillage by Arab *badmashes*. And still the British Government has not come forward to obtain compensation for them from the German Government. Thus the British-Indian traders have been reduced to a most pitiable condition and are left without redress. Certainly it does not become the British Government to refuse to obtain compensation for its wronged subjects. The Foreign Office ought not to be lax in the due protection of the interests of the Indian subjects of the English Crown. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Native merchants of Bombay should submit to the Supreme Government a proper representation of the injustice done to the Indian traders on the Zanzibar Coast and make due efforts to obtain justice for the ruined traders.

The proposed construction of a dock for Her Majesty's navy at Bombay and remarks on the cost thereof.

3. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 7th April, writes:—The construction of a dock for Her Majesty's navy at Bombay, it seems, has been in contemplation for some time and in reply to a question put in Parliament it was stated that "pending the distribution of expenses between the Imperial and the Indian Governments the matter was still under the consideration of both Governments." If the dock were constructed at Gibraltar, Malta, or even in Ceylon, the whole cost would be borne by the Imperial Government; but because it is to be located at Bombay, a half of it is proposed to be saddled on India. Were a moiety of all the Imperial, *i.e.*, the military, naval and political, charges of the Government of India borne by England, India could not object to the present proposal; but in the absence of that arrangement the newly proposed burden cannot but be considered oppressive. The possessions named above are no doubt small and their resources equally so, but that does not affect the principle of the question; for, even in regard to the larger and more powerful and wealthy colonies like Canada and Australia, the Imperial Government follows the same policy of self-abnegation that it does towards the smaller possessions specified above. It is only in regard to India that it adopts a hard, exacting and one-sided rule. India is certainly a large country, but it is also poor and has already heavy burdens to bear. To be sure the Under-Secretary of State for India, from his place in Parliament the other day, depicted his charge to be overflowing with the milk and honey of prosperity, and rapidly increasing prosperity too. But we fancy it has not been found easy to spare a slice of this glowingly described prosperity for the new project of an imperial dock at Bombay, nor has our Finance Minister found it possible to show a surplus in his budget for the new year without the aid of income derived from injustice—a fine of more than half a kror of rupees on local Governments, which must either starve their works or levy taxation under a new name. These and other not very regular shifts, which

the Government of India finds it necessary to adopt in order to make both ends meet, do not mean prosperity among its subjects, and can never mean it so long as abnormal burdens are laid on their shoulders, which in fairness ought to be at least equally shared by England.

Attention of the House of Commons drawn to the alleged Bhyndar jobbery at the close of Sir J. Fergusson's *régime* as Governor of Bombay.

4. In noticing the circumstances under which a piece of waste land in the village of Bhyndar was presented to Shaikh Abdul Gaffur, head of the household of Sir James Fergusson, for the production of salt, as described in the decision in appeal of the Bombay High Court, in the suit Háji Bakir *valad* Shaikh Sáheb Fakir and others *vs.* Shaikh Abdul Gaffur and others, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 10th April, says:—What services did Abdul Gaffur render to the public that he was considered entitled by Government officers to receive the present of a valuable plot of ground? If he rendered valuable service to His Excellency the Governor, the latter should have rewarded him from his own pocket and not from the State treasury. Perhaps some special circumstances do exist that might remove the impression made by the case on the public mind, and hence it is desirable that the House of Commons should call upon Sir James Fergusson to explain what they were, if any.

The Indian financial statement and a suggestion that it be made compendious and simple.

5. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 7th April, writes:—There is no earthly reason why the Indian financial statement should always be a voluminous document of inordinate length so as to attract none but experts to undertake the labour of going through it at least once. We certainly think that for the majority of readers the statement can be easily presented in a more simplified form. As things stand at present no practical benefit is derived from its publication in the Government *Gazette*. If it is really desired by the Financial Member that his labours should result in some instruction to the majority of newspaper readers, it is necessary to do away with the cumbrous system of account-keeping and draw up a simple statement of income and expenditure in a compendious and instructive form as could be profitably read by all. There would be in that case a wider appreciation of the contents of the statement, and the educational influence exercised by reading it in the original will be of immense benefit to the people as well as to the Government, whose aims and objects are many a time misunderstood owing to the scanty information possessed by their critics.

Opinion of Sir D. Barbour on the income-tax assessment in India commented upon.

6. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 8th April, says:—The Indian Finance Minister has either through a misunderstanding or purposely formed the opinion that the small number of appeals against the income-tax assessments in Bombay and other places indicates that the people of India have been reconciled to this tax. This view is, however, quite wrong. The small number of the appeals is owing to the people finding themselves quite helpless to escape the burden of this unpopular tax, and they therefore silently submit to the evil. The people are really tired of the tax and anxiously desire its abolition. [The *Satyavakta* (129), in its issue of the 12th April, expresses similar sentiments.]

The salt-duty in India and remarks of the Honourable Durga Charandás in connection with it commented upon.

7. The *Suryodayă* (63), in its issue of the 8th April, strongly disapproves of the speech of Rája Durga Charan in connection with the budget statement, and says that his remarks as to the salt-duty not being a heavy tax and its incidence not being oppressive are founded on gross ignorance and selfishness. The paper adds that so long as men like the Honourable Durga Charan are in the Viceregal Legislative Council, all hope of improvement in the condition of the poor *rayat* may be abandoned, that his remarks in connection with the income-tax and its operation have a ring of selfishness about them which is peculiarly his own, and that men who have nothing in common with the people of India, such as Sir William Wedderburn, take up the cause of the Indian *rayat* and fight strenuously for him, while the children of the soil make such shameless remarks as above.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the A'bkári Department.

8. The ***Mahrátta*** (2), in its issue of the 7th April, writes:—We are extremely sorry to find that His Excellency the Viceroy is playing rather too much into the hands of the Secretariat bureaucrats. It is rather too soon in the day to be able to pronounce opinions on some of the admittedly knotty questions of the Indian administration. The declaration he made about his financial policy is sure to draw upon him the unfavourable opinion not only of his Indian subjects but his colleagues in Government in the different provinces. His views about the administration of the ábkári laws are not the less open to severe criticism. In his speech from the presidential chair the other day he declared hasty opinions on three most controversial points connected with the administration of the Excise Department. Those who have found fault with the ábkári laws and the methods of administering them have never argued that increasing revenue necessarily means increasing consumption. What they have urged is that the policy of maximum revenue with the minimum of consumption has failed. They have been showing that the system is so faulty that not only that it does not meet the objects in view but that it exposes Government to unavoidable attacks and gives the people just reasons to question their motives. The critics of the ábkári laws represent that the ábkári administration should, as early as may be practicable, cease to be an Imperial department and that it must be provincialised, if not localised, the Government of India requiring that consumption of the deleterious drug be reduced to the minimum.

The Indian military authorities and the alleged supply of prostitutes to European soldiers in India.

9. The ***Suryodaya*** (63), in its issue of the 8th April, referring to the account given in the Christian paper *Sentinel* of the manner in which the military authorities arrange to supply women to soldiers, observes that it is a shame that the British Government, which makes the loudest profession of its rigid morality, should thus degrade itself in the eyes of the Indian public by giving countenance to such immoral circulars issued by military officers as have lately seen the light. Although the Government has publicly announced that the Contagious Diseases Act is no longer in operation and that the practice hitherto prevalent in the Military Department of supplying women to soldiers shall cease, the evil has not disappeared, the orders of Government are not properly executed and the former immoral system is in full swing. The paper hopes that Government will immediately pay attention to this abominable and disgusting conduct on the part of the military authorities and prevent its fair name being ineffaceably tarnished. [The *Yajdán Parast* (141), in its issue of the 7th April, says that this public scandal should be stopped and that Parliament should take strict notice of it. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 9th April, writes:—What has become of the promise given by the Secretary of State for India in the matter? Is the money raised by oppressive taxes imposed upon the people, who are allowed to starve, thus utilized? The Indian National Congress ought certainly to take up the matter. For this very reason we do not wish that military men should be employed in Political Agencies. When do Government mean to stop such a disgrace? A few other papers also condemn the alleged disgraceful practice of supplying prostitutes to European soldiers and wish it to be immediately stopped by Government.]

The address of His Excellency the Governor to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

10. After expressing great gratitude to His Excellency Lord Reay for striking a new path by giving an account to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce of what had been done by the Bombay Government to meet the views of the mercantile community in effecting desirable economies in the administration and in facilitating trade by removing impediments, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 13th April, says:—If the succeeding Governors explain their administrative measures, as Lord Reay has done, much of the misunderstanding that exists in not taking the public into confidence would disappear and very healthy relations would arise between the governors and the governed, greatly facilitating the work of administration. The Chamber urged Government to effect economy in the administrative expenditure, and His Excellency has shown in his address that the recommendation has been seriously adopted. The Educational Department

has been subjected to such heavy reductions as to leave it on the brink of a precipice, making even the slightest further interference a certainty of its complete destruction. This sad condition of this useful department has greatly dissatisfied the public, and if it had not been touched the public would not have grudged the transfer of eighty-eight lákhs of rupees to the imperial treasury within the last three years without imposing a new tax on the Bombay Presidency. The Chamber has been urging upon the Bombay Government the necessity for opening new railway lines, forgetting that this could not be well done without the imposition of a new tax. The existing policy of effecting railway extension as financial convenience would allow is quite satisfactory and ought not to be deviated from. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the same date expresses some of the above sentiments, and remarks that there still remain some highly-paid posts that might be abolished without inconvenience to the public service, transferring the work to those officers whose duties are very light.]

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay for his address to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

11. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 7th April, writes:—We cannot sufficiently applaud the conscientious aim of the Governor of Bombay to endeavour to reign, as if it were, in the hearts of the people. That such a high dignitary should in the interests of the people confided to his care and protection shake off a great deal of his pompous air and administrative superiority and promise an address on the subject of transit duties to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is indeed a matter for congratulation. The theme is certainly inviting and with His Excellency Lord Reay it has a special importance and value of its own. His strongest denunciations of the transit duties in many of his speeches made in reply to the addresses of municipalities and Native princes are well-known to us all. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111), in its issue of the 7th April, says that His Excellency Lord Reay has made a good beginning in the matter, thereby manifesting his anxiety, as an advocate of free trade, for the public interests, that it should not end there, and that the public would like to hear him declare his opinion on many other important questions. The *Hitechchhu* (79) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 11th April, praises His Excellency Lord Reay for this innovation, says that if the rulers were thus to publicly explain their policy in important matters affection between them and the subject-people would certainly increase, that it would be difficult to get a Governor like him for this presidency, and prays that he may be happy and prosperous and achieve glory wherever he may go.]

His Excellency Lord Reay's recent visit to Karáchi and praise of His Excellency.

12. The *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 6th April, writes:—A remarkable example of meekness, humility and benevolence which His Excellency Lord Reay has shown us during his recent visit to Sind has still more endeared him to the people. On Wednesday last, when His Excellency was at Karáchi, he left Government House at 8 A.M. and proceeded alone on foot to see the town. Near the Dinso Hall, Mr. Daulatrám Jetmal met him, and in his company he saw all the narrow streets of the town besides the Napier Quarters, the Bagdadi Lane, the Khori Garden and the quarters which poor people inhabit. From the way in which he went on speaking with Mr. Daulatrám nobody even suspected that he was the Governor or that the Governor had entered the town. If the Governor-General and Governors of the other presidencies were to imitate Lord Reay, they would not only be enabled to make themselves better acquainted with the condition of the country and of the people, but would also awaken the subordinate officials to their sense of duty.

His Excellency Lord Reay's disapproval of the proposed separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency.

13. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 8th April, writes:—His Excellency the Governor's reply to the Sind Sabha ought to set at rest for some time at least the vexed question of the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency. Lord Reay deprecates "the break of gauge" which the separation would involve, and it is very satisfactory to see that His Lordship remonstrated against the proposal when it was last mooted. Our countrymen of Sind are fully conscious of the

benefits they have derived by their connection with Bombay, and they look upon the separation with no favouring eyes. "The present Viceroy," Lord Reay says, "is too cautious and sagacious a statesman to approach a big question of the kind without mature consideration." Bombay and Sind have long been in companionship and they have benefited by each other's company. It is undesirable that this companionship should be broken up, and it is to be hoped that Lord Reay's representations will carry all the weight they deserve with His Excellency the Viceroy.

The rumoured resignation of His Excellency Lord Reay considered a malicious invention of the *Pioneer*.

14. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 7th April, writes:—The Allahabad paper which publishes the following rumour as "trustworthy information" must have a very curious sense of "trustworthiness." It is said that Lord Reay's position "has become untenable" and that his resignation may be expected any moment. The gentleman who conveyed this intelligence to the said Allahabad paper probably followed the wish of his heart rather than the dictates of his judgment in the matter. No doubt to the friends of Mr. Crawford nothing could afford greater satisfaction than the disgrace of a nobleman who unlike his predecessors in office did not find it compatible with his notions of justice and honour and integrity of the administration to shut his eyes and ears to what was being done and talked of about him. He has sinned indeed against Mr. Crawford and it is but natural that the latter's friends should try to annihilate him. It is only surprising to us how the shrewd journalists in other parts of India allow themselves to be gulled by the tactics of this small ring of news-manufacturers. This "conspiracy" has been thoroughly exposed and yet people walk into the pits prepared for them by these designing folks. The "corrupt" Mámlatdárs are always brought on the stage to draw off the attention of the people from the real issue involved in the recent inquiry. The opinion of the Crawford Commission is to be taken as finally deciding that issue, as if there were no other evidence in the background, which unfortunately the Commission declined to allow to be brought forward before it. These people are not even ready to wait until the Secretary of State for India gives his decision in the matter. That decision, it is gratuitously supposed, must be unfavourable to Lord Reay, and the only thing left is to get rid of him as early as may be practicable.

The conduct of the London *Times* and other newspapers in connection with the Crawford case commented upon.

15. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 7th April, writes:—It is something to know that, notwithstanding the London *Times'* special pleading, or rather special condemnation, His Excellency Lord Reay is not without friends in England in connection with the Crawford Commission, and that "there are many who cherish admiration of the courageous course he has taken throughout this affair," and that "they are to be found in the India Office as well as out of it," though "hitherto much has not been heard of them in the press." We are neither surprised nor impatient here in India. We can well await a final and deliberate judgment of unbiassed and well-informed English opinion in this as in most other Indian matters. What has amazed, even scandalized, us is the conduct of those English publicists who, on the one hand, complain of the shortcomings of the Native Indian press and, on the other, set it the worst possible example in discussing public questions under the influence of prejudice and passion supported by class-interests and misrepresentation.

The Anglo-Indian press and its attack on the Bombay Government in connection with the Crawford case.

16. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 3rd April, writes:—The latest vicious attack against the Bombay Government appears in the *Pioneer* and several other papers in the shape of a telegram to the effect that the Government are going to prosecute and otherwise punish certain Mámlatdárs who had either declined to give evidence in the Crawford case or had given evidence favourable to Mr. Crawford. These malicious and often deliberately false reports are transmitted to England as regularly as they are trumped up here. Ever since the suspension of Mr. Crawford and the withdrawal of criminal proceedings against him there has been a ferocious and resolute set against the Bombay Government, and especially against the statesman who stands at the helm of that Government. Ever since the *Pioneer*

called Lord Reay "a well-meaning muddler" and the *Sind Gazette*, as befitted its position at the tail-end of the crowd, flavoured the remark by substituting a stronger word for "well-meaning" the game has been steadily going on, and every argument and every resource has been exhausted in the attempt to make the Crawford case a personal matter between the Governor in Council and his advisers on one side and Mr. Crawford on the other. This has been the example that the Anglo-Indian press, or the majority of its organs, has been holding up to the Native press and to the whole country for the last six months and more. It has refused to give credit, in the face of overwhelming evidence to the Government of Bombay for rectitude of purpose and perfect honesty; it has refused to recognise the difficulties that the Government had to deal with and the serious responsibility that they had to discharge. In the heat of partisanship everything else has been forgotten, and the Government have been always treated as a personal enemy of Mr. Crawford. All this time these honest critics of the Bombay Government are bewailing the license and the disloyalty of the Native press.

Discredit of the Bombay Government in connection with the Crawford case attributed to their having disregarded the voice of the Native press.

17. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 7th April, writes :—The Crawford case has one interesting aspect which has escaped the attention of our contemporaries. For a number of years the air had been thick with rumours of corruption in the subordinate service. Every Native, high or low, knew much about it and the Native press wrote about it in sufficiently mysterious language. When mámlats were said to have been advertised for sale by a Native paper, there was, we believe, much excitement throughout the Native community; but it was of course difficult for any sane person to undertake the ruinous responsibility of coming forward and calling a spade a spade. Even the prosecution in the Crawford case, with all their resources, have found their work a very arduous one, and it would have been an act of insanity for any private person to bring charges of corruption and bribery against a high official. The fact remains, however, that the administration of India is so conducted that those at its head either remain ignorant of what is common property or wilfully shut their eyes to scandals however grave. The voice of the Native press, though vague and mysterious—and it could not be otherwise in spite of the full knowledge it possessed—was not listened to by those responsible for the sound administration of the presidency. The result was that the matter came to such a crisis that it could not be averted. The recent exposure, though not yet full and comprehensive, has shown how Lord Reay's predecessors in office connived at official irregularities and left an unpleasant legacy to the present administration. Although this time it was not the Native press that brought the matter to a crisis, the fact remains that it had written about it long ago. This circumstance teaches a lesson which our rulers would do well to learn. The Native press is never wilfully malicious or violent, and if it is guilty of some unconscious misrepresentations in certain cases it is because of the want of adequate official information placed at its disposal. It may well congratulate itself on the exposure, because it has served to prove to the world that while it did its duty long ago under the peculiar circumstances in which it was placed, Government treated it with indifference and thus helped to bring themselves into discredit.

The Crawford case and comments on His Excellency Lord Reay's conduct in connection with it.

18. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 11th April, writes :—That His Excellency Lord Reay has throughout this unfortunate case acted with the most upright and laudable motives, and that he has done his duty, in one sense cannot be denied. We have never questioned His Lordship's motives, and we are not aware of any one within our knowledge having done so. What is, we believe, found fault with is that His Lordship did not take all the necessary precautions before committing himself to so momentous a step as the suspension of an officer of Mr. Arthur Crawford's position in the service—in short, that His Lordship allowed himself to be misled by his advisers, whosoever they may have been. In such matters good motives and good intentions do not constitute a sufficient defence, if the actions instituted with unquestionably laudable motives turn out to be

very false steps. We are really sorry for Lord Reay, and we should not be quite surprised if even Mr. Crawford himself admitted His Lordship's *bonâ fides* in the limited sense of that expression.

The Crawford case and the telegram sent by the Honourable K. T. Telang to the London *Times*.

19. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 7th April, writes:—The Honourable K. T. Telang owes an explanation to the public for his recent action in sending a telegram to Mr. Digby in approbation of the conduct of His Excellency Lord Reay and his Government in the Crawford case. The public is anxious to know in what capacity and on whose behalf this telegram was sent. If the telegram has been sent as expressing the unanimous public opinion in the Bombay Presidency in respect of the Crawford case, then it is unnecessary to point out to a man of Mr. Telang's critical acumen that the public in this presidency is divided in opinion on the point of Mr. Crawford's guilt and does not appear to view the proceedings of Government with entire approbation. Mr. Telang's telegram consequently gives only a partial and coloured version of popular opinion about the matter. When it purports to inform the English public that the conduct of His Excellency Lord Reay and his Government throughout this painful inquiry has been just and impartial it makes a statement which is much wide of the truth. For instance, why should Hanmantráo be tried before a Magistrate and Mr. Crawford before a special Commission consisting of Europeans when both are guilty of the same offence? Under an impartial Government why should such a difference of tribunal exist? Again, Hanmantráo pines in the jail, convicted on evidence which from a legal point of view was far from satisfactory. Is this justice? Again, those Mámlatdárs who confessed to have bought their appointments are left secure in their berths, while those who have been reticent about their doings are dismissed. Does this also accord with the notions of justice and impartiality entertained by Lord Reay's Government? We are at a loss to understand how Government could have the hardihood to pose before the public in this inquiry as actuated by the strictest impartiality and sense of justice when its conduct throughout gives the most emphatic lie to its profession. We make bold to say that the whole blame lies at the door of Government in this Crawford case. It is they and their hesitating conduct that have stigmatised the whole public service of the Bombay Presidency. Apart however from the stigma, the poor tax-payer in the presidency has suffered seriously in his pocket and we are very sorry for him. Mr. Crawford, it is ten to one, may get off scot-free. He has already been acquitted by the Commissioners, and the evidence on which he is to be convicted is so flimsy that not even a *pattewálla* of Mr. Crawford can be harmed. The poor presidency has had to spend four lákhs of rupees for ruining Mr. Crawford. That is the only gain to us, and all this gain is due to the impartiality of Lord Reay's Government and the questionable wisdom of Lord Reay's admirers and flatterers.

Ganesh Náráyan Sáthe and his withdrawal of the complaint against the offending Mámlatdárs.

20. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 8th April, writes:—"The friend of equity and even-handed justice" has at last withdrawn the complaint against the offending Mámlatdárs. But even the withdrawal has not been without its dramatic incidents. Pressed to say who supported him in his noble efforts to vindicate justice, Mr. Sáthe would not give out the names. The Magistrate put Sáthe's courage and uprightness to severe proof by shutting him up in a prisoner's cell, and the experience has enough mollifying effect upon him to induce him to relent. The disclosures show how disinterested were the efforts of this champion of justice. Mr. Vidal's action in throwing out the complaint, if technically wrong, was thus thoroughly right on the merits, and we only wish Mr. Sáthe were taught a good lesson for his mischievous and vexatious interference.

The illness of certain Judges of the Calcutta High Court and the prospective temporary vacancies.

21. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 6th April, writes:—The Calcutta High Court is in a bad way just now. Sir Comer Patheram, the Chief Justice, is lying seriously ill. The latest reports are somewhat encouraging, but his recovery is still doubtful. The Honourable Mr. Justice Mitter, the senior Judge, has had a slight stroke of

paralysis, and although able to attend Court cannot do much work. In case the Chief Justice gets over his illness he must take leave, and Mr. Mitter being in ill-health also, the officiating appointment will go to the next Judge. So thinks that fairminded paper, the *Pioneer*. We do not quite see the force of such an argument. If Mr. Mitter takes leave, then the Chief Justiceship will of course go to another Judge. If he does not, then he will be just as fit for the Chief's office as for an ordinary Judge's. It is not stated that his illness was serious or will interfere with his work for a long time. Another Judge on the sick list is the Honourable Mr. Justice Ghose, who will take leave shortly. Some other Judges are on leave. It is therefore not surprising to hear that business in the High Court is almost at a standstill, and prospective temporary vacancies are numerous. By the way, one of the recent appointments to the Calcutta High Court requires some explanation. Mr. Hill, a barrister practising at Allahabad, has been appointed a Judge of the Calcutta High Court in preference to numerous local barristers and pleaders, several of them thoroughly well qualified for a seat on the bench. This is not usual and must cause considerable disappointment to the Calcutta bar.

Approval of the Panjáb Chief Court's ruling as to the right of a husband to maintain a suit for slander against his wife.

22. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 3rd April, writes:—The precedent established by the Panjáb Chief Court in the matter of a husband's right to maintain a suit for slander against his wife must be pronounced a sound one, even if contrary to English law on the subject. According to English law a wife must maintain the suit herself if she is slandered. The husband has no right to do so either in his or her own behalf. But the position of an English wife is very different from that of an Indian wife. In England a wife has more freedom, and is at perfect liberty to appear in a court of law to defend herself or to bring her slanderer to justice. In India it is impossible. No wife, however grossly slandered, can seek the relief that the law gives. She can neither appear in a court nor take any steps to clear her character. If, then, the husband is not allowed to vindicate his wife's character as a personal grievance, there can be no hope of a wife's slandered reputation ever being restored.

A suggestion to the Bombay Legislature to declare rain-betting to be illegal.

23. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 8th April, writes:—The judgment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott and the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine brings to light a case of *lapsus legis*, which must be speedily made good by the Legislature in the interest of public morals. In all the arguments on the case, whether in the Magistrate's Court or in the High Court, it was agreed on all sides that the practice of rain-betting was as injurious to public morals as any gambling could be. The practice is not criminal within the strict letter of the law, but the law must be amended so as to make it criminal. To ordinary common sense it seems strange that the instrument used for rain-betting should not be as illegal as dice or cards, but now since the Bombay High Court has laid down the law it is no use disputing it. Let us hope the Public Prosecutor will not stop with the decision of the High Court.

24. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 11th April, writes:—The judgment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey in the celebrated rain-betting case was confirmed by the High Court. So, as far as the wording of the Act is concerned, speculation does not fall within its penal provisions and betting will now go on with greater zeal than ever. We think after all the procedure by which people win or lose money on the chance of rain falling at a particular time in a particular quantity is very much akin to gambling, and if the present law does not cover it there ought to be devised a law which will do so. The moral effects of this betting are none the less injurious than those of other betting recognised by law as falling within the purview of the gambling provisions. But this betting alone ought not to be distinguished by being subjected to penalties from other games which are equally games of chance and which are as yet not subjected to any penalty. Horse-betting is, we think, as bad as rain-betting and both ought to cease to be lawful pastimes. We are glad the Government of Bombay took steps for getting this important question finally settled by the

highest Court in the presidency, and we are sure, now that the final decision is given, some steps will be taken in the matter which will put a stop to the nuisance.

25. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 7th April, writes:—It would be vain to find fault with the decision of so sound a Judge as the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott with regard to the rain-speculation appeal. The law as it stands makes a distinction between gambling and betting, and Mr. Crawley-Boevey doubtless knew of this when deciding the case in the first instance. But that does not make this form of betting the less noxious. Government must take up the question now; indeed, we thought Mr. Naylor had it before him for official consideration. If there are difficulties in the way, they ought to vanish at the touch of a Judicial Member like the Honourable Sir R. West. [Several other papers also wish that Government should pass a law for the prevention of rain-betting in Bombay.]

The decision of the Bombay High Court in the Vengurla temple case disapproved.

26. The *Pratod* (51), in its issue of the 8th April, criticises the Bombay High Court decision in the Vengurla temple case of Imperatrix *vs.* Ráoji Káshiba Gavde and four others at great length, and concludes that although the ruling of the High Court may be in strict accordance with the principles of law the practical consequences of it will be that dissensions between the contending parties will not stop but grow and may assume very undesirable proportions. It remarks that the decision takes no notice of the rights which the lower courts have upheld, and that if the recognised rights of parties were thus to be taken away, serious consequences might follow. The rights, adds the paper, may be trifling in the eyes of the High Court, but they are very valuable in the eyes of those who are fighting for them.

Suggestions in connection with the conviction of Sadánand Yesoba, late cashier and accountant in the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

27. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 13th April, says:—Considering the long service of the accused and other circumstances in his favour, the sentence of six years' rigorous imprisonment passed on Sadánand Yesoba, lately employed as a cashier and accountant in the Bombay Court of Small Causes, who was convicted of criminal breach of trust at the last criminal sessions, is severe, and a sentence of two years' imprisonment would have sufficed. Mr. Hart deserves great praise for exposing the criminal conduct of his subordinate, and ought to institute searching enquiries into the different branches of the court. More scandalous rumours have been afloat about the Small Causes Court than about any other judicial court of this city, and it is desirable that searching enquiries should be made into the conduct of clerks, bailiffs and other high as well as low officers of the court. Before enquiry is commenced, information on the subject should be collected from respectable persons and the old and experienced Vakils of the court, as the same would throw much light on it. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the same date considers the sentence passed upon the accused as quite appropriate, and requests Mr. Hart to enquire into the conduct of all his subordinates.]

Arrears of work in the Small Cause Court at Karáchi and a suggestion in connection with it.

28. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 3rd April, writes:—One of the present standing grievances against the Karáchi Small Cause Court is the dilatoriness with which the work is done and the consequent annoyance to suitors. This was in some measure minimised by a large number of petty cases being disposed of by the Registrar, who was invested with powers to try suits up to Rs. 20. There will now be a new Judge and a new Registrar of the Court, the latter without any powers. In bringing the case of Mr. Khushirám Khatanmal to the notice of His Excellency the Governor we invite his attention to this fact. Mr. Khushirám was invested with powers of a Judge and exercises them to this day, nearly two years after the complaints against him into which no judicial or even proper departmental enquiry was ever made. His successor has not been invested with any powers, and we feel that it would be unjust to Mr. Hakim to deny him the relief given to his predecessor in office of letting the Registrar try petty cases. For this reason alone, if for none other, Mr. Khushirám should be allowed to assist

the new Judge for some time. But beyond everything else an inquiry appears to be called for, and an opportunity should be given to the present Registrar to explain if there are any charges against him.

Offences against public cleanliness and a suggestion to invest the Honorary Magistrates with summary powers.

29. The *Shri Shivâji* (60), in its issue of the 5th April, says that offences against public cleanliness are very common in Indian towns notwithstanding the precautions taken by the local municipalities, and suggests that the Honorary Magistrates may be invested with powers to try summarily on the spot all cases of nuisance. Such an arrangement, says the paper, will put a stop to this source of insanitation in India.

The Bombay Government resolution on the *judi* settlement in Ratnágiri strongly disapproved.

30. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 7th April, writes :—More than once we have noticed in these columns the unprecedented injustice that is being done to the Ratnágiri watandárs. The watandárs have been mercilessly deprived of their hereditary services, and that too without the slightest excuse of justice on the part of the Bombay Government. Their services have been abolished and a certain portion of their *watan* emoluments, technically called *judi*, has been levied from them. Out of the proceeds of this *judi* Government is to provide for the performance of the duties hitherto discharged by the watandárs. This *judi* settlement, or service-commutation settlement as it is otherwise called, is a privilege granted by law to the watandárs, who may or may not exercise it. It is a pure matter of contract. It entirely depends upon the pleasure of the watandárs whether to accept the *judi* settlement or not. Some of the *watans* are very petty and such watandárs find it inconvenient to nail themselves to their services the whole year round for a trifling remuneration. It is for the convenience of these watandárs that provision is made by Section 15 of Bombay III of 1874 for the commutation of their services. This section is the only law on the subject, and in clear terms it says that Government is to accept the proposal of the watandárs for the commutation of their services, only if *all* the sharers in the *watan* give their *consent in writing* to such an arrangement being made. Thus our readers will see that this *judi* settlement is a pure matter of contract between Government and the watandárs. And if so, can a contract be forced upon any one ? If a contract is already entered into, of course the parties to it can be compelled to perform it. But can any one be compelled to *make* a contract? But unfortunately such *is* the notion of the Bombay Government. The Government is pleased to think that the *judi* settlement can be compulsorily enforced on the watandárs, and that it has a full legal right to enforce it. The law on the subject has stood unchanged since 1874 ; and the Act of 1874 too only embodied what till then was the unwritten law on the subject. The question has been once before the High Court, which has ruled that Government is not competent to compulsorily effect the *judi* settlement. But one change has come to pass, and that is as regards the amenability of the executive to the judicial courts. The Pensions Act of 1871 took away the jurisdiction of civil courts in these matters and at once had the effect of virtually clothing every whim of the executive with legality. In this matter of the *judi* settlement the executive has been doing things with conscious high-handedness. Moreover the executive has not the courage to submit its workings to the public and the judicial tribunals. The resolution itself is the outcome of mystic confidential and demi-official correspondence. The wording of the resolution is highly discreditable to the British Government. The paper then quotes the Bombay Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 6260, dated the 16th September 1887, and observes :—This is the resolution which thrusts the *judi* settlement on the Ratnágiri watandárs. It is opposed not only to justice but also to common sense. We daresay, though the resolution technically originates with Lord Reay, His Excellency must be entirely innocent of it. Perhaps we may go further and safely say that the *judi* matter itself has not yet been considered by His Excellency. We cannot indeed bring ourselves to believe that His Excellency, with his well-known large-mindedness, is capable of the harsh tone of the resolution which professes to punish the watandárs for their *being disposed to exact their legal rights to the uttermost* ! The resolution is a fact ; but it is not the child of Lord Reay. It is in reality the offspring of the Secretariat

despotism. The watandárs have been requesting Government for the last one year to grant them permission to submit the matter to judicial tribunals. But the slippery conscience of the Secretariat dare not do it. Nay, the imperious ways of the Secretariat would not even show the common courtesy of a reply. Before the resolution left the Bombay Castle in a finished form, the matter had been referred to the then Legal Remembrancer; and we have reason to believe that the resolution was passed, not in consequence, but in spite of his suggestions. The watandárs have appealed to the Government of India. The India Government have assured the watandárs that the matter will receive their most careful consideration. This was about 8 or 9 months ago. The decision of the India Government has not yet reached the watandárs. From this it appears that the matter must have been possibly referred back to the Bombay Government for report or explanation. If it is so, then it will again go to the Legal Remembrancer, and possibly to the Advocate-General too. We cannot say how these legal authorities will support the action of the Bombay Executive Government, especially when their opinion has yet to undergo an examination at the hands of the Advocate-General of the Government of India. We have no doubt that matters will be set right by the Supreme Government. We recommend the watandárs to carry the matter even to the highest tribunal, if necessary, and to endeavour to protect their *legal rights to the uttermost* in spite of this un-British resolution of the Bombay bureaucracy.

Destruction of date-trees in the Thána District and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay.

31. Mr. F. R. Nárgolvála contributes an article to the *Rást Goftár* (82) of the 7th April, in which he complains of the great destruction of date-trees in the Thána District in the same way as has been the case in the Surat District after the introduction of the A'bkári Act of 1878 and of the consequent loss suffered by the people, quotes the instance of the Umbargaon petty division in which more than one lákh and a half of date-trees have been destroyed, says that the owners of the trees have thereby suffered a heavy loss and that thousands of families have been reduced to starvation, and requests His Excellency Lord Reay to reduce the present heavy duty on the trees and to abolish the auction system and to thereby earn the blessings of the people.

Severity of tax on toddy-trees in the Surat District.

32. Mr. P. B. Dántra writes to the same paper requesting those owners of toddy-trees in the Surat District who, he hears, are about to have them cut down as they make no profit out of them owing to the heavy tree-tax and other restrictions, to wait till the 31st July next, as he hopes that Government will by that time relax the severity of its rules as regards toddy. He adds that if by that time the owners of toddy-trees find that no benefit has accrued to them, they might do whatever they like with their trees.

The Zamindárs and Háris in the Shikárpur District and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay.

33. The *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 6th April, writes:—Respecting the rights of Zamindárs and Háris in the Shikárpur District, His Excellency Lord Reay said in reply to the address of the Sind Sabha that he had received Dr. Pollen's report on the subject, but that owing to pressure of work he had not been able to give the subject his attention. He added that as he was now going to Mahábaleshvar he would be able to take the matter in hand and pass a resolution on the subject by the month of August. We hope that His Excellency will dispose of the matter even earlier than in August, seeing that the Zamindárs are very anxious to know the result, because in the meantime their claims are ignored.

Praise of Mr. Propert, Commissioner, S. D.

34. The *Satyă Shodhak* (57), in its issue of the 7th April, writes:—Mr. Propert, Commissioner for the Southern Division, is entitled to the thanks of all people for his straightforward conduct in bringing to the notice of Government and preventing the injustice that was being done to senior officers in giving the vacant Deputy Chitnisship at Dhárwár to a comparatively junior officer. Mr. Propert is a very just officer and his example may worthily be

followed by other officers who have in their hands a large patronage to dispose of. There should be strict rules in filling up vacant places and an officer who sticks to such rules is sure to win popularity.

Appointment of a civilian as Political Agent, Káthiáwár, instead of a military officer, recommended.

35. The *Nyáyadarshak* (121), in its issue of the 8th April, points out the necessity for appointing an able, clever and active civilian as Political Agent, Káthiáwár, in place of the late Colonel Watson, approves of the rumoured intention of Government to nominate Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Collector of Surat, to that post, and says that the Káthiáwári public will be satisfied with the appointment of this clever, impartial and experienced officer, who is also well acquainted with the manners and customs of the Native States. It adds that the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey or of Mr. James, Collector of Ahmedabad, to the post in question will give satisfaction to the public at large. [The *Rájyabhakt* (126) of the 9th April does not wish that Colonel Wodehouse should be nominated Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and says that it has received many complaints against him, that it kept quiet because of his transfer and that Government should appoint a military officer to the post if they desire to deal with another Crawford case, and that it is necessary that a civilian should be given the office, and that too of the stamp of Mr. Crawley-Boevey.]

Appointment of Khán Bahádur Kávasji Jamsetji Lálkáka as Acting Deputy Post Master General, Central Provinces and Berár, approved.

36. The *Rást Goftár* (82) of the 7th April approves of the appointment of Khán Bahádur Kávasji Jamsetji Lálkáka as Acting Deputy Post Master General, Central Provinces and Berár, praises and congratulates the Khán Bahádur on his appointment to this high post, and remarks that the Pársis have proved very successful in the postal department and are paving the way for other worthy Native gentlemen. It adds that the publication of the *Postal Record* by Mr. Kávasji Bádsháh, C.S., Post Master General, North-West Provinces, shows how useful a worthy officer can prove himself in the postal department.

Mr. Hakim's appointment as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Karáchi, approved.

37. The *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 6th April, writes:—In consequence of the transfer of Mr. Pinhey to Bombay, Mr. Muhamad Husein Hakim, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at Karáchi. We are very glad to find that Government have after all paid attention to our recommendation to appoint a Native to the local Small Cause Court Judgeship.

Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái, Pleader, recommended for the acting appointment of a Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bombay, that is likely to occur by Mr. Pinhey's going on sick leave.

38. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 12th April, says:—Mr. Pinhey, the Fourth Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court, is said to be going home on a long sick leave, and if he does so, it is to be hoped that the acting appointment will be conferred on Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái. Mr. Hormasji has been a successful pleader and has acted about half a dozen times as a Judge of this Court, giving satisfaction to the public as well as to Government. There were several opportunities to confer a permanent appointment on him, but it is to be regretted that this was not done. However, the acting appointment in question will, it is hoped, be bestowed on him, taking the first opportunity to confer on him a permanent appointment.

Disapproval of the proposed memorial in honour of Colonel Watson and a request to the Bombay Government.

39. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 9th April, refers to the memorial fund recently started with a view to perpetuate the memory of Colonel Watson, late Political Agent, Káthiáwár, says that it is necessary that Government should stop the raising of memorial funds in honour of Political Agents, as petty Native States are subjected to oppression on this pretext, and remarks that Colonel Watson has done nothing for the good of the Káthiáwári public, that he has been a father to the Nágars, that he has freely given employment to

them and that hence his praise by them. [The *Nyáyadarshak* (121), in its issue of the 8th April, observes that the fund raised in memory of the late Colonel Watson is a sort of a tax on the Native Princes and persons employed in the province of Káthiáwár at a time when something like a famine prevails there, and requests the Bombay Government to interfere as it thinks that the contributions made to the fund by Native Princes and others are not all voluntary.]

Alleged distressed condition of the *rayats* in the Chikhli Táluka of the Surat District.

40. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 10th April, says:—The Chikhli Táluka of the Surat District also is suffering distress from short crops as the Párdi, Bulsár and Mándvi tálukás of the same district, and yet no notice has, it seems, been taken of it by the authorities. The *rayats* of the Chikhli Táluka are more illiterate than those of the Párdi, Bulsár and Mándvi divisions, who have often brought their distressed condition to the notice of Government while the *rayats* of Chikhli have done nothing of the kind. For all that, the farmers of Chikhli do not suffer distress the less and it is to be hoped that relief-works will be soon opened for their benefit also, when a similar provision is made for the agriculturists of the other three tálukás.

Distressed condition of the agriculturists in several villages of Gujarát.

41. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (78), in its issue of the 7th April, says that owing to the scanty rainfall and the failure of crops the condition of the *rayats* in several villages of Gujarát is pitiful and that those of them who depend solely upon the monsoon crops have suffered more, refers to the distressed state of the agriculturists in the villages of the southern portion of the Daskroi Táluka, district Ahmedabad, and those in the west of Sánand and in the north-east of Viramgám, and remarks that the severity exercised by Government in the collection of the land revenue is a great hardship.

Mr. Lee-Warner's advice to the Natives commented upon.

42. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 8th April, writes:—Mr. Lee-Warner's advice is, "First succeed in self-government boards, then ask for representation on the Legislative Councils." We accept the first part of the advice, but we do not see why it should be made a condition of the second. The local self-government boards must indeed be worked by our people in all earnestness. Mr. Lee-Warner's advice in this respect deserves to be well laid to heart. We fear some of our boards have not yet arrived at a full consciousness of their duty and responsibility in regard to the work entrusted to them. It is highly necessary that there should be no remissness on their part. But we do not see why a moderate reform of the Legislative Councils must needs be deferred in order to find out how far the people work the self-government boards successfully. The work on the boards may be a good preparation for the work on the Councils, but it need not be made a condition of the latter.

Alleged prevalence of small-pox in Karáchi and a request to Government to make vaccination compulsory in Hyderabad.

43. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 6th April, writes:—According to the latest reports there is a great deal of small-pox in Karáchi at present, and the death-rate from this disease is also high, many deaths having occurred among what are called "protected" cases or those who have been vaccinated once or oftener. Scientists are not agreed as to the advantages arising from vaccination, but that is a matter into which we need not go at present. So long as Government and the majority of other people retain their faith in vaccination every effort should be made to extend its operation. In the case of Karáchi, although there is local compulsory vaccination, there is one great danger from outside. The absence of compulsory vaccination at Hyderabad constitutes a source of danger not only to that town but also to Karáchi. The passenger traffic between these two cities is very large, and nothing is more probable than a constant influx of a large number of unprotected persons, perhaps some with the germ of the disease in them, from Hyderabad into Karáchi. Against this danger, which can never be merely fanciful, there is no safeguard, and it can be never averted until vaccination is made compulsory in Hyderabad. We do not know what prevents

the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner from moving in the matter. If it is alleged that the people of Hyderabad would object very strongly to the introduction of compulsory vaccination, the reply would be found in the fact that other towns objected quite as strongly but their objections had to be over-ruled. The population of Hyderabad is an intelligent population, and would readily realise the benefits of vaccination as soon as it is introduced. This is evidently a crying evil at Hyderabad and should be remedied with as little delay as possible. By safeguarding Hyderabad against such an epidemic we are certain that Karáchi will be safeguarded more effectually than at present.

The Bombay police force and the necessity for increasing its strength.

44. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 7th April, writes:—We are glad to learn that Colonel Wilson, Police Commissioner, Bombay, has made a strong representation to the Government for an increase in the Bombay police. There are some parts of the city which require greater protection than others which are inhabited by peaceful and educated people, and yet curiously enough the former are less attended to than the latter. Again we think it is not the increase in number alone that will give increased security to life and property; it is the superior quality of the men that will ultimately conduce to the efficiency of the force, and we hope the fifth or lowest grade of sepoys will be abolished at the earliest opportunity. The necessity for strengthening the police force has been clearly set forth in the columns of the *Times of India*, and although we are opposed to any kind of extravagant expenditure we are quite prepared along with our contemporary for a moderate outlay to meet the pressing exigencies of the natural development of one of the most prosperous cities in the Indian Empire. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111) of the 7th April supports Colonel Wilson's scheme for strengthening and improving the Bombay police force.]

Want of a full-time Police Superintendent for the Thar and Párkar District.

45. The *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 6th April, writes:—Though the want of a full-time Police Superintendent for the Thar and Párkar District has been brought to the notice of Government on several occasions, no steps have yet been taken to supply that want. It is greatly to be wondered at that in the Thar and Párkar District the functions of the Police Superintendent should be entrusted to the revenue officials of the district, while in the small district of Upper Sind Frontier there should be a separate Superintendent of Police, and in each of the districts of Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur there should be not only a Superintendent but also an Assistant Superintendent of Police. The want of a full-time Police Superintendent in the Thar and Párkar District has been greatly felt, as that district is much larger in area than any other district in Sind and as the strength of the police therein is also comparatively greater. On the close of his annual tour the Deputy Commissioner comes to Hyderabad with his entire establishment to enjoy the cool breeze, and if, during the hot season, a murder or other heinous crime is committed in his district, he neither goes himself nor deputes his Assistant to the scene of crime, but leaves everything to the subordinate police officers, to whom it is a matter of no great consequence whether the offence is detected or not. We are therefore inclined to think that if there were a separate Police Superintendent, with head-quarters at Umarkot, and he himself visited the scene of every crime, his subordinates would do all in their power to detect the offenders. By the appointment of a full-time Police Superintendent some saving can easily be effected in the present cost of the police force. During the hot season the Deputy Commissioner stays at Hyderabad and he employs a large number of *sowárs* as his orderlies. Besides several other *sowárs* come to Hyderabad in charge of prisoners from the various parts of the Thar and Párkar District. Now, if the Deputy Commissioner's head-quarters were at Umarkot, the services of his orderlies at Hyderabad can be dispensed with, and their duties imposed on the mounted police force at present stationed at Umarkot. The posts of a large number of *sowárs* who now escort prisoners to Hyderabad can either be abolished or, if retained, the *sowárs* will be enabled to attend to their duties much more satisfactorily than it is possible for them to do at present. The prisoners to be sent up to the Deputy Commissioner can be brought before him by the ordinary police, thána by thána. The grounds stated above for

the appointment of a full-time Police Superintendent in the Thar and Párkar District are very strong, and we hope that Government will see the necessity for carrying out our suggestions.

Alleged circulation of counterfeit rupees in Káthiáwár and a suggestion to the police.

46. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 7th April, writes:—A correspondent informs us that counterfeit rupees have been in circulation here for some time past on a pretty large scale. They are made of *katheel* (tin) and could be easily distinguished from the genuine coins. They weigh from 12 to 13 annas. The police should be on the look-out of the *budmashes* who manufacture or circulate such spurious coins and should endeavour to bring them to book soon.

Complaint against the police of Pen.

47. The *Sudhákar* (62), in its issue of the 6th April, publishes a letter from a correspondent complaining of the great dilatoriness of the police in preventing the row that took place in the Rámeshwar temple on Tuesday last and in capturing the mad man who was the cause of it, and blames the Chief Constable for not having taken prompt measures to handcuff the man who was having his own way for a good many hours. The paper hopes that in future the Police Superintendent and the Chief Constable will pay prompt attention to such rows, which are a disgrace to the police administration of the táluka.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

The Bombay Village Sanitation Bill commented upon.

48. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 7th April, publishes the following contribution:—I have written on the Village Sanitation Bill with the view of making the Act a practical working Act instead of an official sham. I have said that the people should be treated according to the light that is in them and encouraged to go with the law and sustain it, and that their sanitary education should be made a step by step process. The Bill aims at sanitary perfections and might be suitable for the retired tradesmen of London who have formed hamlets for themselves in the vicinity of the great city. In my step by step process I have taken the two chief sanitary factors which provoke disease and endanger life in India and have asked Government to confine the provisions of the Bill to these two—I allude to water and refuse. I say the Bill should provide effectually for preventing the fouling of *any water* that may, by possibility even, be used as potable water. Every villager can comprehend the virtue of this law. It will cost him nothing to maintain it in its integrity and his health will be benefited by maintaining it. It might also be provided that all vegetable matter be removed from wells and tanks. This will cost very little labour and no money. Of refuse, I say it should be collected daily or every second or third day, and deposited on some leeward spot where it can injure no one. Its disposal may be by fire or by use as manure. The conditions of this use should be placed in the hands of the villagers themselves, provision being only made for its regular and permanent disposal in one of the two ways mentioned. If these two points are attended to the health-benefit of the people will be an improvement of 75 per cent. and a really great sanitary improvement will be effected. Beyond those two points I would not go. If such a Bill of about 6 or 8 clauses could be passed a real and substantial sanitary reform will result. Ten years after this Bill has succeeded in effecting what was intended, the villagers will have been sufficiently educated to take the next two steps, namely, improved dwellings and channels for the removal of liquid sullage. The editor remarks:—It will be seen that the writer shows considerable insight into the conditions of village life. He knows by experience probably that the villager is after all ignorant of all your modern theories of hygiene, as also of your modern system of managing things by means of boards and committees. He therefore very wisely suggests that the provisions of the Bill ought to be simple in the first place, and secondly they ought to deal with those disease-causes which the villager can be made soonest to know and to avoid. These causes lie in the fouling of water and accumulation of rubbish, &c. It will not be difficult, as the writer contends, to induce the villager to keep the village clean and the water stores undefiled. The result of these precautionary measures will not take long to show itself. The writer of the above-

quoted note will allow a period of about ten years to elapse before taking the next steps in advance. The villager's mind being then prepared somewhat for the reception of new hygienic truths, improved dwellings and channels for dirty water may be introduced. The scheme, though it might appear to some people a very slow process, is yet a practical one that takes account of the present circumstances and deals with them in a forbearing spirit so as not to raise vain opposition. We hope some of our legislators will press this view upon the attention of Government.

PART III.—*Education.*

His Excellency Lord Reay's reply to the address of the Sukkur Municipality pronounced inconsistent with his recent educational policy.

49. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 8th April, writes :—Lord Reay, during the course of his reply to the address of welcome presented by the Sukkur Municipality, said : "Then with regard to education you have very wisely determined to avail yourselves of the natural laboratory which the railway has been good enough to establish for you in their workshops, and to start in connection therewith a technical school, so that you may no longer be outstripped in the race by smaller localities in Sind which have been most successful in starting lessons in various handicrafts, of which the credit is mainly due to a sagacious Deputy Collector, Khán Bahádur Kadirdád Khán. I notice with pleasure that you give your support to the Arts College at Karáchi. *That College deserves not only to receive aid from the inhabitants of the place where it is located, but it can only be maintained in perfect efficiency by the joint continuous efforts of all the inhabitants of this province, and especially of the inhabitants of an important town like yours. Meanwhile, you will not fail to keep efficient your system of primary and intermediate education on which you have hitherto bestowed all the attention it requires.*" The italics are of course ours. It will be seen from the italicised portion of the extract that according to His Excellency's view it is the duty of the leading municipalities to contribute according to their means for the maintenance in an efficient condition of educational institutions other than those for primary education, even when those institutions are located outside their local jurisdiction. His Excellency, when speaking at Sukkur, was doubtless giving expression not to his individual views but to those of the Government over which he presides. And yet we find His Excellency's Government opposed to hand over the Ahmednagar High School to the local municipality in response to an offer from that body ; and in the same way we find it opposed to accept an offer of pecuniary assistance from the municipality for the continued maintenance of the local high school in an efficient condition. Surely there cannot be one set of principles for the province of Sind and another for the presidency division proper. The Poona Municipality was recently told that until it had placed the sanitary condition of Poona on a satisfactory basis, Government could not allow it to spend even a few thousand rupees, say *one-fiftieth* of its total income, on secondary education, while the head of the same Government could not only notice with pleasure the grant by the Sukkur Municipality of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,000 to the Sind Arts College and the Mahomedan Madressa at Karáchi, respectively, but could afford to exhort the leading municipalities to continue to do so, and could see nothing to find fault with in the fact that the municipality he was directly addressing was spending *one-fourth* of its total revenues on education alone, although the requirements of the local population, so far as the abundant supply of pure drinking water—the first element in the sanitary condition of a town—is concerned, were left unprovided for. Surely inconsistency itself cannot go further than this.

A prayer to appoint specialists to the different chairs in the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

50. In noticing the remarks made by His Excellency Lord Reay in his speech at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Frámji Dinshaw Petit Laboratory for Scientific Medical Research that without such a laboratory it was vain to expect the Professors to discharge their duties properly, and that with such an institution the students of the Grant Medical College would have their task materially lightened, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 11th April, says that one more important arrangement in connection with this College remains to be made, and that is the abolition of the mono-

poly of the professorships by the Government medical service and the appointment of specialists of European or Indian fame to the different chairs. The paper adds that if His Excellency makes this important arrangement before his departure from India, he will render a valuable service to the cause of medical education in this presidency.

The Rájkumár College, Rájkot, and the necessity for reforming its constitution.

51. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 9th April, points out the necessity for reforming the constitution of the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, which it thinks defective, complains of the heavy expenditure the students have to incur, and says that some of the petty tálukdárs have to run into debt, the cost of education being not less than Rs. 3,000 per annum while their tálukás yield an annual income of from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000. It remarks that such petty tálukdárs ought to be sent to the tálukdári schools in Wadhwán and Sádra, which are better managed than the Rájkumár College, that Government should issue a resolution to this effect, that the petty tálukdár of Dedán was fined by the Political Agent for his reluctance to send his son, Rámkotila, to the College owing to this heavy expenditure, and that this action is unjust.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

The unsatisfactory arrangements on the Vánkáner-Rájkot section of the Morvi Railway.

52. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 7th April, writes:—As the opening of the Vánkáner-Rájkot section of the Morvi Railway line is likely to attract a large number of visitors to Káthiáwár, we think it would be better if steps were taken to improve the carriages and erect decent stations with commodious and comfortable waiting rooms at all places on the line. The erection of sign-posts to serve for stations looks absurdly ridiculous, and the present arrangements on the line are not very satisfactory. The temporary miserable shed which serves as a station at Wadhwán should be forthwith demolished and a decent station with a couple of waiting-rooms erected in its stead.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

The lepers in the city of Bombay and the necessity for taking prompt action.

53. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 7th April, writes:—Mr. Kirkham ought to be thanked for his crusade against a crying nuisance in Bombay on re-entering the civic parliament. The presence of leprosy in our midst, more of it hidden from the hasty glance, is a real danger to the community and a source of unavoidable suffering to the victims themselves. We have known the evil to be so wide-reaching—and we speak from experience of many parts of the country—that we think the Government of India are wanting in duty as they sit indulging in platitudes of helplessness. There are evils which no considerations of money ought to deter a government from holding in check. What do we see here, instead? Starving the *rayat* out of his pinch of salt, and then telling him that they cannot help it if he is attacked by disease. And we have 'representatives of the people' in the Viceregal Council assuring His Excellency that enhanced salt-duty does not affect the *people*, but that it is the income-tax that ought to be removed, of course in the interests of the people. Poor Government of India! And poor children of the soil! But before the Government and the people understand each other, it is well that citizens like Messrs. Kirkham and Dosábhái Frámji appeal to the sympathy of the elect ones of the people themselves.

Segregation of lepers in the city of Bombay and the local municipality.

54. The *Native Opinion* (14) of the 7th April is opposed to any legislative enactment empowering both the police and the municipality of Bombay to compel the necessary segregation of lepers in the city, as it considers it possible that the investing them with such powers might prove to be an engine of oppression in their hands and says:—The best way to effect the contemplated segregation is the establishment of an asylum for

these helpless people, where competent medical treatment, combined with the provision of other flesh comforts, might induce the lepers of their own free will to seek refuge and thus relieve the city population of a pestilential disease. It seems that few lepers seek refuge in the asylum established by Father Meurin, perhaps owing to religious scruples. If the Bombay Municipal Corporation feels persuaded to devise any such permanent scheme, we think it ought to make religious neutrality a distinctive feature of the new institution.

55. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 8th April, writes:—The new Bombay Municipal Corporation has done well in adopting a resolution for the purpose of mitigating the leper nuisance in the city and for giving relief to the unfortunate sufferers. The repulsive details given by Mr Kirkham, Dr. Blaney and Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, and which are within the experience of every passer-by in the streets, ought to arouse public attention to the gravity of the evil. The unrestrained moving about of lepers in the public streets and at places of public resort, especially in the neighbourhood of schools and market-places, is fraught with great danger to public health and the earliest steps should be taken to abate the nuisance. The segregation of lepers is desirable in the interests quite as much of those miserable beings as of the healthy public, and from the inquiries already made it seems that both the Police and the Health Department are powerless to take any effective measures. It is highly expedient that they should be put in a position to afford the necessary relief. For that purpose the cautious proposal of Mr. Kirkham to enquire of the Health Department what powers it wants in the matter is an excellent beginning. The proposal of Mr. Master to ask Government to give the necessary power for the removal of lepers, the municipality undertaking to provide for their maintenance, would have committed the Corporation to an unlimited amount of expenditure. Let us now hope that some practical action will be promptly taken on Mr. Kirkham's proposal.

Election of Mr. Geary as President of the new Municipal Corporation, Bombay, approved.

56. The same newspaper writes:—The new Bombay Municipal Corporation has elected Mr. Grattan Geary as its President, and we are glad to say that no more deserving choice could have been made. Mr. Geary's success was assured from the moment his name was put forth, and at last Thursday's meeting, by the timely retirement of the Honourable Mr. Sayáni, Mr. Geary's election was, so to say, a mere walk over. Mr. Geary has fully merited this expression of confidence from the Corporation. He has been a regular, steady and earnest member of the Corporation. His election as President is a recognition of a long course of municipal services. His opinions on municipal matters have not indeed always been in conformity with the prevailing Native public opinion; but whatever differences of opinion there might have been, he has always borne a free, independent and prominent part in the municipal debates. He has all the ability and experience necessary to make a good president, and we venture to promise for him that he will fill his office with honour to himself and to the Corporation. [Several other papers also approve of Mr. Geary's election as President of the new Municipal Corporation.]

The proposed increase in the Bombay police force and the proposal to ask the local municipality to contribute towards the consequent increase in expenditure.

57. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 7th April, points out the necessity for increasing the Bombay police force and observes that if it is not mistaken the Government have taken over charge of the Bombay police with the express understanding not to ask for any contribution towards the expense of the police and relieved themselves of all educational responsibility in exchange, and that it has no doubt that when the question is brought before the Bombay Municipal Corporation with a view perhaps to ask a contribution from the municipality to cover a probable increase on account of the additional police, due notice will be taken of the question whether under the new arrangement the municipality can still be made responsible for any increase in the police expenditure of the city.

The powers of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay under the new Municipal Act.

58. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 7th April, writes:—Under the old Act land required for set-back purposes in Bombay could only be acquired by the consent of the Town Council and a useful check was thus imposed on the municipal executive in this respect. The new Municipal Act gives to the Municipal Commissioner absolute power to acquire such lands. May he exercise this power mercifully! The civic fathers and the Legislative Councillors were tinkering and fashioning the new Act for months with the view of restraining the powers of the Commissioner. In the words of the proverb, they would not allow a needle to go, but have at last blindly permitted an elephant to pass.

The recent disastrous fires at Surat and the inaction of the local municipality.

59. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 11th April, writes:—The recent disastrous fires at Surat which continually raged for three days have reduced to ashes the most bustling centre of our commerce and indigenous industry. The police with the assistance of the military did what they could. The Collector's absence was much felt. The telegraphic summary despatched from Surat to the Bombay English dailies goes to say that the municipality did almost nothing. The want of good fire-engines and sufficient water is attributable to the unwise economy of our commissioners. If more work but less talk and less hair-splitting had been the order of municipal proceedings in the past, much of the danger could have been avoided. But we feel grieved to recall the past and hope that the new corporation under the presidency of the Collector will do its utmost towards the well-being of the poor ratepayers. In its Gujaráti columns the same paper urges upon the municipality the necessity for anyhow constructing water-works, complains of the delay of three days made by Mr. Crawley-Boevey in returning to Surat from hunting though a telegram was sent to him, and of his Assistant, Mr. Winchester, having, it is said, proceeded direct to Bombay from Sachin on the day the fire occurred, and praises His Excellency Lord Reay for his visit to Surat and remarks that His Excellency has thereby laid the local public under obligation. [The *Surat Akhbár* (83), in its issue of the 8th April, says that the telephone ought to be speedily introduced into the town, that the municipality ought to buy about 40 small fire-engines and keep them at short distances in various parts of the town, and that those who courageously exert themselves to put out fires should be duly rewarded by way of encouragement to others. The *Deshi Mitră* (98), in its issue of the 11th April, praises His Excellency Lord Reay for his visit to Surat on hearing of the disastrous fire there, and says that Government should help the people by allowing them to take away *bamboos* and other timber of small value from the forests, that they should give pecuniary aid to the municipality for constructing water-works, that in case they cannot do so they should allow the municipality to hold a lottery for the purpose, that the municipality should strengthen and improve the fire-brigade, that a fire-engine should be kept at every police station, that hay, &c., should not be permitted to be stored in houses, that the municipality should have houses built of better materials than at present, and that it should request Government to stop the construction of flood-works. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 9th April, suggests that Government should help the people of Surat and that they should do away with the income-tax in that town. The three Gujaráti dailies of this week record with great regret the destructive fires at Surat, severely censure the municipal corporation of that city for failing to provide proper appliances for extinguishing fires, and exhort the public of Bombay and other places to subscribe liberally in aid of the sufferers by the extensive conflagrations.]

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay for his visit to Surat during the recent fire.

60. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 11th April, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay was on the scene of disaster on the 9th instant, and by his sympathetic conduct towards the swarm of sufferers who gathered around him he stimulated their drooping spirits. His Excellency's visit will have other moral effects of its own. It will set astir the lethargic spirits of some and put fresh vigour into the already enthusiastic ones

of others. His telling, though polite, rebuke to the municipal commissioners of Surat who went to receive him on the station must bear its fruits too in due time. The fire-extinguishing arrangements of the municipality were in the most miserable condition. Most of the pumps were in disorder. If we look to the past history of Surat we shall find that this is not the first time when a calamity like the above has visited it. Fire and flood have ere now laid it under contribution. Such contingencies every prudent municipality arms itself against. The remissness, therefore, on the part of the municipal commissioners of Surat in this respect cannot be too much deprecated. Let us hope that along with the houses and shops our Surat commissioners' apathy and want of forethought also have been embraced by the last huge flames.

The wheel-tax and toll and the Surat Municipality.

61. The *Suryá Prakásh* (84), in its issue of the 6th April, writes:—We are surprised and sorry to see that the municipal corporators of Surat do not understand the objects of wheel-tax and toll, though the municipal affairs have been under Native administration for the last five years. It is quite unjust to impose toll upon those persons who pay the wheel-tax. The principles upon which the wheel-tax and toll should be levied and collected are (1) that the owners of carts and carriages residing within the jurisdiction of the municipality should be charged with the wheel-tax, and (2) that the carts and conveyances loaded with commodities of trade entering the municipal limits from surrounding villages should be charged with toll. From this it will be perceived that the Surat Municipality was quite wrong when it passed a resolution in disregard of these principles. We therefore trust that our energetic Collector will, with a view to relieve hack-cart owners and traders from *undue* and *crushing imposition* of a duplex tax, distinctly decline to forward this resolution of the corporation to Government—a resolution, we repeat, quite misleading, mischievous and objectionable in every way.

Co-ordinate action in local matters recommended.

62. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 8th April, says that the work of the Indian National Congress would be much facilitated if the different municipalities were to devise and practically adopt a scheme of co-ordinate action in local matters, and suggests that the chairmen and members of the principal municipalities should make it a point to meet every year in a separate meeting, fix a programme of work, discuss it at the Congress and then agitate at their respective local centres for the reforms proved to be necessary. It adds that Government will then be forced to consider proposals coming to them from different centres charged with the force of unanimity.

A suggestion to make education the chief qualification for the office of municipal commissioner.

63. The *Shri Shiváji* (60), in its issue of the 5th April, referring to the recent municipal elections at different places, remarks that a large number of the elected members have no educational *status* and that there is fear of the number of such *representatives* increasing every year, and suggests as a remedial measure a short enactment specifying the qualifications necessary for the office of a municipal commissioner. This enactment, continues the paper, should make education the chief qualification in the aspirant for municipal honours. The standard of educational fitness need not be the same in all places, but may vary according as the municipality is in an advanced city or in a backward place and may be left to the local municipalities to be determined.

The alleged corruption in the recent municipal elections at Poona.

64. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 11th April, writes:—We understand that in forwarding to Government a report on the recent municipal elections at Poona the local authorities have made a serious allegation affecting those gentlemen who came forward as candidates, more presumably affecting those who have been declared as duly elected members of the local municipality. The serious allegation is to the effect that a good deal of money was spent in purchasing votes; that, in short, a good deal of

corruption prevailed in connection with the recent elections. The practices referred to, even assuming for the sake of argument that they did prevail, are not, it must be remembered, specifically declared to be illegal under the existing law; and accordingly a suggestion is thrown out by the reporting authorities that before the next triennial elections take place such practices should be actually suppressed by declaring them to be illegal. It is understood that Government have expressed their displeasure at the reported prevalence of the practices. It is at this stage that the matter rests at present; but we are disposed to think that it ought not to be allowed to rest there. The practices in question, even if not illegal at present, are doubtless very immoral, and it is certainly neither desirable nor expedient that a serious imputation about the prevalence of such immoral practices should be left hanging over an administrative body like the municipal corporation of an important town like Poona. The nature and extent of the evil, if it really exists, ought to be forthwith ascertained, while all the facts connected with the recent municipal elections are still fresh. We accordingly demand, in the name and on behalf of the several constituencies whose reputation is at stake, that no time ought to be lost in appointing a small committee with power to sift the matter to the very bottom and submit a detailed report to Government on the subject. The reporting authorities who have made the above-mentioned imputation cannot, it may be reasonably presumed, have made it on the strength of mere idle gossip in the bázár; they must have some evidence in their possession, and this evidence, whatever its value, ought to be forthwith subjected to independent scrutiny. Such an inquiry, if it should result in proving the existence of the alleged immoral practices, will be very useful in two ways at least; in the first place, it will lay bare the nature and extent of the evil, and, in the second place, it will enable the Legislature to provide adequate remedies. The purity of the municipal administration must be placed beyond all reproach involved in an imputation of such a serious character as the one referred to above. A corporation which includes among its members those who are alleged to have obtained their entrance into it by resorting to such corrupt practices will not, and cannot, command the same confidence and respect as a body against which no such allegation is made. What gives the imputation a serious aspect is that it is made by responsible authorities who wield intermediate responsible powers over the administration of the very body which they believe to have been constituted in the manner the allegation implies. If such an imputation had emanated from interested quarters, it would not have been imperative on the corporation to take any notice of it. But as the matter now stands, we fail to see how it can afford to treat such an imputation with unconcern. We think it is obligatory on the corporation to submit a respectful representation to Government, requesting it forthwith to appoint a committee for investigating fully into the allegations. Like the corporation the public too have a duty to perform in this connection, and that duty, according to our judgment, lies in the submission of a respectful prayer to Government for adopting the necessary measures to enquire into the truth or otherwise of the allegations officially made.

The idea of a regular system of drainage for Karáchi considered premature.

65. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 6th April, writes:—As yet the idea of any system of drainage, surface or subsoil, for a city so incompletely developed, even if nascent, like Karáchi, appears to us to be extremely premature. We have only to look around us to satisfy ourselves that the time has not come when we want drainage on anything like a scientific basis. There is nothing like solidarity about the town. The Camp for all intents and purposes could be completely isolated from the town, the Civil Lines from the Camp, the Runchore Lines from the Civil Lines, and so on. A system of drainage to unite all these quarters would have to be maintained at great expense without any adequate return either to the funds of the municipality or to the health of the citizens. Nature in Karáchi declares against an extensive introduction of drains at present. The rainfall is scanty, and the town is quite dry all the year round. What is really wanted is not a regular system of drainage, but an improvement in other conservancy services and a few local drains wherever they may be useful. When Karáchi becomes twice

as large as now, and the conglomeration of detached quarters fills out into a solid, crowded mass of houses, then it will be quite time to think of giving a regular system of drainage to the city. At present there are numerous minor things to which the municipality might give its attention and which would really improve the health of the city more speedily and surely than an expensive and experimental system of drainage.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

Kashmere and a request to Government to declare publicly the reasons that necessitate a change in its administration.

66. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 6th April, writes:—We learn that the Government of India have decided to entrust the affairs of the Kashmere State to a Council, and to invest the Resident with larger powers than he has hitherto enjoyed. If this intelligence is true, then the Government owe it to the Kashmere State as much as to themselves to declare publicly the intended change as well as the reasons that necessitate it. The treaty rights enjoyed by the Kashmere State were conferred in public, and any modification of those rights should also be made in public. It has been alleged that the Mahárája is a consenting party to the change, but that in no way changes the position of the Government and they cannot shirk their clear duty towards the subjects of the Kashmere Government and also towards themselves. The Mahárája's consent to such a change cannot be legal. It is not a personal belonging or self-acquired property that he is asked to part with, but a family right which belongs to his heirs as much as to himself and which he cannot give away. Besides, the Mahárája's consent might be simply due to his anxiety to avoid some worse evil. He is not credited either with much intelligence or courage, and he might have simply accepted such a proposal to avoid personal humiliation, regardless of the consequences that such a change would bring about. He may be perfectly indifferent to the interests of his heirs and may be simply anxious to avoid personal disgrace. At any rate it is evident that his consent to the establishment of a Regency Council and the amplification of the powers of the Resident cannot in any way affect the rights of his heirs, and the Government cannot modify or violate treaty rights except in public and with a public statement of the grounds upon which they feel themselves justified in making a change. So far there is no reason to assume that the Government have proposed any radical change in Kashmere. On the contrary, they have made light of the whole affair from the beginning. The Government can, if they so wish, both strengthen the administration of Kashmere and eradicate some of the growing evils of the State without interfering with the treaty rights of the Mahárája. Up to this time, however, no disposition has been shown to assist the Mahárája, and the State has been allowed to drift from bad to worse without a finger being raised to warn or help the Kashmere Government. The attitude maintained towards the State has been one of suspicion and not of sympathy and co-operation. If His Excellency the Viceroy could take matters out of the hands of the Foreign Office even for a while, it would be probably found that the Kashmere State has been as much sinned against as it may be sinning.

The political officers of the Government of India and their attitude towards Native States.

67. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 7th April, writes:—To us who live in British territory under the protecting arm of the law it is altogether inconceivable how the political officers of the Government of India sent to Native States as representatives of the paramount power very soon develop into tyrants. Particularly do we find the Central India States the scene of many a disgraceful act of open *zulum* on the part of the Political Agents. The latest instance of this kind was some time back mentioned by the *Eastern Herald of Mhow.* It referred to a peremptory order which the Political Agent of Bhopawar made the Mahárája of Burwani to issue, calling upon one Mr. Mohendranath Chatterjee, Pleader of Mhow, who had gone to Burwani for some business of his own connected with the paper *Eastern Herald*, "immediately to withdraw and to return to Mhow without delay." Mr. Chatterjee was not to

be brow-beaten like that. He replied to His Highness the Mahárája that the order was *primâ facie* contrary to the laws of any country. He said he would ask the Political Agent an explanation, and if the same were not satisfactory he would represent the matter to the Agent to the Governor-General. He also sent a letter to the Political Agent explaining why he had gone to Burwani, protesting against the insinuation that he had gone there for some political intrigue, and declaring his determination to stay there until his recovery, for he was then a little ill. He moreover demanded an apology, and if the order of the Mahárája were not withdrawn, he was to take notice that he (Mr. Chatterjee) would file a civil suit against him claiming Rs. 20,000 as damages for injury done to his reputation. In reply, the Agent declined to reconsider the previous orders. Mr. Chatterjee then held the notice of a civil suit as duly served on him. Further than this we do not know; but it is alleged that Colonel Muir, the Political Agent, will be examined before a Medical Board. Why? Probably to give him some excuse for leaving the country and escaping from the consequences of his rash and unwarranted act.

The Cambay Darbár and the Political Agent and Collector, Mr. Allen.

68. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (136), in its issue of the 10th April, strongly disapproves of the Cambay Darbár having incurred a large expenditure on account of the reception of the Political Agent and Collector, Mr. W. Allen, and having wasted large sums of public money in fire-works and illuminations in his honour, and says that such things are usually done by clever officials to curry favour and to cover their misdeeds. The State treasury, adds the paper, is by no means in a satisfactory condition and therefore such lavish expenditure for useless purposes ought not to have been incurred. The paper calls the attention of Mr. W. Allen to the impropriety of allowing such a reception to be got up in his honour, and hopes that he will direct his attention next time to this matter and put a stop to this ruinous practice.

The alleged oppression to which the Thákor of Gángad has been subjected and the inattention of Government to it.

69. The *Hitechchhu* (79) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 11th April, says:—For a long time past the rupture between Mr. Hiráchand Velji, the Head Kárkun of Gángad, and Thákor Nánbha Gagubha has been widening. Grave accusations such as having misappropriated large sums of money, misleading Kuvarba, the mother of the Thákor, and fomenting quarrels between the two, and joining the Vávdevála, who is the opposing party, have been preferred against the Head Kárkun, and it is surprising that the attention of Government should not have been drawn to even one of these complaints. We are surprised that the authorities should insist upon retaining Hiráchand at his post when such a serious disagreement exists between him and the Thákor and when the latter has openly expressed his fear of being killed by Hiráchand. If Mr. James, Collector of Ahmedabad, will be good enough to communicate to us the reason of his inattention to the matter we shall be glad to publish the same. It seems that the Thákor's mother has gone over to Hiráchand's side. The obstinacy shown by the authorities in spite of the fear openly expressed by the Thákor of being murdered by Hiráchand is likely to lead the people to the inference that the authorities are purposely encouraging and bringing about some grave result. The public guess that such a just officer as Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., has been misled by one-sided accounts. It will throw a great slur on Government should the fear expressed by the Thákor be realized, and hence it is to be hoped that Government will either order an early enquiry into the matter or remove Hiráchand Velji from Gángad. [A correspondent, writing to the same paper, says that Government should not attach any importance to the evidence given by Mr. Pestonji Jehángir, Tálukdári Settlement Officer, against Mr. Nánbha, as it is inconsistent with his evidence given before the 1st Class Subordinate Judge some time ago, and attributes motives to Mr. Pestonji. The *Gujarát Gazette* (76), in its issue of the 11th April, makes an appeal to the Government for the dismissal of Mr. Hiráchand Velji, as it would be for the good of the State as well as of himself.]

The people and the Native States of Káthiáwár and a petition prepared by the editor and proprietor of the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper for presentation to His Excellency Lord Reay on their behalf.

70. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 9th April, gives a further instalment of the petition prepared by its editor and proprietor for presentation to His Excellency Lord Reay on behalf of the people and Native Princes of Káthiáwár, takes Jámnagar in hand, and says that the people of Jámnagar are as bad off as those of Bhávnagar, that the conduct of His Highness the Jám is as bad as that of His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar, that many complaints are made against the woman Jánbái, who does not belong to a higher caste than the woman Kaisar of Bhávnagar, that the *khavás* (personal attendant) Rághav harasses the people, that Mr. Maganlál is unfit to continue as Diván, that the State has run into debt, and that a commission composed of independent men should be speedily appointed to enquire into the grievances of the people and the state of affairs in Káthiáwár.

GOVIND B. LAGHATE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23rd April 1889.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 20th April 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
55	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
62	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
63	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
65	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
66	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
67	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
68	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
69	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
71	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
72	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
74	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
75	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
76	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
77	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
78	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
79	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
80	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
81	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
82	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
87	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
88	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
92	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
93	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
96	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
97	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
102	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number o Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
123	„ Pársi Tikákár	Do.	Fortnightly	350
124	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
127	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
128	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
129	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
130	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
131	„ Saurāshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
132	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
133	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
141	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
145	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
152	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
153	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
154	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
155	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
156	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
157	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
161	The Khayir Khâhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
162	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
163	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
164	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ा) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The duty on Indian silver plate and the injustice done to India.

1. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 13th April, writes:—Some correspondence on the silver plate duties between the India Office and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury has just seen the light and will prove very interesting reading. It is in instances like these that we can fully realise the glaring injustice which is done to India on every possible occasion. The Government of India often try faithfully to protect the interests of this country, but they are absolutely powerless whenever these are brought into conflict with the interests of the trade in England or other vested interests. India has been always treated as a milch-cow who can be never drained dry, and the protesting Government have been repeatedly compelled to bear the expenses of expeditions, wars, &c., in which they had no hand whatever and no interest. If the duty on silver plate had been an Indian instead of an English duty, it may be easily conceived how rapidly it would have been repealed. When the Government of India levied a duty on imported piece-goods, they were never given any rest until that duty was abolished. Just now a powerful attempt is being made to force the English factory legislation on India without regard to any local considerations. But if the Government of India venture to protest against the levy of an English duty on imported Indian silver-ware they are met with a high-flown, evasive reply, or one in a tone of injured dignity which effectually silences them. Notwithstanding the undoubted generosity and philanthropy of the British people the instinct of money-making is strong in them, and whenever the interests of trade are at stake it is hopeless to expect any sacrifice from them. But in this case no sacrifice is demanded, but only justice and equitable taxation. It is no fault of the Government of India that their protest has fallen upon deaf ears. Whatever faults may be laid at their door, it is undeniable that in all transactions with the Home Government they loyally try to protect the interests of India.

The decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Crawford case criticized.

2. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 19th April, says:—The substance of the Secretary of State's decision in the Crawford case is to the effect that the opinion formed on the case by the Bombay Government is not altogether fanciful, but that Government was not in a position to pass a sound opinion on it. Whatever Europeans may think of this dictum, the Natives regret that it should have been pronounced. No one else than the Bombay Government itself is more competent to make careful enquiries into the conduct of its own servants, and when the opinion formed by that Government after such enquiries has not been accepted, injustice has been done to it. The Secretary of State for India seems to entertain the opinion that the Bombay Government has committed a mistake in enquiring into and forming an opinion on the question whether Mr. Crawford was given to corruption, but by doing so Lord Cross appears to have overlooked the effect that would be produced on the public mind by his placing the Bombay Government in such a position as this. The Natives are not less sorry than Europeans for the severe punishment meted out to Mr. Crawford.

3. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the same date, says:—Government were aware of the indebtedness of Mr. Crawford and were right in trying to prevent the continuance of the evil in the interests of the service to which he belonged. This could have been achieved with the same result as has been now arrived at, by calling upon Mr. Crawford to furnish an explanation on the subject and by drawing the attention of the Secretary of State for India to it, saving thereby the great cost of time and money now incurred and avoiding putting an already involved officer to heavy expenditure. Instead of adopting this course Lord Reay's Government took, by the wrong advice of some high officials, the improper course of promising immunity from harm to a number of self-incriminated subordinate officials in order to ascertain whether their superior officer was guilty of corruption. There was no need of giving such a promise, as Mr. Crawford could have been got rid of by bringing his heavy indebtedness to the notice of Lord Cross, and at the same time the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs could have been duly punished by their criminal prosecution.

Mr. Crawford enjoys much public sympathy, because when he should have been pensioned off for his indebtedness Government condoned his offence and indirectly encouraged him to continue to run the reckless course of incurring fresh debts, and at last turned against him and dismissed him from the service without giving him the pension which he had earned by his long and meritorious services to the State. The public will be glad to hear that some provision has been made for the maintenance of this old and able but reckless officer. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87), in its issues of the 19th and 20th April, expresses some of the above sentiments.]

4. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 18th April, writes:—We understand that Mr. Crawford is dismissed from the service. The resolution of the Secretary of State for India is not yet formally out; but it is strongly believed that he accepts the report of the Commission, acquits Mr. Crawford of the serious charges brought against him, but dismisses him for his indebtedness which was in contravention of Act XXXVII. of 1850. If this is a fact, we find ourselves in a happy position to declare that the general rule of the acquittal of high European officials is not so invariable as never to admit of an exception. Whatever his moral shortcomings may be, Mr. Crawford is indeed an intellectual giant; and in recording this fate of Mr. Crawford we cannot help remarking that a great man has fallen. The Native public has a right to know the report of the Commissioners, the review of the Bombay Government thereon, and the final decision of the Secretary of State, and we hope His Excellency Lord Reay will fully gratify it.

5. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 15th April, writes:—The report of the Crawford Commission, with the Bombay Government's observations thereon, was received in London on the 18th ultimo, and the despatch containing Lord Cross's decision thereon left London by the mail of the 29th ultimo, that is, Lord Cross arrived at his decision *within ten days* from the receipt of the papers in the case. This fact alone is sufficient to raise a strong presumption that Lord Cross has fully endorsed the finding of the Commission, whatever it may really be. That finding is, however, understood to be unexpectedly favourable to the distinguished officer, so far as the more serious charges brought against him are concerned. Be that as it may, it is equally patent from the foregoing fact that Lord Cross must have very probably refused to take into consideration, in arriving at his decision, the other material which the Bombay Government is understood to have placed before him—material other than the cases gone into before the Commission and which is believed to have been the basis of the Bombay Government's refusal to accept the finding of the Commission. If our forecast in this respect be correct,—and the reader will remember that this is not the first time that we have indicated the impropriety of the procedure which the Bombay Government is understood to have followed in this respect,—then there need be no reason to be surprised at the result; for if it be otherwise, it would be laying a precedent full of peril and inconvenience, in so far that you can convict a man on charges to which he was never required to plead.

6. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 15th April, says:—The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* telegraphs that the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Crawford case is adverse to Mr. Crawford. This is considered by some as too good to be true, and it is feared that the version which appears in the *Times of India* may be more in accordance with facts. If it is true, however, it will be a rare vindication of justice. We do not look upon it as an occasion for exultation or rejoicing, but nothing will be more acceptable to the Native public than that the British administration should be for ever thoroughly purified and the name of British justice put beyond the reach of cant and reproach. It is yet too early to speak out our mind on the subject. The decision of Lord Cross will be in the hands of the Government of Bombay in a day or two and will be communicated to Parliament to-morrow. It will thus be published here during the course of the week. The public has therefore to patiently wait for some time before the authentic report appears. Meanwhile let us hope that the expectations raised by the correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* will be realized.

7. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 15th April, writes:—The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* telegraphs that the Secretary of State for India has at last given his decision in the Crawford case, and that it is adverse to the accused. All right-minded people in this presidency, and indeed throughout the whole country, will utter a sigh of relief when this intelligence reaches them. The despatch from Lord Cross containing his decision is to arrive in Bombay by to-day's mail, and to-morrow a copy of it will be laid on the table of the House of Commons. We may therefore look for very interesting and possibly sensational news during the course of this week. The case is no longer *sub-judice*, and comments which would have been improper before this time are now perfectly legitimate. The first thing then that we have to say is that we have lost all faith in Commissions composed of outside men, as the one in this case was. The Native public, and we believe the European public too, in this presidency,—at least in two divisions of this presidency,—were perfectly aware of the corrupt practices of Mr. Crawford. A system of purchase and sale, regularly after the *bazar* fashion, could not be expected to be carried on except under the eyes of the public. And the saddest part of the whole thing is that the man who prostituted his great talents and his high position for the sake of these immoral, dishonourable and disloyal gains had grown absolutely callous to all comments on his shocking conduct, so much so indeed that once he went the length, we are told, of asking a friend in the most brazen-faced manner whether he knew what gossips were saying; and on the friend answering in the negative, he told him that the people said that the Crawford Market of Bombay was a market only in name, and that the real Crawford Market lay in Poona; and then with admirable taste he joined in the laughter against himself! Such a man was tried by this Commission. And what was the result of the inquiry? The Commission, we are told, came to the conclusion that the graver charges of corruption were not substantiated! And this too in the face of the overwhelming evidence considered to be unimpeachable by the lay public—unimpeachable, at any rate, so far as is possible in a case like this, adduced by the prosecution before the Commission. Not that the conclusions to which the Commission had come were absolutely unexpected by the public; for before the inquiry had considerably progressed, the attitude of two of the three Commissioners—the Honourable Mr. Justice Wilson and the Honourable Mr. Quinton—towards the prosecution was such as to create distrust in the public mind. Still, not quite unexpected as the conclusions of the Commission were, when their purport became first known they created a wide alarm that justice was going to shamefully fail in the case. It would indeed have been a very cruel irony of fate if Mr. Crawford, whose guilt was the greatest as it was the most notorious, had been able to get away, while humbler persons, guilty no doubt, but guilty in varying measures and in a lesser degree, had been all indiscriminately mowed down. But happily the Bombay Government rose equal to the doubly difficult task laid on it by the Commission, and the result is that all unscrupulous efforts to defeat the ends of justice, which unfortunately received additional encouragement and help from "judicial denunciations" and the disinterested regard for "equity and even-handed justice" of a seller of tobacco, have ignominiously failed. We are not at all sorry for this deserved fall of Mr. Crawford, and we only wish that the punishment meted out to him will not be so inadequate as to fail to satisfy the serious requirements of the case. That the Secretary of State for India should have manifested such admirable strength of character, that he should not have allowed himself to be led astray by the misrepresentations of Mr. Crawford's friends which were as malicious as they were persistent, is indeed what we had not, we must confess, ventured to expect from the manner in which he disposed of the case against Mr. Wilson. Perhaps Lord Cross thought his overriding the conclusions of the local Government in the Wilson case was too exceptional a procedure to be safely repeated. Perhaps the disrepute into which the present Ministry has fallen owing to the questionable part it has played in the Parnell inquiry required in this case an extraordinary degree of regard for the claims of justice. Perhaps the Government of Bombay placed its convictions before Lord Cross in so clear a light that a dissent from them, even with the help of the Commission's report, was impossible. Be the reason what it may, the decision of the Secretary of State is eminently satisfactory to the public. We wish that the Government of Bom-

bay will see its way to publish the whole literature with regard to this case, the report of the Commission, its own comments thereon, and the despatch embodying the Secretary of State's decision. The public will then be in a position to see clearly how the Commission discharged its solemn duties, and how the Government of Bombay successfully struggled against calumny, unscrupulousness and fraud.

The decision of Lord Cross about the corrupt Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case and observations thereon.

8. The same newspaper writes:—The decision of Lord Cross about the corrupt Mámlatdárs is entirely satisfactory. We have always urged that Government, while scrupulously respecting the pledges given by itself, must make a difference in the treatment of the various classes of offenders, and that the public will not tolerate the idea of a Dabir being treated with the same leniency as a Sindekar. Of course, the case of those who have not yet confessed their misdeeds is clear enough. They have seriously aggravated their offence by trying to conceal it even under the most favourable circumstances, and they ought to be, therefore, one and all, dismissed from the service of the State, or even criminally proceeded against. But we say once more that 'scamps' ought to be separated from the 'victims.' [The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 14th April, says that it is the duty of Government to dismiss from the service all those Mámlatdárs who have admitted giving bribes, that by way of pardon they may not be criminally proceeded against, and that they may be given pecuniary compensation if Government have promised to protect them from harm. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111) of the 14th April regrets that the Secretary of State for India has not ordered the dismissal of the corrupt Mámlatdárs from the service, thinks that Government will perhaps degrade them, and remarks that pure justice cannot be expected from such men.]

9. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 15th April, writes:—In regard to the disposal of the Mámlatdárs' cases Lord Cross leaves to Lord Reay ample discretion. His Lordship admits the importance of respecting the pledges given, but suggests removal from judicial offices on certain terms of remuneration. If rumour is to be believed, the Bombay Government had already made up its mind to act upon this advice. We have heard from a credible source that Government proposes to remove all the offending Mámlatdárs from their present posts, pensioning some and transferring others. The work will involve a reorganisation of nearly the whole subordinate revenue service in at least two divisions of the presidency. Could not Government, as we suggested in a former issue, take advantage of this opportunity to introduce the reform of separation of judicial and revenue offices?

10. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 14th April, writes:—From Lord Cross's decision we understand that the Mámlatdárs need not be dismissed. At the worst they may be relieved of their magisterial duties. Looking to the circumstances of this Crawford matter, we wish His Excellency Lord Reay will exercise the discretion left to him in such a way as to prevent the shaking of public confidence in Government. The State Secretary's advice does not call for the Mámlatdárs' dismissal from office. If necessary the magisterial functions may be taken away, and those who may be so relieved may be compensated in the best way Lord Reay may think proper. There are posts in the Revenue Department which are as respectable as that of a Mámlatdár and which are still unconnected with any magisterial functions. To such posts these Mámlatdárs may be transferred, if at all necessary.

11. In alluding to the telegram from Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India, to the Bombay Government, dated the 9th instant, about the disposal of the Mámlatdárs who, before the Crawford Commission, deposed to their giving bribes, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 15th April, says:—Lord Cross's decision on the subject is to the same effect as the Bombay Government intended to act and has to a large extent carried out its intention. Those who hitherto reproached the Bombay Government will now see their mistake, while His Excellency Lord Reay's administration, that showed exemplary patience under the abuse that was showered on its head, will be gratified at the support received by it from the Secretary of State for India.

12. Referring to the telegram from Lord Cross to Lord Reay about the corrupt Mámlatdárs, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 15th April, writes:—This message constitutes the strongest vindication of the action taken in November last by Justices Birdwood and Jardine— an action which the Bombay Government very injudiciously stigmatised at the time as an "unjudicial denunciation." And looking to the attitude of the Bombay Government against these two Judges of the local High Court, we should be inclined to fancy that the message will in certain quarters be regarded as the bitterest pill offered to the Bombay Government to swallow. This thing is certain that, whatever they may do within the discretion allowed to them for fulfilling their obligations to these corrupt Mámlatdárs, the Bombay Government will not be permitted to retain them in the undisturbed exercise of their judicial functions. The public has a right to demand that these men be forthwith divested of their judicial functions. And so far the result will doubtless be regarded as satisfactory except by those who very probably regarded the phrase "No harm will come to you" as elastic enough to ensure to them not only the undisturbed enjoyment of their present *status* and emoluments, but also their subsequent promotion in due course. They will now for the first time realise that they have been so long dwelling in a fool's paradise. We do not in the slightest degree mean to insinuate that we regard the simple fact of these men having confessed to having purchased their appointments, promotions or transfers to healthy stations as a reproach to them. But what we certainly regard as a grievous reproach to them is that they should ever have stooped so low as to purchase these official favours. We had certainly a right to expect that most, if not all, of them would scornfully reject such means of securing official favours. So far then it is all right, but what about these men of low morals, as the Advocate-General would say, or the saintly scoundrels, as they may more aptly be described, who when the so-called loose system of appointments, promotions, &c., prevailed in the Central Division actively took advantage of the same, presumably in their own interests, by consenting to be the agents of Hanmantráo in his evil practices, and who, the moment they perceived that their nefarious practices had been known purchased their immunity from the inevitable consequences of their said practices by volunteering to play the part of infamous informers and spies? It would be cheating justice of its due if these men were allowed to escape with their whole skins, simply because they occupy posts not carrying with them any magisterial duties. If the Government pledges are to be violated so far as to deprive the corrupt Mámlatdárs of their judicial powers, the ends of justice would certainly in our judgment be better served by punishing these worse than corrupt men more heavily even if such a measure necessitated the payment of any compensation to them; otherwise it would be a scandal of the worst magnitude. We have only hurriedly and briefly indicated the points which the Bombay Government will have to duly consider in giving effect to the order of Lord Cross conveyed in the message of the 9th instant. And from this point of view we join the *Bombay Gazette*, which has now recognised the propriety of the step, in urging upon the Bombay Government the necessity for publishing the report of the Commission.

13. With reference to the report in a recent issue of the *Indu Prakásh* (12) that it is the intention of the Bombay Government to pension some and transfer to other posts others of the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 17th April, says:—If such a step as this is taken by the Bombay Government, the public of this presidency will be much dissatisfied. The crime perpetrated by these Mámlatdárs was of such a nature that they deserved to be criminally prosecuted, but since they gave their evidence upon a promise of immunity if they spoke the truth, their criminal prosecution ought not to be insisted on, but they should never be retained in Government service. Pensioning them would be a premium on crime, while transferring them to other posts would be lowering the Government service. For the sake of the promise of immunity they may be given a year's gratuity on dismissal from the service. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87), in its issue of the 15th April, approves of the decision passed by Lord Cross in regard to the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs.]

Desirability of enquiries being instituted for ascertaining whether there are any other officers of Government who like Mr. Crawford are steeped in heavy debt.

14. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 20th April, says:—In approving the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Crawford case, the *St. James's Gazette* has properly raised the question, Is Mr. Crawford's indebtedness a solitary instance or are there other officers who like him are steeped in heavy debt? It is a common talk that several officers of Government live in such an expensive style that their incomes are inadequate for their expenses, and various rumours are afloat in connection with them. It is therefore to be hoped that proper enquiries will be instituted by Government to ascertain whether there are any more officers who are guilty of the offence for which Mr. Crawford has been severely punished.

The Earl of Dufferin and his alleged mean conduct in connection with the Indian National Congress.

15. The *Pratod* (51), in its issue of the 15th April, writes:—We learn from the *Star* newspaper that the proofs of the anti-Congress pamphlet of Sir Auckland Colvin were revised by Lord Dufferin and that the St. Andrew's dinner speech of His Lordship in which he fulminated his anathemas against the Indian National Congress movement was made at the suggestion of the Secretary of State for India. We never expected such mean conduct on the part of Lord Dufferin. It was from the first a mistake to appoint him Governor-General of India. It is also a wonder that Lord Cross, whose knowledge of India and Indian affairs is almost *nil*, should have the mean audacity to secretly instigate Lord Dufferin to make shameless attacks on the Congress before he left India for good.

The success of the Indian National Congress movement.

16. The *Gujarát Gazette* (76), in its issue of the 18th April, writes:—The success of the Indian National Congress movement is every day more and more pronounced. Viceroys and the Secretary of State for India have given way before the force of its arguments. Within five years from its birth it has secured two valuable rights for the children of the soil. The right to discuss the Indian budget and to interpellate the executive, though granted under strong safeguards, are beneficial alike to the people and the Government. The same movement working in England has borne equally valuable fruits.

The Indian National Congress and the rights it has secured.

17. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 10th April, writes:—Sir Syed Ahmed, the Anglo-Indian press, and other opponents of the Indian National Congress will kindly remember that this movement has just scored two. It is no use whatever saying that the discussion of the Indian budget in the Viceregal Council and the right of interpellation are demands on which the entire community is agreed. It is tolerably certain that if it had not been for the Congress Lord Dufferin would not have written his memorandum, neither would anything have been done so early. Lord Dufferin said some hard things against some Congress-men and their writings, but he was then spurred as much by a sense of personal disappointment as by a public duty. But now that his intentions have become public, he deserves the most cordial recognition from the Congress and all leaders of public opinion in the country. It seems necessary also that Lord Dufferin's proposals, so far as they go, should be met with the most unreserved and hearty demonstrations of acceptance.

The Hyderabad (Sind) police and the Indian National Congress.

18. The Hyderabad correspondent of the same newspaper says that on the 3rd April he was interviewed by two police officers, independently of each other, for the purpose of getting information from him about everything connected with the Indian National Congress, gives the substance of the interview, and asks who is at the bottom—the Government of India, the Government of Bombay, or the Commissioner in Sind, or is it a mere freak on the part of an over-zealous Police Superintendent? Referring to this letter of its Hyderabad correspondent, the *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 13th April, writes:—From what our correspondent says there may be nothing sinister in the object of the police. It may be merely the curiosity of ignorance, or the result of over-zeal on the part of a Police Superintendent, as our correspon-

dent suggests, or of somebody else. We should not like to believe, until thoroughly satisfied of it, that the executive authorities have any hand in the matter. Some time ago an attempt was made in the presidency proper by some local authorities to intimidate the Congress party whose number was increasing very rapidly. His Excellency Lord Reay's firmness extinguished the official zeal at once. His Lordship simply said that it was no business of anybody, the police or any other, to enquire who belonged or who did not belong to the Congress. There was no occasion then as now to make any fuss in Sind, because, so far as the Congress was concerned, there was nothing doing in this province. A few delegates were annually elected and sent to the Congress; a few tracts were occasionally circulated, but nothing further has yet been done. If it is now intended to intimidate the supporters of the Congress by making inquiries through the police, it may turn out a mistake, because there may be something to learn very soon if there may be nothing now. If it is mere curiosity we hope every attempt will be made to satisfy it, because the police are dreadfully ignorant. If they have any other object in view they will find very little work for themselves. But if they or the executive authorities wish it, attempts will be made to organise Sind for Congress purposes. Electorates will be duly established and public meetings will be held everywhere, so that the police will find their work cut out for them. In the meantime we may state for the information of the police and others interested in the Congresswállás of Sind that the proper quarter to apply to is the Secretary, Karáchi Committee, who will be happy to give them every information in his power.

The income-tax in India.

19. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 14th April, writes:—The extremely low standard of comfort in India is considered by the Indian Finance Minister as a sufficient reason for not raising the minimum of taxable income, which is Rs. 500 a year. We do not know if the same reason is held to justify a tax on such a necessary of life and health, of men and cattle, as *salt* which was left untaxed even by the despotic Moslem rulers of the country. But leaving such a question aside, there are other considerations which go to support the demand made before the Supreme Legislative Council the other day for raising the limit to Rs. 1,000. Administratively it will remove much of the scope for oppressive assessment or levy of the tax, as the classes liable under the present limit are the least able to seek or obtain redress. Then, the apparently low scale of living is amply compensated for by the religious and ceremonious observances and, still more, marriages during which people have to incur expenditure that in many cases proves crushing. We are, it need not be said, no upholders of injurious practices of any sort, but considering the admitted extent of ignorance and want of education among the masses and the influence of custom from which even enlightened lands are not quite free, we submit that their economic bearings on the tax-payer's condition ought not to be ignored by a wise Government in framing its fiscal measures. Besides, we are tempted to ask again, why is not the income-tax levied in this country on the simple principle as in England, that is, *after* deducting the income required for the necessaries of life?

The ábkári policy of the Indian Government.

20. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 14th April, writes:—In reply to the criticism against their ábkári policy, the Government from the Secretary of State for India down to the provincial Governors and Commissioners always reply that the diminution of consumption is their primary object and that revenue is only a secondary consideration. To this His Excellency the Viceroy added in the Supreme Legislative Council the other day that it was impossible to lay down one uniform system for all India. The last-named difficulty will be admitted generally, as also the soundness of the policy as laid down in theory. But before the popular mind comes to believe that it is that theory, and not some other, that is carried out practically by the A´bkári Department, three things must be plain to it. In the first place, it must feel satisfied that the Government, in their annual review of the report of the working of the department, exhibit a jealous scrutiny into the causes which tend to increase revenue, and see that increase is due solely to prevention of illicit manufacture or trade in liquor and not the pushing energy of the vendor and the readings of the officials to help him to open up virgin soils for

his enterprise. At present, we believe, not only is this not always done, but the increase of revenue is welcomed without any special reference to its true cause, and the credit thereby given to the department encourages its officials to further activity, and thus demoralises them and the public generally. Secondly—and this and the next observation we make only with reference to our own presidency—that feature of the administrative system which makes it the evident self-interest of the contractor to push on the sale of his article must be abandoned. The existing arrangement is ingenious; it almost makes the machine a self-working one and achieve the best it can in its own line. But that is just what is not desirable, and if a change involves loss of revenue while it withdraws the stimulus to extension of the traffic, it cannot be deferred on that ground, for it conflicts with the declaration that revenue is a secondary consideration with the Government. A considerable modification of this arrangement is, therefore, essential. The third requisite is that unfermented toddy, which undeniably is a healthy drink, should be rendered as accessible to the consumers as it was before the harsh legislation of 1878,—a legislation of which the A'bkári Commissioner was allowed to dictate several provisions to the local Legislative Council in the Council Room itself! That was during a *régime* which mistook strong measures for high statesmanship, and ábkári and forest laws and rules ran riot, and lands which were under private cultivation or which even did not exist were declared in the official *Gazette* as reserved or protected forests, and taxes on toddy were doubled and trebled. This high pressure could not exist without causing discontent, and something has been done during these few years to afford relief. But it is not enough; the public mind cannot, as regards the ábkári policy, be at ease until it is modified in the directions indicated above.

The gift to Abdul Gaffur, head butler of Sir James Fergusson, late Governor of Bombay.

21. The ***Pratod*** (51), in its issue of the 15th April, writes:—What authority had Sir James Fergusson to give away public land to his head butler? But who dare ask these high officials about their doings? The Government resolution that what is done is done and the land cannot be taken back and the gift revoked is extremely shameful and silly. If the butler's services had been so eminent that they must be rewarded, the Governor should have done so from his own private purse. A good many Anglo-Indian officials consider India to be their private estate. The House of Commons ought to institute inquiries into this disgraceful affair.

His Excellency Lord Reay praised and extension of his period of office prayed for.

22. The ***Sudhárak*** (17), in its issue of the 15th April, writes:—Every one admits that His Excellency Lord Reay has deserved exceedingly well of us. Happily his manly and upright conduct in the Crawford case has received the approbation of the Secretary of State for India, and thus the unfortunate contingency that might have arisen of his resigning his post before the expiry of his term of office is now averted. But this tenure of office ends in April next. Surely we ought not to part with a Governor, who has done and suffered so much for purifying the administration and watching and promoting in other ways the interests of the people, without at least a strong and earnest and a unanimous expression of opinion on our part that we should indeed be happy and grateful if Her Majesty's Government extended the period of His Lordship's office and enabled us to continue for a long time in the enjoyment of his fostering care. It is not often that we get a Governor of His Lordship's mental calibre or his scrupulous sense of duty. If our prayer is granted, of course nothing will make us happier. But even if it is not, we shall have expressed, in a fitting manner, our very high sense of the magnificent services which His Excellency has rendered to this presidency.

His Excellency Lord Reay's administration of the Bombay Presidency praised.

23. The ***Mahrátta*** (2), in its issue of the 14th April, writes:—We take the liberty of observing that His Excellency Lord Reay can look back with pride upon his administration of this presidency, especially because as an educationist of rare abilities he is leaving behind him an indelible mark upon the educational history of Bombay. His immediate predecessor in office was known as the educational Governor, but Lord Reay will be remembered as our educational benefactor.

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay in connection with the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

24. Referring to the formal opening ceremony of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, the *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 15th April, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay has done what a far-seeing, benevolent, conscientious and exceptionally able Governor and statesman can do amidst a host of almost insuperable difficulties of every description—want of money, popular prejudices, interested opposition, malicious misrepresentations, and many more. But he has successfully braved them all, and with the co-operation of a liberal Pársi gentleman and some other good men has succeeded in bringing into existence an institution that is destined to confer substantial benefits on the people of the country, and to secure in their hearts an ever-increasing gratitude and admiration for his benign wisdom and broad humanity. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 14th April, refers to the same ceremony, and remarks that His Excellency Lord Reay could not have raised for himself a better monument.]

His Excellency Lord Reay's address to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

25. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 14th April, writes:—The address of His Excellency the Governor to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is a comprehensive review of his administration. Though it is a plain, unvarnished story of the changes and progress made during his *régime*, it affords a convincing proof that His Excellency has acquitted himself of his high office with credit to himself and advantage to the State. The policy of retrenchment necessitated by the ever-increasing expenditure on imperial objects is being steadily carried out, and the re-organization made in various departments in pursuance of that policy has tended to secure greater efficiency with economy. We hope that the example set by Lord Reay of going in person to address an important public body like the Chamber on questions of finance, commerce and general administration will be followed by his successors. As the Honourable Forbes Adam has said, a personal interchange of views between the head of the Government and the Chamber, or such other responsible public body, would solve many difficulties, clear up many misunderstandings, and save much of the time wasted in the cumbrous and roundabout process involved in red-tapeism. His Excellency spoke in very flattering terms of the merits and attainments of the President of the Chamber, and the sentiments expressed by the Governor were emphatically shared by the Chamber as they would no doubt be shared with no less heartiness by the general public. Mr. Forbes Adam enjoys the esteem and confidence of Europeans and Natives alike, and he is fully entitled to the high place which he holds in the estimation of the public, the Chamber and the Government.

His Excellency Lord Reay's visit to Surat after the recent fires there and praise of His Excellency.

26. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 14th April, writes:—By far the most notable incident connected with the Surat fire was His Excellency the Governor's visit to Surat. It has had a very soothing influence on the popular mind. An esteemed correspondent, an eye-witness, writes to say that as the populace saw the embodiment of *mábáp sarkár* moving in their midst in flesh and blood—inquiring, comforting, reproving, showing by every act how much he felt for the sufferers—some of these latter lifted up their hands in mute gratitude for this living sympathy vouchsafed. 'The very sight of a great Hákam,' writes our friend, 'walking about for three or four hours, not as a Nawáb, but as a simple gentleman, inspired us with hope; and even some of those ignorant poor who had been huddled together like despairing sheep driven out of their shed began in the sweet excitement caused by Lord Reay's visit to look up and about. Following him from street to street they forgot their own ruin in admiring his father-like solicitude.' We believe this visit to Surat was a stroke of inspiration, considering the time and the circumstances, and it has had at least as re-assuring an effect on the panic-stricken masses as the subscriptions started and the sympathy expressed by the public generally. Visits like this to Surat and the one to Ahmednagar during the recent scarcity there stamp Lord Reay as a citizen-ruler *par excellence* apart from his actual work as head of the administration, in

which we see heart and intelligence are often traced in the career of Indian proconsuls. Lord Reay's visits of sympathy serve another useful purpose besides that of allaying popular uneasiness—they enable the administration to do its best for outlying districts, and to do it with a correct knowledge of their wants and requirements. Both these results tend directly to the popularity of British rule in India. In this light it is not difficult to see why an appeal had been going up, now and again during the past year, for an extension of Lord Reay's term of office. Nor is it difficult to see how heartily this appeal is preferred by the educated as well as the illiterate classes. Knowing what we do of the exigencies of party politics in England, we can only state the fact in this place. [Several other papers also praise His Excellency Lord Reay for his visit to Surat soon after the recent calamitous fire in that town.]

Necessity for the Bombay Government helping the sufferers by the recent disastrous fire in Surat.

27. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 14th April, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay has generously contributed from his own pocket a large sum towards the Surat fire relief fund, and everybody is grateful to him for his practical manifestation of sympathy. The question, however, still remains as to how the Bombay Government means to discharge its own obligations. If it be the moral duty of each and every person and association to do something in aid of the distressed, can it be maintained that our enlightened Government is alone exempted from the obligations resting on it? We feel perfectly sure that if this calamity had occurred in a Native State—which God forbid—the conduct of that State would have been far otherwise. Lord Reay is personally a man of large-hearted and catholic sympathies; but the fact that even with such a ruler at the head of Government the latter refuses to respond is painfully suggestive of a striking contrast between a native and a foreign government. We have noticed this incident, because it is the subject of general comment throughout the community. We admit that rulers in Native States and the Bombay Government are not similarly situated, but even making a large allowance for this circumstance, that genuine and innate sympathy which was so gratefully exhibited by His Highness the Mahárája of Bhávnagar quite recently in connection with the ceremony of opening the taps for meeting the impending scarcity of water in his State is painfully absent in all the doings and sayings of our alien Government. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 14th April, observes that on the occasion of the last disastrous fire in Surat in 1837 the Government contributed the large sum of Rs. 50,000 for the relief of the sufferers and in addition allowed them to make use of Government timber free of charge for re-building houses, and that the people are very anxious to know what aid the Government are going to give this time to the sufferers from the recent calamitous fire in that town. The *Yajdán Parast* (141), in its issue of the 14th April, says that the public wish that Government should declare what aid they are going to give as regards re-building of houses, the reduction in taxation and the employment of the sufferers by the recent fire. The *Gujarát Gazette* (76), in its issue of the 18th April, says that Government should remit the income and other taxes in Surat for about two years, and that they should give pecuniary help to the sufferers by advancing money to them at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum with a view to enable them to rebuild houses and shops.]

The absence at Surat at the time of the recent fires of the Collector and his Assistant and of the Police Superintendent disapproved and His Excellency Lord Reay requested to make inquiries.

28. A correspondent of the *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 14th April, writes:—I must say that the Collector's absence at the time of the recent fires in Surat was keenly felt and bitterly regretted on all sides. I know that the heavy responsibilities of the Collector must take him away from his head-quarters, but an arrangement according to which neither he nor his Assistant can be at the head-quarters at such an important and critical moment is to be deprecated and must be altered. Better arrangements can be made, especially at a moment when the Collector is not within a day or two's journey from his head-quarters. If the local police force is inadequate for the present crisis it is advisable that Government should send to Surat a company of Bombay soldiers and a detachment of Bombay detectives under their renowned head, Khán

Bahádur Mir Abdul Alli. Business even now is at a standstill. To reinstate confidence in the people the Government of Lord Reay must institute a thorough inquiry into the whole matter. In the name of mercy and justice to the thousands that have been made homeless and in the cause of public safety I must earnestly beseech the press and the public to insist upon an inquiry and—let me repeat once more—to see that such an incident as the absence of the Collector, the Assistant Collector and the Superintendent of Police is never repeated.

Separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency.

29. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 10th April, writes:—Naturally enough public opinion in the Panjáb is resenting Lord Reay's somewhat broad hint at Sukkur that the question of annexing Sind with the Panjáb was once more very likely to be shelved. His Excellency is taxed with having made a political speech at a place where it was not at all wanted. We unhesitatingly deny this. Whether the remarks were palatable or otherwise may be a matter for argument, but as to the appropriateness of the occasion there can be no doubt whatsoever. The Lansdowne Bridge forms an additional link between the Panjáb and Sind, and it would be natural to inquire on such an occasion whether the expectation of having the provinces amalgamated would be realized. Anyway it must be a great relief to Sind to know that things will continue as they are. Between Bombay and Lahore we had grown almost distracted and the suspense was becoming almost unendurable. His Excellency Lord Reay has laid us under great obligation by affording us this much-needed relief.

Approval of the rumoured appointment of Mr. James, Collector of Ahmedabad, as Commissioner in Sind.

30. The *Gujarát Gazette* (76), in its issue of the 18th April, writes:—We hear that our popular Collector, Mr. James, is going to Sind to succeed Mr. Pritchard as Commissioner there, who succeeds Mr. Richey in the gubernatorial Council, Mr. Richey going on leave. Ahmedabad can hardly, even though temporarily, lose Mr. James's services just now, but as he is going to a better and more lucrative place we cannot but heartily congratulate him and wish the rumour is correct.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's appointment as Resident at Hyderabad approved.

31. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 10th April, writes:—The Hyderabad Residentship, which has been the subject of much anxious consideration to the Government of India, goes to Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam. A better selection could have been scarcely made. During his administration of a province which has often proved trying to the best-intentioned administrators, because of the abuses which often go unredressed, Mr. Fitzpatrick made himself universally respected by his firmness, kindness and his ever-watchful anxiety for the interests of the subject population. What may be a gain to Hyderabad will be a sore loss to Assam and it will not be easy to find a suitable successor to Mr. Fitzpatrick.

The dilatoriness of the Bombay Small Cause Court.

32. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 14th April, writes:—The Bombay Small Cause Court is resorted to by hundreds upon hundreds of poor and ignorant suitors and the fees realised annually leave one lákh of rupees to the credit of Government. The suitors, therefore, have a right to a speedy and, as far as practicable, unerring justice being administered to them, which can only be done by Judges who are fully conversant with the language and the ways of life and condition of the majority of the suitors, quick in apprehension and correct in the appreciation of evidence and decision. We believe the Court has not a plethora of such men on the bench and the recent appointments to it do not seem quite calculated to remove the defect so far as it existed.

Remarks on the sentence passed on Sadánand Yesoba, late cashier in the Bombay Small Cause Court.

33. The *Vártáhar* (19), in its issue of the 14th April, writes:—We are very sorry for Sadánand Yesoba, late cashier and accountant of the Bombay Small Cause Court. There are various rumours as to the sudden disappearance of the cash in his control from the safe. Taking into consideration the long service and the old age of the offender we think the sentence of 6 years' rigorous imprisonment passed on him is rather severe. We therefore request our citizens to hold a public meeting

to adopt a memorial to Government, pointing out therein the extenuating circumstances which exist in his case and the justice of mitigating the sentence. [The *Yajdán Parast* (141) of the 14th April also thinks the sentence passed on Sadánand Yesoba to be severe. The *Káside Mumbai* (112) of the 15th April says that though the sentence is severe, it is exemplary.]

The case of Sadánand Yesoba, late cashier, Bombay Small Cause Court, and disclosures made therein.

34. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 14th April, says that Mr. Hart's defence of the late Mr. Spencer, Second Judge, Bombay Small Cause Court, in the matter of the latter taking Government money from Sadánand Yesoba, convicted of misappropriating Government money at the last criminal sessions, is lame. It disapproves of some high Government officers using Government money for their private purposes, expresses surprise at the late Mr. Spencer, his son and his nephew being employed in the Bombay Small Cause Court in contravention of the Government orders prohibiting the employment of relatives in the same department, and adds that though Sadánand, late cashier of the Court, has practised dishonesty, it is no defence of some of the officers of the Small Cause Court.

Lists of special and common jurors for the town of Bombay recently published criticized.

35. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 16th April, says that the lists of common and special jurors for the city of Bombay recently published are unnecessarily long as scarcely half of the jurors will ever be called in any single year to sit upon a jury, that there are several names in the list of common jurors that ought to go in that of special jurors, and that some of the jurors have so little knowledge of English as to scarcely understand the proceedings, and recommends that the number of special jurors may be limited to 175 and that of common jurors to 500, appointing a committee of the heads of different communities to revise the lists.

A complaint against the City Magistrate of Karáchi.

36. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 13th April, writes:—May we suggest to the present City Magistrate the propriety of punctuality, which is the essence of politeness, not in kings only but in all men? General dissatisfaction appears to be felt by the want of punctuality displayed by the present Magistrate. Cases are fixed for hearing at 11 or 12 o'clock and the Magistrate does not sometimes appear on the bench till 3 o'clock. Irregularity like this may not be noticed in a mofussil Court, or even a Cantonment Magistrate's, but in a Police Court it is not to be thought of. There are pleaders who have other engagements during the day elsewhere, parties who are kept needlessly waiting, and above all the public, which expects the City Magistrate's Court to be always a model court in the city. We trust the present Magistrate is conscious of the difficulty of his position in having succeeded an admirable officer like Mr. Steele. He was invariably punctual and always on the bench between 11 and 12 o'clock. That is an example which ought to be followed. The present Magistrate has an excellent temper, but we are afraid he does not succeed in maintaining order in the Court. The most patient and equal-tempered Magistrate must insist upon order being maintained in his Court and on maintaining his dignity. We can fully sympathise with the difficulties of the Magistrate, but he should cope with them without any delay.

Inconvenience suffered by witnesses, petitioners and others having business in the Court of the District Judge, Khándesh, and a request in the matter.

37. The *Khándesh Chitraguptă* (39), in its issue of the 16th April, calls the attention of the District Judge, Khándesh, to the inconvenience which suitors, witnesses, petitioners and others suffer owing to there being no shed or no shady place for them to sit or stand when they attend the Subordinate Judges' Courts on business. This inconvenience is of long standing, says the paper, and should be immediately removed.

The Sátára Mámlatdár's Court.

38. The *Pratod* (51), in its issue of the 15th April, brings to the notice of the Collector of Sátára the wretched condition of the house in which the Mámlatdár's Kacheri is held, complains of the serious inconvenience to which suitors,

petitioners and all those who have to attend the Court on business suffer owing to want of water, and hopes that the attention of the Collector will soon be drawn to this state of things. The paper blames the Mámlatdár for not himself moving in the matter, and observes that lákhs of rupees are spent in the Public Works Department and that the considerations of retrenchment do not occur to the authorities there, while public courts like the Mámlatdár's suffer because the order of the day is that expenditure should be reduced.

A request to His Excellency Lord Reay to institute an enquiry into the grievances of clerks and the inferior servants in Government and *quasi*-Government establishments.

39. The *Vártáhar* (19), in its issue of the 14th April, writes :—We had already a Factory Commission for the protection of the mill hands, one for ábkári for checking drinking, one for forests for alleviating the distress of the *rayats*, one for finding out the cause of the agrarian riots of 1875, two others for education and the public service—all well-meant and properly directed, no doubt, but who has heard of the grievances of the poor clerks and the inferior servants employed in Government and *quasi*-Government establishments? It therefore behoves His Excellency Lord Reay to signalise the last year of his administration by appointing a commission of independent men for investigating the truth of this matter. There is a widespread feeling of discontent prevailing all round, and it is but meet that the voice of this class, so long stifled, should now be heard. The first item is ill-treatment and the hurling of foul abuse on the heads of the unfortunates. Courtesy and politeness are things unknown in these days of official tyranny, while the privileges laid down in the Civil Leave Code are reserved for the highly-paid or those of one's own belonging. In fact, their condition has become wretched to a degree. Hence it is that the position of this hard-worked class needs *immediate* improvement. The serfdom they labour under must be forthwith removed. As there are rules for suspension and dismissal, so likewise there should be for the daily conduct of the heads of offices towards their subordinates in a right gentlemanly way, so that their general *status* may be maintained and their position may become one of respectability. It is of no use to call a few at the dining table and shake them by the hand, but some substantial improvement should be made in their condition. We hope His Lordship, with his usual acuteness and philanthropic zeal, will prove himself what the plain John Howard and Lord Shaftesbury proved to prisoners and the work-people of the factories all over the civilized world. A few simple rules workable in their nature and of general applicability are all that are required to infuse a proper sense of duty in the minds of the employer and the employed. When we have legislation or enquiry on *paltry* matters, it stands to reason that the happiness of one's servants must be a subject of paramount importance and concern, chiefly to the head of the administration.

Bombay ought to have a first class Lunatic Asylum.

40. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 15th April, says :—The administration report on the Lunatic Asylums of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1888 once more reminds us of the urgent necessity for having a first class Asylum at Bombay. There are more lunatics in the town than can be admitted in the Colába Asylum. They are deprived of the chance of recovery by means of scientific treatment. There being no private Asylum, even well-to-do lunatics whose guardians are willing to pay for their treatment are denied the benefits of professional treatment. Bombay ought to have a first class institution that would amply meet the necessities of the case.

A complaint about the vernacular press not being furnished with a copy of the State Secretary's decision in the Crawford case when the same was supplied to the Bombay English dailies.

41. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 19th April, says :—It is much to be regretted that the Bombay Government, while expeditiously furnishing the local English dailies with a copy of the Secretary of State's decision in the Crawford case, should have forgotten to extend the same favour to the vernacular newspapers. When there is some particular purpose to serve Government do not hesitate to take the vernacular press into their confidence, but at other times their memory proves defective. The Native public is likely to infer that because the Government were attacked by the

English press in connection with the Crawford case, great care was taken to expeditiously communicate the decision to it. It is to be hoped that such sort of invidious distinction will not be made in future between the Anglo-Indian and the Vernacular press. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 18th April, makes a similar complaint.]

Disapproval of the order issued by the Collector of Ahmedabad in the matter of the collection of levies for the Vaishnav Maháráj and the fund for sick animals.

42. The *Praja Mat* (124) of the 13th April disapproves of the order issued by Mr. James, Collector of Ahmedabad, prohibiting the collection of levies for the benefit of the Vaishnav Maháráj and of the fund for the lame and sick animals in that town in the vicinity of the municipal office and other places where the municipality levies its duties, does not understand what right the Collector has to stop this privilege enjoyed by the above-named two parties from olden times, and says that this arbitrary order ought to be withdrawn as neither the Collector, the Divisional Commissioner nor the Government even have power to deprive any person of his right in the interests of the general public, and that the municipality will have unduly to bear the cost of litigation as the parties concerned are sure not to submit quietly to the order. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (85), in its issue of the 9th April, takes a similar view.]

Insufficiency of water in Rájkot.

43. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 14th April, writes:— The alarming fire at Surat leads one to think that if a fire were unfortunately to break out in Rájkot the whole town would be gutted and thousands of lives destroyed. There is no drinking water in the station. For the last six years plans and estimates, revised and re-revised, are being submitted, special officers deputed, special reports furnished, and yet nothing is being done. Mr. Doig has not, we hear, yet submitted his report. His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to call for the report and order the water scheme to be carried out as early as possible. The station Magistrate does his best to supply the want, but what can he do? Wells are sunk deeper and deeper, but as there is no moisture in the ground there is no sign of water. The want is now being very keenly felt. Will not the Political Agent urge on the Government the immediate expediency of constructing water-works? The water scheme deserves better attention than has been accorded it in past years. If anything untoward occurs, who shall be held responsible?

A dispensary wanted in Mátar, Kaira District.

44. In a news-letter from Mátar, the *Praja Mat* (124), in its issue of the 13th April, says that the people in that town suffer great inconvenience owing to the want of a dispensary and that it is greatly needed, and hopes that Government will supply the want.

Suggestions for reforming the Indian police.

45. The *Din Mani* (73), in its issue of the 16th April, suggests that in order to have educated men in the police force a school should be opened in every head-quarters of the force, that the sons of policemen should be taught in it, and that illiterate policemen should be made to attend it after finishing their duties. It remarks that Government should prevent policemen from taking bribes from cartmen when impressing them into service, complains of some European police officers making some policemen do their own private work, and observes that the Indian police should be well armed and drilled in order that they may prove useful in protecting the people in times of exigencies.

The nuisance caused by the residence of European prostitutes in the Fort and other respectable quarters in Bombay.

46. In noticing the petition recently submitted to Government by the European and Native traders and merchants of the English Bazar, Fort, Bombay, complaining of unbearable nuisance being caused by European women of loose character who have opened shops in that quarter as ice-cream vendors and praying for riddance of the evil, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the

20th April, says :—The serious inconvenience suffered by the petitioners ought to induce Government to take immediate steps to drive the prostitutes back to the Kharsetji Sukláji Street, where they resided until the police committed the blunder of compelling them to remove from it. The evil is not confined to the Fort alone; several quarters of the town, such as the main Kálbádevi Road, suffer from it, causing great inconvenience to the residents of those quarters and to the public in general. It is therefore to be hoped that this nuisance will be removed from all respectable quarters in the town. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87) of the same date express similar sentiments.]

Mischief committed by a gang of Kábuli vagrants in the Surat District.

47. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 20th April, says :—For some days past a gang of Kábuli vagrants has been visiting different villages, stealing articles from the houses or plundering travellers who happen to come across it. Some sweat-meat sellers of Bulsár were, it is said, going to the Unái fair to open shops, but were plundered of their goods by this gang and had to return home.

Remarks on the conduct of police patels and the district police.

48. In noticing the strong remarks made by Mr. Hirálál Keshavlál, First Class Magistrate of Thána, who tried the Bandora assault case in which eight villagers were arraigned for committing assault on Mr. Chalk, Mrs. Chalk and their servants, condemning the conduct of the police patel and the police in connection with the case, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 18th April, says :—Either on account of insufficient strength or through carelessness, or with some particular object, police patels and the police do not discharge their duties properly in regard to crimes occurring in villages. Railway convenience has made visits to rural districts easier than before, but very few of the visitors who are cheated or otherwise injured by villagers receive due help from the police patel or the police. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 19th April, recommends the improvement of the district police and of the condition of the police patels.]

A complaint against the police in the village of Ora, táluka Vágra, district Broach.

49. The *Broach Mitră* (92), in its issue of the 10th April, says that in the village of Ora, táluka Vágra, district Broach, stones were continually thrown at the house of one Rájárám Sivlál from the 25th March to the 3rd April 1889, that no heed has been paid to his petitions in the matter, that the *girásiás* mentioned in the petitions continue to harm him, that these men and the police patel tell the labourers called from the village of Uber not to do his work, and that it is surprising that the police should have paid no attention to his complaint.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Dr. Hewlett's letter criticizing the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill approved.

50. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 19th April, expresses approval of Dr. Hewlett's letter to the *Times of India* dated the 29th ultimo criticizing the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill, but regrets the tone of that letter, expressing, however, a hope that due changes will be made in the Bill in accordance with Dr. Hewlett's recommendations, which coincide with the views already expressed by it.

PART III.—*Education.*

Complaint regarding the expenditure and management of the Rájkumár College, Rájkot.

51. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 16th April, says that the expenditure of half a lákh of rupees per annum on the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, is very large when regard is had to its condition and the number of students in it, which is only 30. The number of students, observes the paper, is falling off, and hence retrenchment will have to be made in its expenditure, as the fund set apart to meet it is decreasing day after day. When Prince Muluvála, son of

Suragvála, a part-proprietor of Jetpur, left the College in November last, his father had to contribute Rs. 6,000 to the fund in question at the advice, say pressure, of the authorities concerned. It cannot be believed that the contribution was voluntary, as the donor is known to be frugal. The expenditure ought to be reduced in proportion to the number of students. It seems that the tálukdárs, who are conversant with the state of the College, do not like to send their sons to it. The late Colonel Watson had in December last to re-entrust Bhimávála, a part-proprietor of Mendarda, with powers in order to induce him to send his son to the College. When such inducements have to be offered, the mismanagement in the College cannot but be great. If the Principal of the College had been a Native, it is not necessary to say how he would have been dealt with. The students in the first class have no more knowledge than that possessed by those in the 4th standard of a well-conducted high school and do not know any second language. It is necessary that the authorities should state how the students pass their time. The late Colonel Watson also once expressed his unfavourable opinion about the College while he was in Bombay.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Over-crowding of pilgrims and mismanagement on the Junágad-Verával railway line.

52. "A traveller" writes to the *Káthiáwár Times* (81) of the 17th April to complain of the hardship suffered by passengers, of the rude conduct of some of the railway employés, and of the mismanagement prevailing on the Junágad-Verával railway line. He complains of over-crowding of third-class passengers in 3rd, 2nd, and 1st class carriages and of their being carried in open waggons on the occasion of the recent Chaitri Punam fairs in Junágad and Prabháspátan and the Thákorji's wedding in Mádhavpur. On the 11th instant several passengers were left behind at intermediate stations for want of room in the carriages and had to wait at the stations till the next day. On the 13th instant there was a large number of passengers waiting at the Verával station to proceed to Junágad, and Mr. Macpherson, an audit officer of the railway, had them closely packed in the carriages, some of them being made to sit in the urinals in the 1st and 2nd class carriages. Four open waggons were also attached to the train and passengers were carried in them. Additional passengers were thrust in the carriages at the intermediate stations, but several were left behind at each station. Some of the female passengers were left behind, while their male relatives were thrust in the carriages. Some of the female passengers from Verával to Junágad were forced to get down at the Máliya station and their wailings excited much pity. The rule about carrying male and female passengers in separate carriages was not strictly observed on the day. When three additional passenger trains were run between Junágad and Jetalsar on the 11th instant, why was not the same thing, asks the correspondent, done between Junágad and Verával?

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

The new Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

53. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 14th April, writes:—All nominations hitherto made by the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay have been so judicious that it is with much reluctance that we notice one or two recent instances of what seems to us an exception to the rule. The first relates to the appointment of members of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Corporation elected only one Hindu, and as he was a Gujaráti it was expected that Government would nominate a Marátha. But they also added another Gujaráti, and he by no means a man of any public mark. Some of the members of the Standing Committee, to make up for this short representation of the Hindu element in the ruling body of the municipality, very properly proposed to appoint Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar as chairman of that body, but the majority voted for Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, who had already been chairman for three times, on the ground that this was the first time when the Committee was empowered to appoint its chairman and

that therefore Mr. Dosábhái would now occupy that position only for the first time! We think the Committee would have better proved its fitness for the exercise of power by agreeing to the nomination of Mr. Javerilál. The argument much made of in favour of Mr. Dosábhái was that the Pársis have done much for Bombay. We should be the last to deny them the credit which is their due, but surely that is no reason why they, who form only one of the rate-paying communities of the city, should overcrowd its municipal councils and offices to the comparative exclusion of the rest. Such exclusiveness in the civil administration of a composite city does not indicate in it much genuine progress of the spirit or fitness for local self-government. If the Pársis have been wealthy and public-spirited in the disposal of their wealth, their proper reward lies in a due recognition of their merits in their own proper lines, and we humbly think that it is a confusion of ideas to use that argument in order to support such an arrangement as that under notice and to back up civil inequalities. We can assure our Pársi brethren that we are not guided by any class bias or jealousy in making these remarks, and indeed we are glad to find that our argument in substance was advanced by one of their own class, Mr. K. M. Shroff, before the Standing Committee itself. [The *Yajdán Parast* (141), in its issue of the 14th April, disapproves of the appointment by Government of Messrs. Mulji Bhavánidás Bárbháya and Fázalbhái Vishrám as their nominees on the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and says that the Committee has done well in electing Mr. Dosábhái Frámji as its chairman. A few other Gujaráti papers also approve of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji's election as chairman of the Standing Committee.]

The Surat Municipality and the recent fires.

54. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 14th April, writes:—The recent fire may prove the funeral of the Surat Municipality. It is impossible to think kindly of that discredited institution. By its niggardliness and want of responsible effort it has exposed the city to the ravages of disease, of crime, and of calamities. Probably half of what the fire has cost would have given Surat a splendid water-supply and a fire-brigade too. But the commissioners have turned a deaf ear to proposals of expenditure. They want the maximum of modern comforts for the minimum of primitive outlay. And we see what they get for their philosophy—fires, floods and epidemics. It remains to be seen if they will profit by this lesson. We have had letters and personal interviews, explaining how far the Surat Municipality has been to blame, not only for the absence of provision or want of effort while the fire was raging, but even for race jealousy in extinguishing it. The local police and some of the officials are said to have worked creditably with the limited resources at their disposal. Special thanks are due to Baroda for the rescue offered, with the generous donation of Rs. 5,000 by His Highness the Mahárája. Bombay has again acquitted herself well. We expected a larger collection than Rs. 28,000 on Wednesday, but the figure will doubtless go up, and supplemented by other contributions, private and public, it ought to suffice for immediate wants. We should be glad of a provision for those respectable traders who have lost their all, in order to enable them to start afresh. Such aid might be offered even on business principles. In the hurry and scramble of the hour we find Mahomedan co-operation unavailed of by the relief committee appointed on Wednesday. This oversight may now be remedied. A large number of Borahs and other Musalmans have suffered by the fire and it is necessary that their representatives should be nominated members of the relief committee. It is also to be hoped that the relief will be distributed honestly and impartially. The committee cannot trust every agent who offers himself.

55. The *Pársi Punch* (122), in its issue of the 14th April, contains a cartoon representing Mr. Punch as a Gujaráti school-master whipping some of the municipal commissioners of Surat. The letter-press runs thus:—A very sound castigation. *Punch mehtáji* lays on his whip rather heavily on the boys of the Surat municipal school for their gross negligence in not attending to their work and for wasting their time, brain and breath in mere squabbles. *Punch mehtáji* is convinced that the late conflagration would not have proved so calamitous had these dullards and fighting bullies properly studied the "Wants of the City" and the "Advantages of a well-equipped Fire-Brigade." [The *Yajdán Parast*

(141) of the same date takes the Surat Municipality to task for its gross and culpable negligence, says that if a similar calamitous fire had occurred in any of the cities of Europe and the municipality thereof had failed in its duty, the municipal commissioners and their houses would scarcely have escaped the wrath and fury of the sufferers from it, and remarks that the Surat Municipality should in the first place improve the fire-brigade and should construct water-works. A correspondent of the *Rást Goftár* (82) of the 14th April also complains against the Surat Municipality and requests His Excellency Lord Reay to force it to construct water-works and to thereby earn for himself the blessings of the people. "A Bania" writes to the *Gujarát Mitră* (78) of the 14th April to suggest that the Surat Municipality should contribute a half share towards the cost of the fire-engines and pumps that may be subscribed for by the inhabitants for use in their respective quarters and that it should have in its hands their entire management.]

The Surat fires and the causes of some of them.

56. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 18th April, writes:—Unfortunate as Surat has been in being a city of floods and fires, it is still more so in possessing rascals who would cut their nose to spite their eyes. Incendiarism was assigned as one of the causes of the many small fires which succeeded the greatest one on Saturday, the 6th April. Suspicion pointed at the Káthiáwár immigrants as the men who did the fell work. The police authorities were prompt in directing them to leave the city. But after that they have been successful in dragging out two culprits who were not Káthiáwáris but inhabitants of Surat. Both of them, it is reported, have confessed to have committed this crime imputed to them. One of these is a tailor lad, who tried to set fire to his shop because his landlord increased the rent of his shop. The other one is a Bania, whose attempt was more successful, it having destroyed two or three houses. Incendiarism apart, nature displayed its wrath against the Surtis most direfully. There have been cases of spontaneous combustion in old cotton beds and hay-stacks. Though it is nearly a fortnight since the great fire the panic among the people is great, many of whom dare not sleep within their houses lest they be burnt down in their beds, and it is kept up by their superstitious fears being fed by the hysteric ravings of persons who pretend to be inspired by *Máta Bhaváni*, by itinerant *Lál Bhats*, who go about the streets and deceive the ignorant people into believing that they will have yet more dire calamities to pass through if they do not propitiate the deities and through them the Bráhmans. Unless such people be brought to book and punished, we fear they will keep up the present excited feelings of the populace. It is very necessary for restoring confidence among the people that excellent patrolling arrangements be made in the city and the fire-brigade establishment placed on an efficient footing, and some arrangement, even though temporary, be made for supplying water. The first is to be done by the police authorities and we understand that an addition of fifty men is to be made to the existing force. The last two are to be done by the municipality. In the last meeting it has appointed two committees to report on both these matters.

The Bombay Government requested to continue for one year more the grant-in-aid to the Párekh Dispensary at Surat, as prayed for by the local municipality.

57. The *Gujarát Mitră* (78), in its issue of the 14th April, supports the prayer of the Surat Municipality for continuing the Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,800 to the local Párekh Dispensary for at least one year more by way of solace to the people who have suffered from the recent fires there, says that no fee should be levied from the patients coming to the dispensary for one year more and that a saving of Rs. 200 per mensem can be effected after that period in its expenditure as suggested by the municipality, and makes an appeal to His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter.

Appointment of the Collector as president of the Surat Municipality.

58. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 18th April, writes:—We have always advocated with the best of intentions the advancement of the scheme of local self-government in the mofussil. We gladly supported the memorial recently addressed by the local political association to the Bombay Government for the increase of the elective element in

the local corporation. We continually urged the Government to appoint a non-official president to the place vacated by Khán Bahádur Mir Gulám Bába Khán. But by a strange irony of fate Government has, in consequence of the mischief created by individual commissioners, taken quite the opposite step. The elective element which we wished should have been extended to two-thirds has been kept the same as it was first granted. And besides we have been divested of the right of a non-official president, and the Collector has been placed in that position of honour. We deeply deplore this retrograde step, but there is no help for it. We, however, hope that all our crying needs and requirements will receive the most immediate attention of the Collector-president. It is true that under his stern eyes we shall hear less of the scandal of empty talks, party-spirit, silly squabbles and legal technicalities, which have been the evil features of the municipal administration for months past. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111), in its issue of the 14th April, observes that the contending municipal commissioners of Surat have been justly punished by Government depriving them of the right of electing their municipal president and nominating the Collector to that post. The *Satyavakta* (129), in its issue of the 19th April, remarks that some of the municipal commissioners of Surat are more to blame than Government in the matter of the appointment of the Collector as president of the municipality.]

The Collector-president and harmony in the Surat Municipal Corporation.

59. The *Suryă Prakásh* (84), in its issue of the 20th April, writes:—It is our most pleasing duty to congratulate the Surat people on the peculiar harmony and order that pervaded the proceedings of the first meeting of the local corporation, held on the 15th instant, presided over by our energetic Collector, Mr. Crawley-Boevey. We could not have expected half the work even in nearly half a dozen meetings under the chairmanship of a non-official president. Here we do not mean to be understood that we are no friend of the development of municipal government under a non-official president. We cannot for a moment hold that Surat lacks public men qualified for the task. Far from it. It is the feeling of self-aggrandisement and radical prejudices that often runs high in the transaction of public business that we deplore acutely. We should fail in our sacred duty if we do not, while congratulating the Surtis, give Mr. Crawley-Boevey his due for the success of the last meeting.

Cholera in Surat and the local municipality.

60. The *Deshi Mitră* (98), in its issue of the 18th April, says that cholera continues unabated in Surat and attributes its continuance to want of cleanliness, sale of stale and rotten articles of food in the *bázárs*, and the failure of the municipality to use disinfecting powder and burn dammer in the streets.

Corruption in the Poona municipal elections.

61. The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 16th April, writing about the Government resolution anent the recent municipal elections at Poona, says:—The ugly rumours about corruption must have been got up by some defeated aspirant for municipal honours or some one at his back, or some flattering back-biter must have audaciously retailed this piece of scandal seasoned with his best lies, probably to accomplish his own private ends. Corrupt practices in elections are not uncommon things. Even in England this evil had grown to such an extent that the Legislature had to be appealed to. In Poona it cannot be positively asserted that the voters are not susceptible to bad influences. They are after all human beings. Government ought to have published the facts connected with these disgusting rumours before it took the step of fulminating a resolution. If there is any truth in the rumours, then the evil cannot be stopped and rooted out simply by the agency of public opinion, for public opinion is not so advanced in India. The Legislature would have to take upon itself the task of nipping the evil in the bud.

A complaint against the Kárwár Municipality.

62. The *Kárwár Samáchár* (37), in its issue of the 11th April, complains that the work of the local municipality is not going on well, that the chairman and the head clerk are near relatives and that it is therefore not to be expected

that the affairs of the town will be administered impartially, and calls the attention of the president to the impropriety of allowing the head clerk to remain in office under his cousin, the chairman.

A request to the chairman of the School Committee of the Karád Municipality.

63. The *Chitragupta* (26), in its issue of the 14th April, calls the attention of the chairman of the School Committee of the local municipality to the case of one Vithal Bhikáji Dándekar, a school-master now under suspension, who had the indiscretion of caning a little boy named Vishnu, son of the Assistant Executive Engineer of Khándesh, requests him to deal with the school-master leniently as the fault, if any, is very trivial, points out that if teachers were not to punish naughty boys there would be an end of improvement, and recommends the school-master to the mercy of the Assistant Executive Engineer at whose suggestion the poor man was suspended.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

Approval of the abolition of the transit duties in Native States.

64. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 14th April, writes:—One of the most important results of Lord Reay's administration of Bombay is the abolition of transit duties from the presidency, including the Native States. In theory as in practice the transit duties are a barbarous impost, hampering trade at every step and the cultivation of friendly relations between neighbours. But bad as the impost is in itself, it is apt also to be abused by those who have to levy it. At times we have found it a perfect curse in some of the States. It needed patience both in the Government and their political officers to restrain some of the Chiefs from their policy of fiscal suicide. As a measure of general relief the transit duties must go from all centres, except where, owing to local peculiarities, they may be retained without injustice to others.

Remarks on the continuous absence of His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda from his State.

65. In alluding to the almost continuous absence of His Highness the Gáikwád from his State for some time past, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 16th April, says:—The subjects of the Baroda State are much dissatisfied at the continuous absence of His Highness Sayáji Ráo, as the same is injurious to their interests. A Native Prince holds supreme power in his State, and when he is absent from it he cannot dispose of revenue, judicial and other appeals submitted to him except by proxy. The Supreme Government is very particular about the travels of Native Princes, and the unrestrained rambles of Sayáji Ráo have given rise to different rumours, the most recent of which is that the prince has taken to constant travelling on account of an unpleasant difference of opinion between him and the paramount Government. Some remarks offensive to Sayáji Ráo made in a recent issue of the *Pioneer* have served to confirm the last rumour. Whatever the truth may be, it is not beneficial to the prince and his subjects that His Highness should continue to be absent from his State, and it is to be hoped that His Highness will be advised by the paramount Government to give up this injurious practice. If Sayáji Ráo does not act accordingly, he should make due arrangements for the proper administration of the State with the advice of the representatives of his subjects.

Approval of the proposal to keep the young Mahárája of Kolhápur permanently in his State.

66. The *Dnyán Ságar* (28), in its issue of the 15th April, writes:—The subjects of the Kolhápur State are very glad at the news that Government contemplate keeping the young Mahárája permanently in his State under the guardianship of a good European civilian officer. The Kolhápur State affords every facility for the education of His Highness, and besides this the climate of the place is such that the young Mahárája will be much benefited physically by being kept in Kolhápur. The time is also come when His Highness should be in his State and should be gradually introduced to the first rudiments of public business under the able tutorship of the Diwán. There is Professor Candy and his able staff in the College and there is no fear of the education of His Highness being neglected. His Highness' stay in the State will be of incalculable benefit to himself and to his subjects. We therefore request the Government to take the contemplated step immediately and thereby gladden the loyal hearts of the Kolhápur people.

A suggestion to raise the salary of Khán Bahádur Meherjibhái Kuvarji, Diwán of Kolhápur.

67. The *Dnyán Ságar* (28), in its issue of the 15th April, makes the suggestion that the salary of Khán Bahádur Meherjibhái Kuvarji be raised to Rs. 1,000 as that gentleman is carrying on the administration very ably. His predecessor in office, Ráo Bahádur Mádhavráo Barve, got Rs. 1,000, as also Ráo Bahádur Mahádev G. Ránade, and therefore, continues the paper, the present Diwán, whose duties have considerably increased and whose responsibilities are great, should receive the same salary. It hopes that Government will immediately take into their consideration this suggestion.

His Excellency Lord Reay praised for trying to reform the Jámnagar and Bhávnagar States.

68. In a contributed article the *Rájyabhakt* (126) of the 16th April gives its own version of the conversation between His Excellency Lord Reay and His Highness the Jám of Navánagar at the recent private interview between them in Bombay, mentions the various topics about reforming the Navánagar State which it alleges were touched upon at the time, among them being one about Mr. Maganlál, the Diwán, being a favourite of the late Colonel Watson, the expenses of whose mistress, Miss Moyle, were, it is alleged, defrayed by Mr. Maganlál, while Bhávnagar gave money to her, and remarks that the Jám has failed in the object with which he had come to Bombay. It adds that Mr. Lely will very likely be appointed to Jámnagar, prefers the appointment of Mr. Jagannáth Ichchhárám of Surat as Kárbhári to that of Mr. Shankar Pándurang Pandit, whose names are, it says, talked about in connection with the post, and praises Lord Reay for freeing the people of Jámnagar from hardship. The same paper refers to His Excellency Lord Reay having invited His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar to meet him, and to his intention to get some information from the Thákor about Miss Moyle and the woman Kaisar and to reform the Bhávnagar State, and remarks that it is praiseworthy on the part of His Excellency to invite Native Rájás to meet him and to thereby learn of their abilities.]

A complaint against His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar.

69. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 16th April, observes:—The evil practices of the Bhávnagar Darbár know no bounds. We learn that a mistress of the Thákor, who has borne a child to him, has been deprived of her estate of the value of Rs. 50,000 owing to her having not joined him in his improper conduct, that the estate has been presented to the woman Kaisar, that she has escaped to Ahmedabad owing to an attempt being made to poison her and her child, and that she will go to Mahábaleshvar and complain to His Excellency the Governor on the arrival of the Darbár there. May not this be a plot set up by interested men?

Alleged misappropriation of money by Mr. Motirám Bhaluji, Manager, Rájpur State, and a complaint against the Political Agency, Káthiáwár, in the matter.

70. In an article headed "Do not Government like to stop bribery in the Political Department?" the same newspaper writes:—How long will Government connive at mismanagement in the Political Department in Káthiáwár? Some of the officers in that department behave so badly that Government ought to lose no time in making an enquiry. We have received a strong complaint against a certain officer of the Political Department taking a bribe and shutting the door of justice. We pay no heed to it. The political officer against whom the complaint is made is honest and respectable. We do not suspect his honesty, but should not Government enquire into the complaint? The paper then refers to the petition made on the 30th March last by one Sha Vakhatchand Pánáchand to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, complaining of misappropriation by Mr. Motirám Bhaluji, Manager of the petty State of Rájpur, of Rs. 148-8-0 due to him, and says:—If the complaint be true, Mr. Motirám, who has been appointed by Government to manage the State, can be charged with misappropriation and criminal breach of trust. Is it not the duty of Government to find out why the Assistant Political Agent did not enquire into the petition? The first petition was made to the Assistant Political Agent, Jhálávád, on the 12th November last, and by his order a sworn complaint was made on the 21st of the same month. It was now the duty of the Political Agent

to issue a warrant for Mr. Motirám's arrest or to go on with the case. Will not Government enquire why the case has not been proceeded with? No reply has been given to the complainant though he made five petitions, the last being on the 30th March 1889. The case is clear. A Government officer is charged with misappropriation of money, but no enquiry is made. We have received petitions about numerous cases of oppression in the Wadhwán State, in which the connivance of the Political Department is also apparent. It is evident that in the case in question the Political Department is encouraging an evil deed instead of dispensing justice. We draw the attention of the Bombay Government to this important subject and request them to call for an explanation from the Political Agent.

The people and the Native States of Káthiáwár and a petition prepared by the editor and proprietor of the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper for presentation to His Excellency Lord Reay on their behalf.

71. The same newspaper gives a further instalment of the petition prepared by its editor and proprietor for presentation to His Excellency Lord Reay on behalf of the people and Native Princes of Káthiáwár, takes Junágad in hand, says that His Highness the Nawáb is given to drink and evil practices, that Government are aware of the intrigue about the heir to the throne, that the oppression practised by Sálehindi and Vazir Bávdin on the people of Junágad in the Maiya case is well-known, that the State management is unsatisfactory and that Vazir Bávdin and Purushotam Zála are all-powerful. In the Maiya case the late Diwán Bápálál and Purushotam Zála have, continues the paper, misappropriated State money, and have defrayed the expenditure of the wife of the Political Agent while that officer was away on leave. Large sums of money have been spent on the pretext of protecting the State. Government ought to speedily enquire into the matter, as it is stated by some persons that the money was given to high Government officers. The people of Junágad suffer hardship and it is the duty of Government to grant them relief.

An alleged intrigue in the Dhrángadra State and a request to the Bombay Government to enquire into it.

72. The same newspaper hears that intrigue is rife in Dhrángadra to misrepresent things to His Highness the Rája and to thereby deprive the heir-apparent of his right to the throne, and remarks that the case is likely to be similar to that of Kálubha of Jámnagar, that its correspondent has furnished it with numerous complaints about the conduct of the Rája who is a puppet in the hands of others, that the heir-apparent is a good man, that the teacher Hariharrám Narharrám will have very likely to resign as he is suspected to be at the bottom of the intrigue, and that Government ought speedily to make an independent enquiry into the subject.

GOVIND B. LAGHATE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
30th April 1889.

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REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 27th April 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
55	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
62	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
63	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
65	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
66	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
67	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
68	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
69	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
71	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
72	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
74	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
75	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
76	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
77	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
78	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
79	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
80	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
81	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
82	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
87	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
88	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
92	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
93	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
96	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
97	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
102	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number o Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
123	„ Pársi Tikákár	Do.	Fortnightly	350
124	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
127	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
128	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
129	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
130	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
131	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
132	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
133	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
141	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
145	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
152	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
153	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
154	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
155	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
156	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
157	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
161	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
162	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
163	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
164	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

English duty on Indian silver plate and the injustice done to India.

1. In noticing Mr. Goschen's recent statement that he was unable to repeal the English duty on Indian silver plate, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 22nd April, says:—The refusal of the English Finance Minister to deal with the duty in this year's budget is an act of sheer injustice to India, who has been praying for its repeal for several years past. The abolition of the duty will advance the trade in Indian silver plate and will lessen the loss from exchange from which India has been grievously suffering, without inflicting any material financial loss on England. When England has compelled India to abolish the import duties on English cotton goods, her refusal to repeal the silver plate duty is a flagrant instance of her disregard to the interests of India.

The discussion in the Supreme Legislative Council of the financial statement considered a valuable concession gained by the Indian National Congress.

2. The *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 13th April, writes:—The annual financial statement is published every year a few days before the 1st of April. For a number of years several newspapers and public associations in India brought to the notice of Government the necessity for discussing the budget in the Supreme Legislative Council before its being passed, and of allowing the public at large to express its opinion on it. It is a matter for congratulation that Government has after all approved of the suggestion and ordered it to be carried into effect. This reform cannot be considered an unimportant one. The Indian National Congress, a public body formed to promote the welfare of the subject-population, has met for the last four years at different centres in India, and one of the objects advocated by it has now been fulfilled. We hope that Government will gradually adopt all the other resolutions passed by the Congress.

A suggestion to hold the meeting of the Indian National Congress in London in 1890.

3. Mr. Chunilál Lallubhái Párekh, a Congress delegate, writes from Vádásinor to the *Gujarát Mitră* (78) of the 21st April to suggest that the Indian National Congress should meet in London in 1890, points out the advantages of the step, and remarks that the Congress will thereby draw the attention of the whole of Europe, that one Congress meeting in London will be more effective than ten or more meetings in India, that the Liberals will give their support to it, and that the eyes of the English people will thereby be opened and their sense of justice awakened.

The duty on salt and the licensed dealers in that commodity.

4. A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 13th April, writes:—The licensed dealers in salt, having received intelligence a few days ago from England that the duty on salt would shortly be reduced, have stopped purchasing any fresh supplies and have raised the selling price from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 5 per maund. This inflicts great hardship on the people. I think the licensees should be prohibited from selling salt at more than fixed rates. It is to be hoped that some suitable arrangement will be made in the matter.

The decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Crawford case criticized.

5. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 21st April, writes:—Mr. Crawford's dismissal from the service deprives him of his pension, which no doubt is hard; but it must be borne in mind that he has brought this loss on himself, and if anybody else was a party to it, it was those former Governors who passed over his flagrant violation of the first rule of his service and thereby emboldened him to further transgressions, and that the Secretary of State for India has held him innocent of a criminal offence on very slippery grounds. The loss of pension, therefore, is the least inconvenience he has to suffer; for, if he were to get his pension, what was to be his punishment for the deliberate grave offence which has been brought home to him in the opinion of the Commission that Lord Cross himself considers has

judged him leniently? Far be it from us to regard his fall, however well deserved, in any other light than as a lamentable misfortune. His talents, his energy, his knowledge, and his shrewdness joined to the paternal freedom from prejudices of race and colour which marked the old class he belonged to would have qualified him for the highest place, had he unluckily not betaken to a reckless disregard for restraint, and such a fall as his, showing for the thousandth time that moral worth is superior to intellectual eminence and energy, must excite regret and pity; but if public morality, and indeed even the moral sense, is not to be trampled under foot, and the administration is not to be demoralized, misbehaviour such as his must not surely go unpunished. A respectable Native landholder is in jail for conduct which was inevitable in the position in which he was placed, even the Commission admit, by Mr. Crawford; and no punishment has been loudly declared in the name of purity of justice to be sufficient for the wretched subordinates who yielded to extortion or temptations exercised through his agency; but the highly-placed figure-head of this disreputable drama, it is argued by some of his friends, ought virtually to go without punishment, while the Government which has courageously dragged the festering scandal out in order to put an end to it should alone be condemned. Such is, no doubt, the aim and object of the agitation in the press which has assailed the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay for the last ten months, and it has, as would seem, partially succeeded in that aim; but it is satisfactory to find the Secretary of State for India fully appreciating the efforts of that Government under difficult circumstances and vindicating its conduct in holding the inquiry. It only now remains for Lord Reay and his Council to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the question regarding the Mámlatdárs, which has been left to their discretion by the Secretary of State.

6. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 21st April, writes:—The decision of the Secretary of State for India in regard to the Crawford case may be accepted as satisfactory only so far that, though in setting aside the opinion of the Bombay Government it takes much for granted in favour of the accused and discounts much that is against him, it does not, considering all circumstances, do much violence to substantial justice, and is calculated to close a scandal which it were best for the public to forget. All the papers of the case are not before the public, but after all the ultimate basis of the judgment must be the evidence which was published at the time, and it would be hard to hold it worthless from top to bottom, especially after the admission of the accused that the witnesses bore him no ill-will. The Government of Bombay evidently believes in it and the Secretary of State for India does not assign a very solid reason for differing from it. The Commission, Lord Cross says, was a strong one and it sat long, but then, as a contemporary points out, it lacked all local knowledge and experience, and its remarks, quoted at the conclusion of paragraph 6 of Lord Cross's despatch, would seem to show that it has begged the main question on *a priori* grounds; because after saying that the accused was under greater temptation to corruption than other men, it adds that "in the mind of any man of Mr. Crawford's antecedents and holding the position he held, there must be a wide gulf between the most reckless borrowing and actual corruption." But even under the most favourable aspect of the case, the Commission found that the responsibility of placing Hanmantráo, an agent and confidant of the accused, admittedly employed to transact his monetary business, "in a position in which he could improperly obtain money rests upon Mr. Crawford," and the report of the Commission on his indebtedness, so ostentatiously admitted by the accused, discloses to the view of the Secretary of State for India "a condition of things altogether lamentable and inconsistent with the possibility of a proper administration of the division at the head of which he was placed,—indeed of the due performance of his public duties anywhere," and all this in spite of the very first rule of the service. It is ridiculous to contend that this indebtedness was known to Government or condoned in the past, as that which was condoned is not covered by the late inquiry. Further, that condonation was a lapse of public duty on the part of the then Government, and if it proceeded from goodness it has only tended to a further transgression of the rule more recklessly than before. The order of Lord Cross, therefore, is, as we have observed, upon the whole fair, and we have seen that the *Times* accepts it. Anything short of

it would have been an aggravation of a public scandal which, as we have said at starting, ought best to be forgotten. It is painful in the extreme to see such an end to such a career. The fall indeed is a great one and it is sad to reflect on it; but it would be merest hypocrisy to ignore that it is the natural outline of those "brilliant defects" which accompanied the brilliant qualities of the accused, and it would be a dangerous blow to the purity of the public administration to disregard the requirements of public justice even in obedience to compassion for an offending individual. The force of this observation will be realised even by hostile critics of His Excellency Lord Reay's Government if they imagine in the position of Mr. Crawford a Native officer with more than his merits and only half his faults, and we suggest this comparison only to put the matter clearly and without the remotest reference to prejudice of colour or creed. The decision in this case, therefore, is both just and expedient. Its moral effects would have been lost if it had been less than what it is. The matter, therefore, ought to rest there. Partisan prejudices and passions would no doubt serve to keep up hostile criticism of the Bombay Government, and the London paper, we see, uses the case as a peg even to decry His Excellency Lord Reay's entire rule as a failure; but this is a phase of the subject which we must commend to the attention of the Indian Telegraph Union whose inaction cannot but tend to keep English public opinion on Indian burning questions ignorant of "the other side." But it is enough to observe here that the Secretary of State for India fully supports the action of the Government, and holds that in the information which has been placed before it, it had no other course open but to order the inquiry it did. This is a sufficient condemnation of the agitation which was started and kept up to the prejudice of Lord Reay's Government on this very account. The Mámlatdárs' case has been committed by Lord Cross to the care of the Bombay Government, which, we have no doubt, will dispose of it in the best way possible. We may notice the matter hereafter. In concluding, we shall only ask the reader to recur to the great defect in our present administrative system, which keeps the Government at head-quarters out of touch with the people and on which we dwelt some time ago as being clearly illustrated by the history of the present unfortunate case.

7. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 20th April, writes:—The decision in the Crawford case will scarcely create any surprise. The Secretary of State for India decides against Mr. Crawford on the charge of indebtedness which the accused never denied. On the charge of corruption Mr. Crawford has been acquitted, or perhaps has been given the benefit of the doubt. Mr. Crawford is dismissed from the Civil Service—a very heavy punishment after the intense and long suspense to which the unfortunate officer has had to submit.

8. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 21st April, writes:—Mr. Crawford is unfit to continue in the public service. Technically speaking Mr. Crawford is convicted of reckless borrowing only, although surrounded on all sides, but still himself miraculously uncontaminated, by corruption and extortion. But if we have to go beyond printed evidence, if we are allowed to take antecedents into consideration—and here let us repeat our regret that the prosecution did not enlighten the Commissioners on the point of Mr. Crawford's antecedents,—this distilled and tasteless technicality of law will at once soften in common parlance, and that too not quite unreasonably, into "acceptance of illegal gratification for showing favour or forbearing to show disfavour in the exercise of official functions," as the Bombay Government have expressed it. The Secretary of State for India at such a distance might not be able to act otherwise than he did; but those on the spot will always claim to know better of the nature and character of the evidence and witnesses before the Commission. It would have been more in the interests of justice, and in a certain sense of the accused himself, if Lord Cross had respected this local feeling in pronouncing his judgment instead of in awarding the punishment only. But the rigidity that was not exercised on one side has come with a double force on the other, and there is Mr. Crawford a ruined man after such a brilliant career, which was almost at its close, with a favourable verdict on the more serious count but a crushing sentence on the lighter one. He has the consolation of knowing that technically he is all but convicted on the main charge of corruption by two authorities out of three.

What such a consolation is worth in the face of the above facts we cannot know. We really feel sorry for Mr. Crawford, but cannot say that he did not call this punishment down on himself.

9. The *Satyă Shodhak* (57), in its issue of the 21st April, writes:—It would have looked very awkward and would have been a direct insult to the Commissioners if Lord Cross had overruled their unanimous decision and convicted Mr. Crawford of corruption. The means which the Commissioners had before them for arriving at a correct decision were wanting with Lord Cross. His Lordship naturally therefore gave weight to the judgment of the Commission. Some newspapers consider it unjust on the part of Government to dismiss Mr. Crawford from the public service on such a charge as indebtedness. But we think that considering the grave delinquencies of Mr. Crawford the punishment is by no means severe.

10. The *Hindu Punch* (31), in its issue of the 25th April, says:—We feel satisfaction at the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Crawford case. We never expected that the claims of justice would be so scrupulously recognised by Lord Cross in this affair. We feel also very sorry for poor Mr. Crawford. Mr. Crawford's is a living warning to all vicious Anglo-Indians. We suspect that many Anglo-Indian officials are similarly involved as Mr. Crawford. Government should make secret inquiries and bring to book the offenders, if any. On the whole the punishment meted out to Mr. Crawford cannot be said to be very severe. He must thank the Bombay Government and the Commissioners for this leniency.

11. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 21st April, writing about the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Crawford case, says:—Mr. Crawford is not an ordinary man. There are very few men of his stamp even among Europeans. His brilliant abilities, his charm of manners, and his administrative capacity are unrivalled. When during the *régime* of Lord Ripon the scheme of local self-government was being discussed, Mr. Crawford nobly took the side of the Natives and procured for them that much-valued right. His sympathy for Natives and active interest in their welfare and progress may, we suspect, have much to do with the unfavourable decision that has been given in his case. They talk about the corruption of Mr. Crawford; but look at the Deccan mining scandals. Compared with that gigantic fraud Mr. Crawford's alleged corruption dwarfs into insignificance. They make much of his indebtedness; but are there no European officers in the Bombay Presidency who are similarly situated? Mr. Beames, although convicted of the offence of borrowing within his jurisdiction, was retained in Government service, while Mr. Crawford is dismissed from it. Some may say that the State Secretary's decision satisfies fully the requirements of public justice. We doubt that very much.

12. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 20th April, writes:—The immense achievement of the Bombay Government in having, at a cost of more than a lákh and a half of rupees and of many months, during which a grave public scandal has been in agitation tending to bring the administration of the presidency into contempt; at a cost, too, of the reputation of His Excellency the Governor in respect of the utter want of tact, sagacity and magnanimity,—of all the qualities, in short, that should distinguish a Governor, displayed at every turn of the proceedings; at the cost of the exposure of flagrant corruption pervading the lower ranks of the Native magistracy,—an exposure which may possibly be beneficial hereafter in guiding public opinion aright in estimating the value to the public service of this class of officials, but which is mischievous in injuring the prestige of the Government;—this achievement, we say, the dismissal of Mr. Crawford from the Civil Service for improperly borrowing money, seems to us remarkably paltry, a very ridiculous mouse indeed after the prolonged and Titanic labours of the mountain. If the Bombay citizens have any generosity and gratitude, as we believe them to have, and if they have a touch of the spirit of pugnacity that is properly aroused against the petty vindictiveness of brief authority, they will mark their sense of Mr. Crawford's past services to them and to the State by raising a subscription

that shall put him beyond the reach of malice. We feel convinced that in the present state of public feeling an appeal for this purpose would be promptly and widely responded to. We commend the suggestion to the *Times of India*, which journal, we believe, most accurately represents the public spirit of Bombay. The Commissioners having found that Mr. Crawford was not guilty on the charges of corruption, Lord Reay takes upon himself to state that he is of opinion that the evidence establishes beyond all reasonable doubt that Mr. Crawford was guilty. If anything were wanted to betray the animus which has actuated the Bombay Government in the course pursued towards Mr. Crawford, the extraordinary conduct above-noted would amply supply the omission. The Secretary of State for India, who is evidently inclined to be lenient towards Lord Reay, finds it necessary to observe that he is bound to attach great weight to the fact that the charges of corruption have been enquired into by a very strong Commission, the members of which during a sitting of no less than 67 days had the advantage (which neither the Government of Bombay nor the Secretary of State could have) of seeing and hearing witnesses, and that in their opinion none of the charges of corruption are established. Naturally, therefore, the Secretary of State is not prepared to overrule the Commissioners as to any of these charges, and has decided not to disturb their finding on them. Lord Reay apparently has no such scruples; and of his having displayed vindictiveness towards Mr. Crawford, most men will be of one opinion.

13. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 21st April, writes:—The most satisfactory feature of the Secretary of State's despatch is his full appreciation of the efforts made by His Excellency the Governor in Council to ascertain "under painful and difficult circumstances" the truth in this case. Such a declaration would have been justly due to Lord Reay under any circumstances. But it comes with singular appropriateness after the vile clamour which was raised around him, because he was moved by an unflinching determination to do his duty, however painful it might be. That duty he has done well and fearlessly, and for doing it so well he has earned the gratitude of those at least who thought that justice must be done even though Mr. Crawford should fall.

14. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 25th April, writes:—Whatever be the end of the Crawford case we think great credit is due to His Excellency Lord Reay and his Government for the bold stand they have made in the interests of justice and purity. Several Anglo-Indian newspapers had tried to throw dirt on the Bombay Government by ignoring the real issues of the case and going into irrelevant cant. But it is a satisfaction to know that the Secretary of State for India has entirely approved of the action of the Bombay Government and given an indirect rebuke to the cavillers, both in England and in India.

15. The *Surat Akhbár* (83) of the 22nd April approves of the dismissal of Mr. Crawford from the service, and says that the entire public think that the Bombay Government have acted with good motive in the matter and that the people wish that His Excellency Lord Reay should remain in office for five years more. The *Gujarát Mitră* (78) of the 21st April also approves of Lord Cross's decision, refers to his agreeing with the Commissioners in their acquittal of Mr. Crawford on the charges of corruption and disagreeing with the opinion of the Bombay Government in the matter, and takes Lord Cross to task for disregarding the opinion of the Commission of Inquiry and of the Bombay Government in the Cambay case, while he has in the Crawford case accepted the opinion of the Commission of Inquiry. The *Hitechchhu* (79) of Ahmedabad of the 25th April animadverts on the acquittal of Mr. Crawford on the charges of corruption and bribery, infers that he has been punished really for corruption and bribery, and remarks that the decision arrived at on the point is partial, evasive and likely to encourage corrupt officers.

16. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 22nd April, writes:—The Secretary of State's decision in the Crawford case will cause the deepest disappointment and regret throughout the presidency. There is indeed a feeling of pity abroad that so brilliant a career should have ended in dismissal and misery, but it is not so much in the punishment as in the conviction that the

public was interested, and on this point there is a feeling of disappointment. Lord Cross acquits Mr. Crawford on the charges of corruption, but dismisses him from the service on the ground of indebtedness. But just and not too severe as is the sentence, there is one point on which the Indian public will not, we apprehend, be satisfied, and that is the acquittal on the charges of corruption. On this point Lord Cross's decision is in conflict with the prevailing moral conviction of, we venture to think, the entire Indian public, excluding a few personal friends of Mr. Crawford. Lord Cross gives his decision apparently against his own conviction, and on a ground which would make all appeals on facts absolutely nugatory. The Commissioners have acquitted Mr. Crawford on the charges of corruption. What the precise ground of their decision is is not yet known, but it is generally believed that they readily swallowed the notorious Bráhman conspiracy theory propounded by the ingenious counsel for the accused. How utterly ridiculous and unfounded that theory is we have often shown, and we believe the Government of Bombay too entirely discredit it in their despatch. But, strange enough, the Commission appears to have adopted this theory, and the Secretary of State could not have come to the conclusion he did without adopting it likewise. His Lordship says :—"With regard to the charges of corruption, whatever might have been my opinion if I had been called upon to decide this matter upon the printed evidence alone, I feel bound to attach great weight to the fact that they have been inquired into by a strong Commission, the members of which, during a sitting of no less than 67 days, had the advantage (which neither the Government of Bombay nor the Secretary of State could have) of seeing and hearing the witnesses, and that, in their opinion, none of the charges of corruption are established." However high the standing of the Commissioners, and whatever the length of the inquiry they carried on, the fact remains that they were utter strangers to Bombay, that they showed a decided bias in favour of the accused from the very commencement of the trial as appeared from their occasional remarks reported at the time, and that their decision is entirely against the weight of a vast mass of evidence. Against this the Government of Bombay, composed of four members of a decidedly more eminent position than the Commissioners, possessing far superior advantages of local knowledge and experience, and acting under a greater sense of responsibility, come to a conclusion thoroughly adverse to the accused. The Government of Bombay, who are by law proper judges, decide that the evidence establishes beyond all reasonable doubt that Mr. Crawford did accept illegal gratification for showing favour and forbearing to show disfavour in the exercise of his official functions. This opinion, so deliberately formed, the Secretary of State sets aside in favour of that of the Commissioners, who were admittedly called in merely to record evidence and to report on it. This treatment by the Secretary of State of the opinion of the responsible Government of this presidency in a matter of the gravest importance to the efficiency, purity and honour of the whole higher administration of the province is not calculated to strengthen the prestige of the Government. We do not indeed mean that the Government should be supported in every case in which they take a strong view on one side or the other, but in the present instance the Government was backed by the enlightened opinion of the whole presidency. They perceived how Mr. Crawford's proceedings had come to be regarded by the public as a great scandal demanding prompt investigation, and to what extent the subordinate service was being demoralized and vitiated. They knew precisely the conditions under which the enquiry was instituted and carried on. Under the circumstances the Secretary of State would have, we venture to think, exercised a wise discretion if he had given preference to the opinion of the Government of Bombay rather than to that of the Commissioners. The effect of the decision is that no amount of Native testimony is of any value against the word of a single European, and that it is hopeless to obtain a conviction against a European offender, however notorious his offence. This is not by any means an edifying and encouraging spectacle to the Native community; nor is the demoralizing effect on the European officials the less serious. An officer, provided he is sufficiently high-placed and has friends to agitate in his favour, may defy public opinion and even the local Government. This aspect of the case suggests some serious reflections which we shall refer to in detail in a future issue. Suffice it to say for the present that the Native public, and a considerable section of the European public too, as far as we have been able to gauge their opinion, can never, we believe, reconcile themselves to the verdict of Lord Cross on the charges of corruption against Mr. Crawford. The verdict, we are afraid, will ever be pointed to as a parody of British justice, and it will go down to posterity as a palpable instance of how impossible it was under British rule in India to obtain justice against a European official, even though his offence was a matter of common notoriety among the people, and when the local Government was courageous enough to institute an inquiry and to pronounce a just verdict. The only redeeming feature in the Secretary of State's despatch is that it approves of His Excellency Lord Reay's action and justifies the proceedings His Lordship took in reference to the trial. Lord Reay's enemies are still unremitting in their endeavours to vilify him. The London *Times* and its namesake in Bombay still find cause for expressing condemnation on some pretext or other, however unfounded or exploded. Now Lord Reay is blamed for not immediately publishing the Commissioners' report and acting on it. Was it proper on the part of the Bombay Government to publish the report when the Secretary of State forbade its publication to act upon it when they saw grave reasons for differing from the Commissioners? Surely public criticism has come to a strange pass if it has to rest itself on such wilfully perverse and consciously false grounds. We should not wonder if the London *Thunderer* becomes utterly discredited in regard to its criticism on Indian matters as it has already become in regard to Irish affairs, and should not be surprised if the same fate overtook our local contemporary. In any case it is a strange irony of fate that some of the English and Anglo-Indian newspapers should seek to vilify the responsible head of a British administration for endeavouring to purify the rule and maintain the honour of their own race. It is pleasing to note, however, that Lord Reay has found a supporter in Lord Cross and that the efforts of his opponents to discredit him have to that extent proved fruitless.

17. The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 23rd April, writes:—The decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Crawford case is far from satisfactory. It is objectionable on three grounds. In the first place, Mr. Crawford is acquitted of corruption, the charge on which from the mass and force of evidence it was almost expected he would be convicted. In the second place, much weight seems to have been attached to the charge of indebtedness, and that has been made the chief ground of conviction, which however was not necessary as the accused had himself confessed to that charge. Thirdly, the punishment meted out seems to be out of proportion to the guilt laid at Mr. Crawford's door. It would have been better justice if the Secretary of State for India had fully acquiesced in the report of the Government of Bombay. The Secretary of State for India seems to have attempted the impossible feat of satisfying both the Commissioners and the Bombay Government in arriving at such a decision. Lord Cross's despatch about this painful affair insinuates more than it plainly expresses, and on this ground also it is liable to objection. It would have argued much moral courage and sense of justice on the part of His Lordship if there had been more clearness and decisiveness in this decision.

18. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 22nd April, writes:—The inordinately harsh sentence passed by Lord Cross on Mr. Crawford is calculated to raise a suspicion in the minds of the readers of the despatch that, notwithstanding his apparent reluctance to disturb the finding of the Commission on the charges of corruption, His Lordship was after all satisfied about the guilt of that distinguished officer on the said charges. This view is somewhat corroborated by the opening sentence in paragraph 3 of the despatch. Now if this view be correct, it is difficult to understand why Lord Cross should not have displayed the requisite moral courage to affirm his view and to find Mr. Crawford guilty on the charges of corruption, just in the same way as the Bombay Government have done. Lord Cross has accordingly placed himself on the horns of a dilemma, and we are sorry to observe that a Minister of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress should have by his own equivocal decision laid himself liable to be found fault with for great pusillanimity. When it is borne in mind that it was this self-same Secretary of State for India who did not feel any scruples to set aside the finding of the Commission in the Cambay case, even when it was upheld by the Bombay Government which had had at that time the rare advantage of having

among its members the late Sir M. Melvill, it becomes more difficult than ever to reconcile His Lordship's refusal to overrule the finding of the Commission on the charges of corruption with the inordinately heavy sentence he has passed on Mr. Crawford, as if he had been convicted of corruption. The Commission was undoubtedly very strong, and even when the finding on facts of a competent special jury is not rejected by the law-courts, it was of course a foregone conclusion that the finding on facts of such a very strong Commission as that which tried Mr. Crawford could not be set aside by the Secretary of State. It would, therefore, have been consistent with the respect displayed by Lord Cross for the Commission's finding on the graver charge, if His Lordship, in consideration of Mr. Crawford's splendid services to the State in various capacities, had resisted the temptation of insisting upon the proverbial "one pound of flesh," and had allowed him to retire on pension. It is to be hoped that the Secretary of State will yet see his way to modify his orders on the subject, more especially in consideration of the fact that Mr. Crawford's indebtedness was on a former occasion condoned by three successive Governments of Bombay and could not have been unknown even to the present Government.

19. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 22nd April, writes:—Like all compromises, the decision of Lord Cross with regard to Mr. Crawford fails to entirely please either party. It is true that even if His Lordship had *distinctly* pronounced Mr. Crawford guilty of corruption, the punishment awarded could not have been higher, as dismissal is the highest penalty prescribed by the rules of administration. But we still feel that there is a slight mockery of justice in the fact that a man whose corrupt practices were so notorious, and who manifested so much unscrupulousness in the conduct of his defence, should be able to proclaim to the world that he has come out of a "thorough" investigation with clean hands. We have very good reason to believe that Lord Cross himself was inclined to agree with the Bombay Government, which held that there was no shadow of reasonable doubt that Mr. Crawford did accept illegal gratification to show favour to, or not to visit with his displeasure, those who were serving under him. His Lordship is careful not to say that he endorses the conclusions of the Commissioners; he merely contents himself with saying that he feels bound to attach great weight to those conclusions, that he is not prepared to overrule them, and that therefore he leaves them undisturbed. Possibly Lord Cross could have pronounced a more distinct verdict if he had carefully gone through the whole evidence. However, we are satisfied that the corrupter of public morality is no longer allowed to remain in Government service, and that we are not insulted with the spectacle of his retiring on pension and with "the honours of war." One part of the Secretary of State's despatch gives us unalloyed pleasure, and that is when he says that he fully appreciates Lord Reay's efforts to ascertain truth under painful and difficult circumstances. This exceedingly well-deserved compliment will afford some consolation to His Lordship, who is still being pursued with shameful rancour by several unscrupulous prints for the manly part he has played throughout this affair.

20. The *Gujarát Gazette* (76), in its issue of the 25th April, writes:—This much we can affirm that the punishment will prove a very severe one to Mr. Crawford. The mental agony which he must have been in since the time he was suspended must be sufficient to bring repentance, and this loss of pension, perhaps his only income, and the degradation of being dismissed are more than, we fear, Mr. Crawford will be able to bear. As it is, however, it is a punishment, and severe or mild it must be borne.

21. The *Shri Shivdji* (60), in its issue of the 19th April, says:—We are not at all surprised at the decision given by the Secretary of State for India in the Crawford case. Mr. Crawford's acquittal on the more serious charges, viz., those of corruption, was a foregone conclusion. That a European officer of his position and his brilliant abilities would be convicted of any offence was not to be expected. In the case of European offenders, judges, however eminent in learning and irreproachable in character, are always found to lean on one side. Impartiality is rare in these days. On the whole, the decision is favourable to Mr. Crawford and points a moral which our people should lay to their hearts, viz.,

that in complicated cases where Europeans are involved, we should keep ourselves as aloof from them as possible.

22. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 23rd April, says:—The thirty-two charges laid by the Bombay Government against Mr. Crawford were preferred after a careful enquiry and consideration, and yet the Crawford Commission, whose report Lord Cross has adopted, has acquitted the accused of the graver charges of corruption. On the other hand, Sir Raymond West in his review of the report, in which the Bombay Government have concurred, holds that Mr. Crawford did accept illegal gratification as established in the evidence for the prosecution. The reason of these contrary views is that the Commissioners considered each charge by itself and analyzed the evidence for it, while Sir Raymond West judged the whole case by the cumulative effect of the entire evidence. The latter method of appreciation is sound and in general practice. The inherent frailty ascribed by Sir Raymond West to Bráhman witnesses is not peculiar to this class of people; it is natural to Native character, and it is to be hoped that all European judges will bear this in mind in the appreciation of Native evidence.

23. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 23rd April, says:—The publication of the Commissioners' report in the Crawford case and of the minutes of the Bombay Government reviewing it has confirmed the public opinion that in this case the Bombay Government have committed several mistakes. It was a grave mistake to give a promise of indemnification to a number of Mámlatdárs who had confessed to a criminal charge in order to bring evidence against Mr. Crawford, and it was worse to try to prove the propriety of this promise. It was also a great blunder to appoint a big Commission to investigate the charges preferred against Mr. Crawford, and it was still worse to advance reasons for discrediting the conclusion arrived at by the Commissioners who were purposely brought from the Bengal Presidency. It is asserted in Sir Raymond West's minute that it was a very difficult task for the Commission to properly appreciate the evidence of the Bráhman witnesses, as they (the Commissioners) were not acquainted with the administrative arrangements of the Bombay Presidency and were ignorant of the way in which Bráhman witnesses give evidence. This argument of the Bombay Government is quite late now, and should have been thought of before appointing Bengal civilians on the Commission. The object of the Bombay Government in instituting enquiries into Mr. Crawford's conduct was, no doubt, most praiseworthy, inasmuch as the purity of the service to which he belonged had to be preserved, but the above-mentioned mistakes have seriously disfigured that object. It is gratifying that Lord Cross should have instructed the Bombay Government to deprive the Magistrates who have given bribes of their powers, and it is to be hoped that the Bombay Government will promptly carry out his instructions. The Commission has recorded its opinion that Messrs. Pendse, Yádavráo, Deshmukh and Patwardhan have been guilty of getting up evidence against Mr. Crawford, and it is the duty of the Bombay Government to duly consider this accusation. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87), in its issue of the same date, regrets that the Bombay Government should have, in the minute reviewing the Commissioners' report in the Crawford case, advocated the retention of the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs in the service, and is glad to find that Lord Cross has issued instructions to deprive the delinquents of their magisterial powers.]

24. Several other newspapers of the week write upon the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Crawford case, approve of the verdict of Lord Cross, defend the Bombay Government and applaud His Excellency Lord Reay for his moral courage. A few of them disapprove of Lord Cross acquitting Mr. Crawford on the more serious charges of corruption and bribery, consider that the punishment meted out to him is rather severe if borrowing is his only guilt, and pity the sad end of a career which has been so brilliant and fruitful.

A general pardon to all the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case proposed.

25. The *Poona Vaibhav* (43), in its issue of the 21st April, says:—Now that the Secretary of State for India has decided the Crawford case it would be an act of justice and mercy on the part of Government to decide, as early as possible, the fate of the Mámlatdárs concerned in the

case and to review the case of poor Hanmantráo. It is no use now making any distinction between those Mámlatdárs who paid for their own undeserved promotion and those who paid fearing that they might be degraded or sent to unhealthy stations. Government should now issue a general amnesty to all the parties concerned and end this disgusting affair once for all.

The Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case and a suggestion to the Bombay Government.

26. The *Praja Mat* (124), in its issue of the 20th April, refers to the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case, points out the advisability of appointing a commission or a special officer to enquire into the corruption or otherwise of the Mámlatdárs in general and their *kárkuns*, and requests the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay to nominate either Mr. Lee-Warner or Mr. Crawley-Boevey or some officer of their stamp for the purpose.

27. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 21st April, writes:—The Crawford scandal has added another grace to the triumphant administration of His Excellency Lord Reay, who will certainly be known to posterity as the best Governor Bombay has ever had. We ask His Excellency to dismiss the self-condemned Ráo Sáhebs and Ráo Bahádurs who have purchased favour and places and avoided supersessions and transfers, as in acting as they have done their moral guilt has doubtless been established. The conduct of Mr. Pendse in the witness-box and those of his companions should also be noted.

The Bombay Government censured for not sending copies of Lord Cross's decision in the Crawford case to the vernacular press when the same were supplied to the Bombay English dailies.

28. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87), in its issue of the 22nd April, regrets that the Bombay Government should have failed to send copies of the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Crawford case to the vernacular press when they were given to the local English newspapers, observing that it was a great injustice to the Native public and the vernacular press which took great interest in Mr. Crawford's trial and showed much anxiety to learn the result, and expresses a hope that such invidious distinction will not be made in future in the treatment of the two branches of the public press.

Injustice done to the daily vernacular newspapers of Bombay in not furnishing them with copies of the papers in the Crawford case.

29. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 24th April, observes:—The Government of India treat the principal English and Native newspapers in Bombay alike by supplying them at one and the same time with telegrams, books and pamphlets, while the Bombay Government act with the latter in a different way altogether. The result of the Crawford case was awaited with great anxiety by all classes of the people, and it was sanguinely expected that copies of the despatch of the Secretary of State for India would be supplied by the Bombay Secretariat to the different daily newspapers on Tuesday last. As we did not get a copy of the document till the evening of that day we sent a telegram to Mahábaleshvar and received the reply that a copy had been supplied to the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette*. Notwithstanding this we managed to publish the substance of Lord Cross's despatch in our issue of Wednesday. Government could not have intended to supply the English press alone with a copy of the document, keeping the Native public ignorant of the important decision. On the evening of Saturday last the two local English dailies alone were furnished with copies of the Commissioners' report, the minute of the Bombay Government and the evidence produced before the Commission, again ignoring the vernacular dailies. However, similar copies were sent to the *Jáme Jamshed* on the following Monday morning, but, strange to say, they were taken back the next day, Tuesday! Is this due encouragement to the vernacular press, which is as much public press as the Anglo-Indian newspapers are? It is to be hoped that the injustice thus done to the vernacular press will not be repeated under the liberal administration of His Excellency Lord Reay, who cannot be supposed to be aware of it. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87), in its issue of the 25th April, makes a similar complaint.]

His Excellency Lord Reay's administration of the Bombay Presidency praised.

30. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 17th April, writes:—From the beginning of His Excellency Lord Reay's administration it was evident that it would not be one of those uneventful stewardships of which the distinguishing feature is their negative character, which leave no mark upon the history of the people or the province and let things take their usual course. We do not know whether such a milk-and-water policy is at any time productive of any good, but Lord Reay gave unmistakable signs at the outset of his career that he had other notions of duty than merely to let matters take their ordinary course "along the line of least resistance." "To improve and to strengthen the administration" was the clear conception of Lord Reay's duty, and he set about his task with the firmness of conviction and the earnestness begotten of honesty. His broad liberalism and his personal character made him at once a popular Governor among all classes, but the tide began to turn when it was found that he was determined, according to his own lights, to improve the administration. He had also the misfortune to arrive at a time when race-feeling was running high and the different sections of the community were watching with intense eagerness the proclivities of every new proconsul. No time was lost in dubbing a Governor or Viceroy anti-This or pro-That. As Lord Reay never showed any desire to conceal his sympathies for the subject-population he was early set down as another bidder for popular applause, as an administrator who was setting his cap at the leaders of the people to win their approbation. This feeling spread with the celerity with which prejudice always spreads, and ominous whisperings began filling the air. His unpopularity with the Anglo-Indian community was hastened by the trial of Mr. Wilson of Cambay fame. There is nothing so marvellous in this country as the solidarity of feeling that links the services in this country in a strange masonic brotherhood. There are mutual jealousies and internal disturbances, but every attack from outside is repelled by a united front. An unnamed horror of publicity is another weakness specially acquired in this country. If there be any black sheep in the service he may be cordially disliked, and yet very few wish that he should be exposed. When an offender is brought to justice there is a feeling of sudden or loud resentment, because the service is disgraced and a blot is cast upon it. Whatever the result of the Crawford case may be and whatever the passion of party may lead men to say against Lord Reay, there can be no doubt as to the verdict of posterity on his administration. In the Crawford case, as in everything else, the present Governor of Bombay has been actuated by the single idea of doing his duty with all the honesty, firmness and devotion of which his strong Scotch nature is capable. [The *Káthiáwádi* (80), in its issue of the 23rd April, refers to His Excellency Lord Reay's recent address to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, praises him, and says that since his assuming the reins of office not a single day must have passed without his doing some small but good act for the welfare of the people, and that the people are so much pleased with his administration that they would not be displeased if he were to continue in office for ten years more. The paper also publishes verses in praise of His Excellency.]

His Excellency Lord Reay's sudden visit to Porbandar approved.

31. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 21st April, expresses approval of the recent sudden visit of His Excellency Lord Reay to Porbandar while returning from Karáchi to Bombay, says that such sudden visits bring to light the real state of things, and adds that His Excellency's recent sudden visits to Porbandar and Surat will make the officers throughout the presidency act vigilantly. [The *Deshi Mitră* (98) of the 25th April also approves of His Excellency Lord Reay's sudden visit to Porbandar.]

His Excellency Lord Reay's recent address to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and a suggestion in connection with it.

32. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 21st April, writes:—In addressing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the other day on some of the financial affairs of the presidency, His Excellency Lord Reay made a wholesome departure from the usual official line of conduct in such matters. The departure is the more noticeable as there was no special occasion for it and was perfectly unsolicited. Whatever differences of views and opinions there may be between the rulers and the ruled—and even after any amount of explanation such

differences continue to exist where the same matters are viewed from different standpoints—yet there is no doubt that such occasional opportunities for insight into the very pulse of the administrative machine will do much to justify the actions of Government in the eyes of the people and conciliate public opinion, which is the great object of such official explanations. As the present has been the first instance of its kind we hope it shall not be the last even during Lord Reay's tenure of office. Once in a year, if not oftener—say, when the Government leaves for the hills at the close of the financial year—it may be well to put together in an address a few things which may either want the light of official explanation or may require amendment or improvement, and thus furnish an occasion to draw out the head of the Government for the time being. The larger the audience addressed on such occasions the better—not this or that particular body or section of the public exclusively, however intelligent and well-informed it may be, but the representatives of the public in general, who will appreciate the honour of thus being taken into confidence by their Governor.

The policy of reduction in expenditure by the Bombay Government criticised.

33. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 21st April, writes:—The work of reduction is still going on. The Bombay Government intend making a reduction of some Rs. 43,000 in the Police Department. Here we must warn the Government that the public will hardly approve of this reduction. The Police Department is not so efficient that it can afford to give up so many thousands of rupees. The police force is known to be inefficient and the money about to be saved may be usefully employed in raising the salaries so as to allure better men into the service. Similarly we deplore the necessity of reducing the grants to the hospitals. The hospitals are very beneficent institutions, and yet we have not arrived at that state when the public can be called upon to maintain them. The old *vaidyas* and *hakims* are yet in existence and in a good many families there is genuine prejudice against doctors and hospitals. His Excellency Lord Reay was right in observing that "when you retrench Government grants to dispensaries you are within a measurable distance of exhausting further possibilities of retrenchment." The demand of the Government of India is a very uncertain quantity to deal with. It is possible it may come again in more embarrassing form. It behoves the Government to see if no further reduction can be made in other departments.

Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant's appointment as Political Agent, Káthiáwár, approved.

34. In noticing the appointment of Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.I.E., as Political Agent, Káthiáwár, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 27th April, says:—Mr. Ollivant is an able officer, well-versed in solving difficulties and can appreciate abilities in others. But unfortunately he has failed as Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, in conserving the public interests and in keeping the people in good humour. He has not been popular on account of his habit of trying to carry out things according to his own inclinations. Most of the work performed by him in his capacity of Municipal Commissioner has failed to satisfy the public, and the draft of the new Bombay Municipal Act, in preparing which he had assisted, was particularly unsatisfactory. The people of Bombay will not therefore be sorry at his approaching departure. [In writing on the same subject, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the same date, says that Mr. Ollivant is an able and discreet officer and there is great likelihood of his proving a successful administrator of the province of Káthiáwár.]

Mr. M. H. Hakim's appointment as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Karáchi, disapproved on the ground of his not being a native of the province.

35. The *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 13th April, writes:—In our last issue we said that we were very glad to hear of the appointment of Mr. Muhamad Husain Hakim as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Karáchi in place of Mr. Pinhey; but we think it our duty to point out that the gentleman appointed is not a native of Sind. For the ends of justice, and the convenience of parties, as well as in the interests of Government, we always suggested that natives of Sind should be entrusted with the administration of justice, for strangers, being unacquainted with the manners and customs of the people, will not be equally useful. We hope that Government will be pleased to attend

to the suggestion and to take steps to encourage the people of Sind. In 1887, when His Excellency Lord Reay first visited Sind, he said in reply to the Sind Sabha's address that in filling up appointments he would favourably consider the claims of the people of Sind. Government ought to fulfil that promise. This was a very good opportunity for Government to appoint a competent and experienced native of Sind as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Karáchi.

The claims of Mr. Shivshankar Govindrám to the permanent post of a Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

36. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 21st April, writes:—It is strange to find that when a permanent vacancy occurred the claims of Mr. Shivshankar were overlooked and the appointment was given to Mr. Hamilton. Up to very late Bombay has enjoyed the privilege of claiming two out of the three Presidency Magistrates as natives of India; but it is sad to find that at present all the three Magistrates are Europeans. Such an occurrence was hardly expected during the *régime* of so popular a Governor as Lord Reay. But we often find that the unexpected takes place. We are however glad that Lord Reay's Government has again appointed Mr. Shivshankar to act as Presidency Magistrate, and we hope that on the occurrence of a permanent vacancy Mr. Shivshankar's claims will not be ignored. The post of Presidency Magistrate is one of the few prizes open to the natives of India, and it is but just to expect that preference should be given to a native of the soil over his European competitor.

Alleged partiality in the trial of the Golden Gang case at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

37. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 21st April, writes:—Purity of justice is a great moral force on which a foreign Government may rely, and it is justly regarded as one of the blessings of the British rule. But although the Natives consider themselves happy under the just laws of their rulers, there is a widespread feeling among them that when a white man is concerned in any offence he is generally not dealt with impartially, and that the more serious the offence the greater are the chances of his being let off. The jury of his own countrymen who sit in judgment upon him are too often ready to give him "the benefit of the doubt," even where the evidence is so convincing as to leave no room for doubt whatever. Such was the benefit given by a jury at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court to the European soldier who shot down a Native, and such is the benefit given by a jury at the present Sessions to Guard Spink, a member of the "Golden Gang." Mr. Justice Bayley presided at the Sessions. The jury, or rather a majority of them, for the verdict was 6 to 3, was evidently resolved not to be convinced of the prisoner's guilt, and so he was discharged. The offence was of a most serious nature. It affected the public much more than the railway company, and the public has a right to expect that in cases of such importance, where an average common jury may from bias or stupidity give a wrong verdict, a special jury should be empannelled. But before this plan is adopted, great care should be exercised to have such men only as special jurors whose position and worth may afford some guarantee of their impartiality and intelligence.

The case of police torture of a Native female in a village in the Coimbatore District and the punishment of the offenders.

38. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 24th April, refers to a shocking case of police torture of a Native woman in a village in the Coimbatore District reported by the *Hindu* newspaper, in which the Sessions Judge sentenced the principal offender to five years' rigorous imprisonment and his accomplices to various terms from six months to three years, and remarks that the addition of a sound flogging would not have been out of place.

A complaint against the commanding officers of one or two Bombay regiments.

39. The *Pandit* (159), in its issue of the 26th April, says:—A fortnight ago we received intimation from the Native officers of one or two regiments of the Bombay army that their commanding officers have compelled them to cease subscribing to the *Pandit* newspaper. This is certainly very strange. The *Pandit* is not a political paper;

it invariably gives translations of general orders and other military matters most useful to Native officers and men of the Native army in enabling them to perform their duties properly. It is to be hoped that His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will enquire into the subject and issue such orders as will remove hindrances now raised in the way of the charitable work of the Military Orphanage. In another place the *Pandit* writes:—The regimental Native officers mentioned above are willing to subscribe to our paper, but have been prohibited from doing so by their commandants, who have been misled by misrepresentations made to them by certain Native officers who owe subscriptions to us and have returned copies of some military books that were sent by us to them by post at their own request. Government does not object to charities, nor can it prohibit reading newspapers and works on military tactics.

Subhedár Jayachandra Thákar of the 44th Goorkha Light Infantry recommended for admission to the Order of British India.

40. The same newspaper says:—Subhedár Jayachandra Thákar of the 44th Goorkha Light Infantry has rendered valuable services to Government. He has performed the difficult work of recruiting with such success that the whole regiment consists of men recruited by him. Subhedár Jayachandra was present at the engagements with the enemy in the Khásiya and Jamtiya Hills and the Bhortan expeditions, and earned a clasp and medal. He also received a clasp in the Lushai expedition. It is to be hoped that Subhedár Jayachandra will, at the next distribution of the Order of British India, be admitted to the said order.

Disapproval of the proposed memorial in honour of Colonel Watson, late Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and a request to the Bombay Government.

41. The *Hitechchhu* (79) of Ahmedabad of the 25th April disapproves of the fund raised in memory of the late Colonel Watson, Political Agent, Káthiáwár, asks what good he has done to the people and the Native Princes of Káthiáwár save the Nágars in that province, hears that much pressure has been brought to bear upon the Rájás to contribute towards the fund, and requests the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay to enquire what Government servants subordinate to the Political Agency are on the committee appointed to collect subscriptions and whether they exert pressure upon the Rájás. The paper thinks the sums of money, varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150, contributed by some of the petty tálukdárs to have been paid involuntarily, and remarks that Government should at once stop such memorial funds and specially this fund which the public regard as got up in direct contravention of the Government orders on the subject. [The *Rájyabhakt* (126) of the 23rd April also calls the attention of the Bombay Government to the complaint and hopes that they will speedily remedy it.]

Alleged misleading official statement in connection with the Surat fires.

42. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 24th April, writes:—In the columns of the *Times of India* a Surat citizen contradicts the official statement which puts down the number of houses burnt in the recent fires at Surat at 1,251. The writer says that no less than 3,322 houses have been gutted. If the latter statement is correct the public should certainly like to know why such a grossly misleading official statement was submitted to Government and who submitted it. After this the public must certainly be very chary in regarding official statements as correct. By the submission of bogus statements Government and the public are alike misled; and it is to be hoped that Government will take steps to stop this very questionable practice. The matter calls for a prompt inquiry.

Race-feeling alleged to be on the increase in Bombay.

43. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 18th April, says that race-feeling has considerably increased in Bombay and points out two recent instances. Dr. Cawasji Hormasji recently took occasion to observe in the University Senate that the Pársis would withhold their aid from public instruction if the introduction of the vernaculars in the University curriculum were insisted upon. The other instance occurred in the Municipal Corporation. In the

debate that took place on the occasion of appointing a chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, this same gentleman observed that Bombay owes everything to the Pársis and therefore the appointment of a Pársi chairman would be an act of recognition of this fact. The paper is willing to give credit to the Pársis for the virtues they possess, but strongly deprecates the spirit in which the remark is made.

The Elephanta Caves, Bombay, and a suggestion in connection with the idols there.

44. The *Satyavakta* (129), in its issue of the 26th April, points out the necessity for the old and ruined Hindu temples, wells, &c., being repaired by well-to-do Hindus, complains of some Europeans and others sitting and riding upon some idols in the ruined temples, such as in the Elephanta Caves, Bombay, and otherwise insulting them, and suggests that generous Hindu Shethiás should employ Bráhmans in the Elephanta Caves for worshipping and taking care of the idols and that they should ask Government to make some arrangements by which non-Hindu visitors shall be prohibited from approaching them.

Visit of an armed gang of about 5,000 men to Dákor and the necessity for depriving them of arms.

45. In a news-letter from Dákor, the *Satyavakta* (129) of the 26th April refers to a gang of about 5,000 men armed with swords, clubs, axes, and bows and arrows fishing in the Gomati Tank in that town on the night of the 17th April and to some of them having divested a young man, aged 16, of all his ornaments and clothes and to his escape from being murdered by them, complains of no measures having been taken to check them, says that the gang consisted of the Dhárálás, the Mahomedans, the Vághris and others residing within a radius of about 12 *kos* of Dákor, and requests Government to deprive these people of arms, which they keep in contravention of the law, and to bring them to their senses.

The forest laws in the Panch Maháls and the Bhils.

46. The *Satyodayă* (130) of Dohad, in its issue of the 25th April, complains of the severity of the forest laws, and says that the Bhils in the Panch Maháls, who are a poor class of people, depend for their maintenance upon the sale of forest products in times of distress, that a large number of them die of starvation in times of scarcity and famine owing to the prohibition against their carrying and selling forest products, and that Government ought to relax the severity of the forest laws for their benefit.

Starvation among the poor people in the Dohad sub-division of the Panch Maháls.

47. In its local columns, the same newspaper says that the poor people residing in the villages are starving, that they flock in the mornings for getting work, and that they labour all day long for two or three pice.

Complaint against the Nadiád police.

48. The *Svădesh Bandhu* (136), in its issue of the 17th April, refers to the prevalence of thefts in Nadiád, complains of the carelessness of the local police in the matter, and remarks that some people say that some police officers have a hand in it and that it is necessary that Government should attend to the subject. In another place the paper complains of the encroachments made by some people upon the public streets in Nadiád, says that neither the police nor the police patel stop them, and asks whether they help the people in encroaching upon public land.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

The Bombay Village Sanitation Bill and Dr. Hewlett's letter concerning it.

49. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 21st April, writes:—On the whole we think that Dr. Hewlett's letter admirably fulfils the object in pointing out the weak spots in the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill, and Government and the public are alike concerned in taking note of what he says and avoiding the pitfalls he points out. On behalf of the village population of this presidency we beg to thank Dr. Hewlett for this evidence of his desire to "be true to the people among whom the best years of his life were

spent and for whom he had the privilege of working so long, but who are unable to speak for themselves." It is very rarely that we see retired Anglo-Indians evincing such interest in the people of India.

50. With reference to Dr. Hewlett's strictures on the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 22nd April, says:— The Bill, as it is, is unnecessarily long and is drafted by one who had little knowledge of village life, and if passed into law would bring with it new taxes and annoyance. Dr. Hewlett strongly opposes the measure, but it is not so bad as he tries to make it out and may be so improved as to suit the rural population. All the suggestions made by the doctor are not appropriate, but there are some among them that may be adopted with advantage, and it is to be hoped that the select committee on the Bill will adopt them. What is needed for village sanitation is an officer well-versed in sanitary matters, who should visit every village once a fortnight, pointing out to the villagers, in kind words, the necessity for removing to a distant place dirt and sweepings lying in the neighbourhood of private residences and on the public roads, and impressing on the minds of the rural population the desirability of not fouling drinking water by washing clothes in it or by other means. The patel or the village headman should be entrusted with the work of seeing that wells and streams are not fouled, and in this work he should be assisted by two villagers elected by the village population periodically. At periodical surveys of the state and progress of village sanitation, rewards may be given to those villages that have preserved sanitation in the best possible way. Once or twice a year lists should be published of villages in sad need of wells, in order that charitable persons may come forward to provide them.

51. The *Shri Shiváji* (60), in its issue of the 19th April, expresses approval of Dr. Hewlett's letter on the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill in general and in particular of his observation as to the excessive powers proposed to be vested by the Act in the District Collector. His remark that in all matters affecting the sanitation of Indian villages the Sanitary Department is the proper body to be consulted and that all rules and regulations in respect of any particular sanitary measure should emanate from or should be approved by that body, is, says the paper, quite in consonance with its own views on the matter. The paper expresses the hope that the Bill will be altered in the light of the criticism that has been made by the newspapers of the presidency and by the late Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Hewlett.

PART III.—*Education.*

Necessity for reforming the Rájkumár College, Rájkot.

52. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 23rd April, once more writes about the necessity for reforming the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, says that the Princes educated in it are given to flattery and intrigues and are irreligious and incompetent, that the Principal is also given to intrigues, that it is a question whether the students understand Mr. Whitworth's Law Lecture Book taught them and whether the assistant teachers, who are merely under-graduates and do not know law, are able to teach the subject, that it would be better to teach a few subjects thoroughly than to give an imperfect knowledge of many of them, that the services of many of those private tutors who have been forced upon the Princes should be done away with, and that the students should have opportunities to mix with the learned world outside the College.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Inconvenience caused to the people by the mail train from Sukkur to Karáchi not stopping at Phulji.

53. The *Muin-ul-Islám* (163), in its issue of the 12th April, writes:— It is to be regretted that the mail train from Sukkur to Karáchi should not stop at the Phulji station, by which all the inward and outward post of the Naushahro Division is now brought and despatched. The Deputy Collector, the Subordinate Judge and the Mukhtyárkar whose head-quarters are at Naushahro as well as

all other persons having occasion to travel by rail between Karáchi and Sukkur go *viá* Phulji, and if the mail train does not stop there, serious inconvenience will be felt. We hope that the authorities will see to this. [The *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 20th April, expresses similar sentiments.]

Passenger train service between Sukkur and Jacobabad.

54. A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 13th April, writes:—The completion of the Sukkur Bridge, instead of promoting the convenience of the people, has become a source of inconvenience to them. Only two trains now run between Sukkur and Quetta instead of three. The time of the departure of both these trains is very inconvenient to persons travelling between Jacobabad and Sukkur. We therefore hope that the Traffic Manager will be pleased to run a third train between Sukkur and Jacobabad as before.

Unsatisfactory arrangements on the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway line.

55. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 24th April, writes:—The general arrangements on the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway line are not yet satisfactory, for complaints have reached us that the railway authorities were quite inadequate to cope with the large influx of pilgrims who attended the Gir fair. Hundreds of passengers were seated in waggons, the carriages were overcrowded, and a lot of pilgrims who had paid for their passages could obtain no accommodation at all. The last were the greatest sufferers, for they had to wait till the next day whilst their families went ahead.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

Enormous law expenses incurred by the Bombay Municipality in simple cases.

56. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 21st April, writes:—The municipal reign of terror in Bombay, which had ceased during the *régime* of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, seems to have recommenced. On Friday before last the municipality prosecuted one Kishandás Márwádi before Mr. Cooper for neglecting to fill in a form giving information as to certain landed property of a Mahárája which he managed. The accused protested that the form had been duly presented by his servant, which the ward clerk denied. The accused, it appears, was prepared to hand in a fresh form completed as required, and it was also clear that he had no intention to defraud the municipality as the property was already in the assessment books and the information required was a mere matter of routine. Municipal prestige and municipal reputation for the observance of legal forms must however be vindicated and the Municipal Solicitor must be given some employment, and the complaint was accordingly lodged against the ill-fated Kishandás under Sections 155 and 473 of the new Municipal Act. It was fortunate that the Magistrate took a just view of the case and acted on the principle that persuasion and compromise rather than coercion should guide the municipal authorities and dismissed the case, holding that he had no reason to doubt the word of the accused. The only parties that have benefited in this transaction are the lawyers. This is how the ratepayers' money is frittered away and how the ratepayers are dragged in the Police Courts on frivolous grounds. In a recent issue we spoke of the great powers vested in the Municipal Commissioner, and expressed a hope that this power would be wielded mercifully. The outlook is, however, far from hopeful, unless our Magistrates use greater discrimination and restrain within bounds the destructive zeal of municipal officials. Will the Bombay Ratepayers' Association and our new corporators look to these matters, and inquire who is responsible for sanctioning law expenses in simple cases of this kind which an intelligent municipal *chaprási* should be able to conduct with ease?

The Bombay Municipality and the segregation of lepers.

57. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 17th April, writes:—In these days of hurry and bustle nothing can be done without making a great deal of noise. The movement in the Bombay Municipality to segregate lepers is essentially a sensational movement. The existing evil may be one of very large proportions and is possibly urgently calling for a remedy. If Mr.

Kirkham wanted to signalise his re-entrance into the municipality by a display of energy and public spirit he has succeeded to perfection. When the tongues of the commissioners were once loosened there was no end to the stories that many had to tell. There were so many that knew so much about the lepers that the wonder seemed to be that nothing had been said about the matter up to the present time. In exciting loathing and horror we hope the Bombay public and the press will not overlook the sympathy due to afflicted humanity. Reduce the present danger of contamination by all means, segregate the lepers, make their existence less unbearable if you can, ask the Government to strengthen your hands by legislation, but do not let the horror and loathing against those unfortunate creatures grow. As it is, they are sufficiently miserable and are often led to put an end to their existence. If they are a danger to the healthy population, they should be segregated with all possible kindness and sympathy.

The recent municipal elections at Poona and the corruption that prevailed there.

58. Alluding to the corruption in the recent Poona municipal elections, the *Shri Shiváji* (60), in its issue of the 19th April, says:—Government should punish the guilty parties or those suspected by taking away from them their right of voting. They should be debarred from giving votes or standing as candidates for election. Such a punishment will be a deterrent one and will nip the evil in the bud. We must also inform Government that in the recent elections a prominent part was played by idle gossips and newsmongers. Consequently Government should be very cautious in inferring guilt where probably it may not exist. Of course Government has a perfect right to make all necessary inquiries in the matter, and we support it with all our best wishes in its endeavours to purify the city of Poona.

Validity of the election of Mr. Harji Hira as a municipal commissioner of Dholka questioned.

59. A correspondent writes to the *Praja Mat* (124) of the 20th April to complain of the election as a municipal commissioner, Dholka, of Mr. Harji Hira on the ground of his not being a duly qualified voter, says that his name was added in the list of voters after it was printed though the wheel-tax paid by him was on behalf of his sister Bái Náthi, and draws the attention of the municipal president to the matter.

Cholera in Broach and the *khálkuwa* system in that town.

60. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 21st April, attributes the prevalence of cholera in Broach for the last eighteen months to the system of *khálkuwás* (underground cess-pools) which the local municipality has forced upon the town, says that it has been resolved to stop this system in Surat and Ahmedabad on the ground of its being injurious to public health, and remarks that it is surprising that the Broach Municipality should have forcibly adopted this objectionable system when it is being given up in Surat. [The *Broach Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 25th April, takes the same view and advises the local municipality to have no more new *khálkuwás*.]

PART VI.—*Native States.*

Mismanagement in the Sávantvádi State and the case of Náráyan Govind Sarvate *alias* Dattadás charged with treason.

61. The *Poona Vaibhav* (48), in its issue of the 21st April, says that the State of Sávantvádi is not properly managed and that great injustice in some shape or other is being done there. It refers to the case of one Náráyan Sarvate *alias* Dattadás who was charged with treasonable practices and is now in jail, and remarks:—Great injustice is done to the poor man who was simply a preacher and a respectable man. He was sent to jail because the officials of the State did not like his exposure of their misdeeds. We draw the attention of Government to his case and hope that they will call for the papers in connection with it and review it. From the information we have received, we come to the conclusion that Dattadás Báwa has been the victim of the oppressive set of officials who now guide the State. Appeals have been preferred by the Báwa and his friends, but no satisfactory reply has been given by the Divisional Commissioner. The fair name of Government would be

stained, if they were to let a poor and harmless man lie in jail on trumped up charges of treason. Government should immediately make inquiries in this case, in which an amount of injustice has been done.

Intrigue in Dhrángadra and a request to the Bombay Government to enquire into it.

62. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 21st April, writes :—We understand that owing to some infamous *khatpat* at Dhrángadra the heir-apparent to the *gádi*, Kumár Shri Ajitsingji, now studying in the Rájkumár College, refuses to return to his home. Ajitsingji is an orphan and is the grandson of the Rája Sáheb. He has been recently led to believe, not without, it is said, some reason, that if he were to return to Dhrángadra certain parties would make short work of him. Ajitsingji, who is only about 16 or 17 years of age and who is, by the bye, a very good, docile and promising Prince, is naturally very much frightened. About a week before the death of Colonel Watson Ajitsingji saw him and laid his case before him. The late Political Agent, who knew Káthiáwár *khatpat* very well, assured Ajitsingji that no harm would come to him, and that he would investigate the whole matter and help him to the best of his power. He enjoined him not to be frightened at all. Colonel Watson is dead, and Ajitsingji's fate appears to be uncertain. Ajitsingji's tutor, who is known to be a good man and who is very much attached to him, not relishing the conduct of certain parties towards the Prince offered to resign—nay, we are told, sent in his resignation, but on some ground or other it has not been accepted. Ajitsingji's helplessness having come to the notice of the Rájkot Thákor Sáheb, he specially came down from Sardhar to see the Prince and kindly assured him of his help. He asked Mr. Macnaghten, Principal of the College, to allow him an interview with Ajitsingji in Mr. Macnaghten's presence. Mr. Macnaghten, however, is said to have refused it, saying that permission cannot be granted without the order of the Political Agent. The Thákor Sáheb saw Colonel Hancock, but the result of the interview is not known. If all this be true, we are decidedly of opinion that prompt inquiry should be made into the Dhrángadra State matters. If Ajitsingji does not wish to go to Dhrángadra, he must not be compelled to go. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (85), in its issue of the 23rd April, also requests Government to enquire into the matter.]

Complaints against Captain Kennedy, Acting 3rd Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

63. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 23rd April, refers to a case in which Lakhmanwála, a part-proprietor in Jetpur, married the wife of a Cháraniya, who thereupon preferred charges of abduction, bigamy during the life-time of her husband, &c., before Captain Kennedy, Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, to his failure to get justice from Captain Kennedy who is a friend of Lakhmanwála, and to the Cháraniya having passed a deed relinquishing his claims on his wife on payment of money by Lakhmanwála, and asks whether Captain Kennedy cannot be charged with abetting the offence when he has allowed this slavery to pass unnoticed. The Captain, observes the paper, passes much of his time in Jetpur, and if he had not illegally shown undue favour the woman in question could not have married Lakhmanwála. It is surprising that the Political Agency, Káthiáwár, should connive at a husband selling his wife to a friend of the Assistant Political Agent and that the Bombay Government should also follow the same course. This connivance on the part of the officer in question must be due to some great profit derived by him. It is desirable that the Bombay Government should speedily enquire into the subject and publish the result. In another article the same paper complains of Prince Káláwála of Luni, a petty táluka at a short distance from Jetpur, being not yet invested with the management of the táluka, asks whether Captain Kennedy has not acted illegally in withholding the management from the Prince, says that Mr. Hira Devji, the present Manager of the táluka appointed by Government, has exercised much severity upon the Prince on the occasion of his wedding, thinks that the withholding of the management from the Prince is perhaps due to the machinations of Mr. Hira Devji, and adds that it is necessary that Government should speedily enquire into the prevalence of bribery, corruption, injustice and other evils in Káthiáwár.

The people and the Native States of Káthiáwár and a petition prepared by the editor and proprietor of the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper for presentation to His Excellency Lord Reay on their behalf.

64. The same newspaper gives a further instalment of the petition prepared by its editor and proprietor for presentation to His Excellency Lord Reay on behalf of the people and Native Princes of Káthiáwár, in which it says that the condition of all the first-class Princes in the province is pitiful, that the Kárbháris harass the Princes and their subjects and are backed up by the Political Agent, that they use the State money for the benefit of themselves and their friends and relatives, and that the state of second-class Princes can thereby be easily imagined. The paper dwells on the necessity for reforming the Pálitána State, and remarks that the people thereof are not happy, that the State debt has increased, that His Highness the Thákor is powerless and that intrigues prevail in the State. It then takes in hand the Wadhwán State, complains of the injustice done to and oppression practised upon the Wadhwán Mahájan (trading community) by the Thákor and his Kárbhári, cites instances in support of its complaint, and adds that nearly one hundred families have left Wadhwán.

GOVIND B. LAGHATE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
7th May 1889.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH APRIL 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

The decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Crawford case criticized.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 20th April, writes:—We cannot say that the decision of the Secretary of State for India has come as a surprise upon us. Indeed what had been permitted to leak out about the opinion of the Commission had prepared most men for a verdict like that just given; and the misgivings which were then entertained have now been justified. It must be stated frankly that to all those who took a dispassionate and unbiassed view of the proceedings against Mr. Crawford and carefully noted the progress of the case, the acquittal of Mr. Crawford on the charges of corruption must appear eminently unsatisfactory. Like the Government of Bombay we are unable to accept the finding of the Commissioners that Mr. Crawford is not guilty on the charges of corruption, as we believe along with His Excellency Lord Reay and his Council, that the evidence established beyond all reasonable doubt that Mr. Crawford did accept illegal gratification for showing favour or forbearing to show disfavour in the exercise of his official functions. Indeed, reading carefully the despatch of the Secretary of State it would appear that Lord Cross himself entertains some doubt about the correctness of the finding arrived at by the Commissioners and that it is merely his respect for them which prevents him from throwing their finding overboard. The punishment awarded to Mr. Crawford is heavy enough. We for one were never anxious to see him put in jail. It is impossible not to feel for a man of his splendid abilities and insinuating manners in the moment of his fall. But what we do say is that we cannot consistently with justice acquit him of corruption, and that too on the evidence brought against him. He may be pardoned because he has rendered great services, but he cannot be held guiltless.

GOVIND B. LAGHATE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
7th May 1889.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 18 of 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 4th May 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	English.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	Anglo-Maráthi.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	Maráthi.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khánđesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik-Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
55	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
62	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
63	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
65	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
66	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
67	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
68	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
69	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
71	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
72	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
74	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
75	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
76	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
77	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
78	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
79	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
80	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
81	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
82	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
87	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
88	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
92	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
93	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
96	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
97	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
102	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
123	„ Pársi Tikákár	Do.	Fortnightly	350
124	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
127	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
128	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
129	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
130	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
131	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
132	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
133	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
141	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
145	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
148	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
149	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
150	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	...
151	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
152	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
153	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
154	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	...
155	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	...
156	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
157	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
158	„ Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
159	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
160	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
161	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
162	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
163	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
164	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
165	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Contemplated re-establishment of the Famine Insurance Fund.

1. In noticing the telegram from Allahabad that, on a consideration of the report on the economic condition of the people of India, the India Office has arrived at the conclusion that the Famine Insurance Fund might be re-established when the financial position admits of this course, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 2nd May, says:—Does this intimation mean that the Famine Insurance Fund is to be revived by the repayment of the money of this fund that has been expended? This, however, cannot be, since the financial situation of the country is worse than what it was when the fund was diverted to other purposes. Is then a new tax to be imposed to revive the fund? This also is impossible, since the burden of the existing taxes has grown so unbearable as to make further addition to it out of the question. Looking at the ever-increasing expenditure of the country and complications in the administration, there is little chance of the financial position improving at an early date so as to admit of the re-establishment of the Famine Insurance Fund. There is also no probability of the removal of the anxiety displayed by the public on account of the abolition of this fund by such empty assurance as the India Office has conveyed.

The question of infant marriages among the Hindus in Parliament.

2. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 4th May, says:—The reply of Sir John Gorst to a question asked in the House of Commons, that the Government of India would continue to make every attempt to discourage infant marriages in India without breaking the promise given to the Natives to respect their social custom, was very discreet and conveyed a fresh assurance that Government would not interfere with the social customs of the country without sufficient cause. Sir John's reply will not be liked by such Natives as desire that the Indian social progress should be accelerated by all means, but will be highly acceptable to the country. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments.]

Dhuleep Sing's letter to Her Majesty the Queen insisting upon the restoration to him of the Koh-i-Noor disapproved.

3. In alluding to the insulting letter written by Dhuleep Sing to Her Majesty the Queen, demanding the restoration to him of the Koh-i-Noor, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 30th April, says:—Leaving aside the question whether any injustice has been done by the British Government to the Mahárája, there is not the least doubt that the conduct of the latter for the last four years, in trying to raise sedition against that Government, has been highly derogatory to his high position, and has deprived him of the sympathy that was entertained for him by a few Natives of the Panjáb. Whatever may be the moral aspect of the conduct of Lord Dalhousie in deposing Dhuleep Sing and annexing his *ráj* to the British territories, the Mahárája never before this seemed dissatisfied with his condition, while, on the other hand, he lived in England in ease and comfort, without ever giving a thought to India or even his countrymen in the Panjáb. Dhuleep Sing renounced his ancestral religion and embraced Christianity, marrying a Christian lady; he never mixed with the Indians in England, nor does he seem to have ever made enquiries of them about the condition of India. When the Mahárája found that the British Government refused to supply him with more means for commanding further comforts and pleasures, he renounced Christianity, re-embraced Sikhism, and began making advances to the Sikhs in the Panjáb. This conduct of Dhuleep Sing is looked upon with disdain by the people of India, including those of the Panjáb, who believe it to be the result of insanity. Under such circumstances it is to be hoped that the Mahárája will seek pardon of the British Government for the insults given by him, and that the latter will graciously take him again under their protection. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments. The *Gujarát Gazette* (76), in its issue of the 2nd May, writes:—The manifesto or rather the impudent and mad demand of the Koh-i-Noor in the shape of a characteristic letter by Dhuleep Sing makes us believe that his animo-

sity will end in madness. The letter published by Dhuleep Sing in the *Daily Telegraph* plainly shows that his scheme of raising so many millions sterling for storming India was a dream and a true raving of a true candidate for Bedlam. A few other papers also disapprove of Dhuleep Sing's insolent demand of the Koh-i-Noor and say that he has gone mad.]

Mr. Maclean's views on the Indian National Congress and education to the natives of India strongly disapproved.

4. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 1st May, writes:—"There is something in the salt of India which makes people ungrateful." Such was the remark passed by a contemporary sometime ago; and we find that the observation is too true. Mr. J. M. Maclean, the late editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, who prides himself in being a M. P., and who often pretended whilst in India, perhaps to secure a large circulation of his newspaper, to be one of her best friends, now declares that England holds India for her own interests and not for the benefit of India; and that it is education which has brought the Indian Government and the English people in general to the present discreditable state of affairs. Mr. Maclean thinks that because he is a M. P. his opinion carries immense weight. No body cares two straws for such gratuitous and obtrusive opinions, and Mr. Maclean might do no better than keep his observations to himself. If journalists would leave such apostates alone they would soon sink into insignificance. To reply to them is simply playing their game, as chopping arguments with such men gives them a sort of fictitious importance. [A few other papers also express strong disapproval of the views expressed by Mr. Maclean in his contribution to the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* on the subject.]

The alleged intention of the leaders of the Bombay Branch of the Indian National Congress to ask the Bombay Government to lend the Government House, Parel, for the meeting place of the next Congress disapproved.

5. In noticing the report that the leaders of the Bombay Branch of the Indian National Congress intend asking the Government of Bombay to place the Government House, Parel, and the unoccupied grounds therein at the disposal of the Congress to serve as the meeting place of the next Congress, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 4th May, says:—It does not appear likely that the Congress will secure the building. Most of the European officials in India entertain a strong dislike for the Congress, and raise as many impediments as they can in its work. The Government of the North-West Provinces not only refused to lend the Government House at Allahabad for the last year's meeting, but tried to dissuade private parties from giving their buildings. The Bombay Government might not go so far and might give a fitting reception to the delegates as did Lord Dufferin at Calcutta in 1886 and Lord Connemara at Madras in 1887, but that does not mean that they would lend the Government House at Parel. Recently the Government of India issued orders that Government officials should keep themselves aloof from raising subscriptions, &c., for public associations, and the object of this order seems to be to keep the Government officials at a distance from the Congress. The leaders of the Congress had better not ask the Bombay Government to lend the Government House, Parel, and place the authorities and themselves in an awkward position.

The minute of Sir R. West on the Crawford case criticised.

6. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 2nd May, writes:—It is indeed a very remarkable fact that two eminent authorities, such as the "very strong" Crawford Commission and the Bombay Government under the advice of their distinguished Judicial Member of Council should have arrived at diametrically opposite conclusions on the examination of one and the same evidence. We are afraid that Sir R. West in forming his conclusions very probably proceeded on a different assumption altogether, viz., that the guilt of an accused officer, more especially if he be a *distinguished* officer, must be presumed until his innocence was proved. We do not know whether the integrity and purity of the public service require the application of such an unnatural principle as the one set forth above; perhaps there may be those who hold that an accused officer is under obligation of directly proving his innocence, and that such an obligation is the greater in the case of a distinguished officer if he should happen to be impeached. But with all deference we must decline to

subscribe to such an unnatural principle. The first reflection that suggests itself very strongly after the perusal of Sir R. West's minute is that if the Bombay Government after the consideration of the evidence recorded in no less than twenty-four cases had arrived at a conclusion entirely different from that which the Commissioners arrived at, they should have availed themselves of the power reserved to them under Section 22 of Act 37 of 1850 and should have submitted the proceedings before the Commission for the opinion of the Bombay High Court. The aforesaid section lays down that "when special Commissioners have been appointed, the Government may also, if it thinks fit, refer the report of the Commissioners to the Court, or other authority to which the person accused is subordinate, for their opinion on the case, and will finally pass such orders thereon as appear just and consistent with its powers in such cases." At the outset of paragraph 98 of his minute Sir R. West on behalf of the Bombay Government expresses their regret at their having been deprived of the moral support, which a concurrence of the Commission in what is alleged to be the right decision of the case, would have doubtless extended to the foresaid decision arrived at by the Bombay Government, but of which they were deprived owing to the alleged wrong method and standards pursued by the Commission in appreciating the evidence adduced and also owing to the alleged ignorance of the three Commissioners from Northern India of the administrative system in the Bombay Presidency, and their alleged unacquaintance with the type of character of Native witnesses. The Bombay Government, however, had another alternative open to them which they might have tried in their endeavour to secure that moral support of which they, according to their own admission, obviously stood in great need. A reference to the Bombay High Court under Section 22 of the said Act would have enabled Government to test the soundness or otherwise of the method pursued by the Commission, and would, moreover, have supplied the alleged defects in the Commission, viz., their assumed ignorance of the administrative system in the Bombay Presidency and their alleged unacquaintance with the type of character of native witnesses; for the Bombay High Court cannot be charged with want of intimate knowledge of these two matters, granting that such intimate knowledge was essential to the proper adjudication of the simple issues involved. If such acquaintance was so necessary a qualification it is really a matter for surprise that the Bombay Government declined to accept the Government of India's nomination of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley as President of the Commission, and that they saw no objection whatever at the starting to the Honourable Mr. Justice Wilson being President. There is also another reflection which in this very connection forces itself on the mind of an impartial critic of the recent proceedings at Poona,—a critic not blinded by local prejudice, called in current ordinary parlance, "local knowledge,"—viz., how Mr. Ommanney and Mr. Baines, the two officers in charge of the prosecution, and Mr. Vidal, the District Magistrate, with their acknowledged acquaintance with the administrative system in Bombay did not see that the theory, on the strength of which "unscrupulous" Pendse undertook to prove to demonstration Mr. Arthur Crawford's appointments, promotions and transfers of Mámlatdárs to be irregular in the extreme and therefore made presumably from corrupt motives, was fiction pure and simple, as subsequently admitted by the Advocate-General and now by Sir R. West himself. It may be that Pendse is only "self-opinionative" and intellectually defective, and *not* "unscrupulous," but we cannot understand how the three officers mentioned above, the last of whom is a *pucca* Collector and the two former senior enough to be *pucca* Collectors at an early date, failed to perceive the hollowness of that theory, when none of them can, like the three Commissioners from Northern India, be said to have been unacquainted with the administrative system in Bombay. We have a strong suspicion that the attempt to derive adventitious support from such a theory contributed very largely to the utter collapse of the prosecution and that it must have given the Commissioners an idea of there having been a conspiracy to ruin Mr. Arthur Crawford. And when it is borne in mind that, long before the break-down of Pendse under the skilful cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, the three Commissioners who, we are told, laboured under the disadvantage of the alleged unacquaintance with the administrative system in Bombay, clearly saw what others, professedly not labouring under such disadvantage, had failed to perceive, that is the utter worthlessness of the theory, is it not really surprising to find the Bombay

Government making a fruitless effort to discredit the Commissioners' conclusions on the ground of their alleged unacquaintance with the administrative system in Bombay? For all these reasons we are inclined to think that the Bombay Government would have been better advised, if before venturing to dissent from the conclusions arrived at by the Commission they had referred the proceedings and the report to the Bombay High Court for their opinion. Act 37 of 1850 appears to have been carefully framed with the special object of preventing miscarriage of justice or the perpetration of injustice, and also with the object of avoiding as far as possible, the unseemly spectacle, presented to the public view in the present case, of two different authorities arriving at diametrically opposite conclusions on the consideration of one and the same evidence. Even the Secretary of State for India did not venture to reject the verdict of the Commission and of the Bombay Government in the Cambay case without first consulting the highest judicial authority in the Empire and obtaining his concurrence in the view he himself took of that case.

Sir R. West's minute and the report of the Commission in the Crawford case compared and criticised.

7. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 29th April, writes:—The masterly minute which Sir Raymond West has written in reveiwing the report of the Commissioners is, we will only say, worthy of one so learned, so conscientious and so fearless a man as Sir Raymond is. Oh! what a contrast do we behold when we place it side by side with the report of the Honourable Mr. Justice Wilson and his colleagues! In the one case we see all that is straightforward and just. There is no shuffling, no shrinking from hideous conclusions. A spade is there described as a spade. In the other case we perceive nothing but a practical brief held for Mr. Crawford. Whosoever gives testimony against this greatest of heaven-borns in this Presidency is 'unreliable.' His story is 'improbable.' It bears the evidence of improbability on its very face! Mr. Pendse is an unscrupulous man; Mr. Bhimbhái, an interested, or rather an injured, enemy. Mr. Crawford is as innocent as the babe just born, and the Mámlatdárs are fiends in human shape trying to make a scapegoat of poor Mr. Crawford. Or if you like, you might suppose Mr. Crawford to be the greatest gull in the country, and Hanmantráo and Kázi Abbás, two scoundrels imposing upon him and upon the silly public! No wonder then that public faith in the usefulness of such commissions or in their ability to arrive at impartial truth should receive a staggering blow.

8. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 28th April, writes:—No criticism upon the Crawford case would be complete without an examination of the able minute written by the Honourable Sir Raymond West on the report of the Commission. The Commissioners' report shows distinctly that they gave undue importance to the statements of Mr. Crawford, and that they imposed upon themselves unnecessary restrictions which excluded the consideration of evidence of great importance. The object of the Bombay Government in bringing the matter before a commission instead of taking it before a court of law was that the whole should be conducted in the shape of an inquiry and not in that of a technical trial. In a court of law Government could not have preferred more than three charges at a time and thus the effect of cumulative evidence which goes a great length in such matters would have been lost. But the Commissioners behaved in several respects as though they were presiding in a court of law and thereby defeated the primary object of bringing the case before them. The Honourable Sir Raymond West points out the mistake on these points very forcibly. Here then we see how the whole thing was judged from a wrong point of view and the result has been, at least as far as the Commission was concerned, an utter failure of justice. And we do not see why the Commission sat for so long a time, if it was to be held after all that nothing but Mr. Crawford's own declarations would be believed. If the Commissioners had in the very beginning declared that to be their leading standard of valuation of testimony, all trouble would have been saved and the proceedings would have been very much shortened. If they had such a high sense of Mr. Crawford's antecedents at the end of the trial, it was sure to have been in their mind at the beginning and a simple declaration to that effect would have been beneficial to both the parties.

9. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 28th April, writes:—The defects of the report have been so clearly pointed out by the learned Judicial Member of Government who combines a thorough practical knowledge of the Presidency with a long judicial experience on the District and the High Court Bench, that it is needless to go into the matter at any length. We will, therefore, only refer to one or two points as examples. Regarding the promises of indemnity given to witnesses, the Commissioners say—"Of course these inducements were offered solely with the view to make those to whom they were offered to speak the truth without fear. But such people as those in question are apt to put their own interpretation upon their undertaking to speak the truth and to treat it as an undertaking to speak what will support the charge against the accused." Sir Raymond West justly styles this "a purely gratuitous assumption" and observes,—"The chief witnesses who spoke on the promise of indemnity were men of good education and tolerably well-acquainted with the law. They could not misconstrue an encouragement to tell the truth into a temptation held out by Government to falsehood, and unless they imputed this baseness to the Government, and were themselves base enough to yield to it, how can they have supposed they were called on to give evidence that would tell against Mr. Crawford without regard to whether it was true or false?" This consideration indeed ought to be obvious. Then, Mr. Pendse is considered by the Commission to have been actively engaged in getting up the case against Mr. Crawford, whereas, as explained in the reply, he was only doing whatever work he was directed to do in connection with the matter and his only fault was hastiness. Next Mr. Crawford's expenditure, clearly beyond means, and his remittances to his bankers are held to be easily accounted for by his recourse to reckless borrowing. Even his attempted flight under disguise, which Sir Raymond views with not more than needful indignation, does not strike the Commissioners in the light it should. In short, the spirit of the assumption referred to above runs throughout the appreciation of the evidence on the case generally and little is taken as reliable except what the accused himself admitted in his chief or cross-examination. And thus the Commissioners have come to treat the Government and the witnesses as people bent on seeing Mr. Crawford convicted as private prosecutors are in ordinary criminal prosecutions; but in that case, as Sir R. West very pointedly observes, they should, to be consistent, have refused to his denials the weight due to the testimony of a disinterested witness. The result practically has been, as we have remarked in our last issue, that the Commissioners seem to have begged the main question *a priori*. They observe in the report that, though under his circumstances Mr. Crawford was under greater temptation to corruption than other embarrassed men, there must be a wide gulf in his mind, because of his high position and antecedents! This, we repeat, is under the circumstances of the case, simply begging the question, and, therefore, cannot help to a correct conclusion on the main issue in the case.

The report of the Commission in the Crawford case and the manner in which evidence was appreciated.

10. The same newspaper writes:—On the perusal of the papers in the Crawford case one cannot but be moved with the conviction that the report of the Commissioners as regards the charges of corruption is a lame document and so incorrect is their finding of the weight of evidence on that head that it has struck even a zealous partisan of the accused with amazement. This would appear to have resulted in part from their total want of acquaintance with the ways and institutions of the Bombay Presidency, but chiefly from their adopting wrong or defective principles or misapprehending the scope of the inquiry as has been well pointed out in Sir Raymond West's able and elaborate minute. What, however, ought to surprise the Commissioners themselves is the shrewdness and accuracy with which their decision was from their own casual remarks and behaviour foreshadowed by the public—the native public at any rate—of Bombay long before it was arrived at by themselves. In fact even before the inquiry was completed, people began freely to talk among themselves that the result so far as the Commissioners were concerned was exactly what it has actually turned out to be. Indeed, so wide spread was this then increditable belief that when at the close of the case the President observed that their opinion should not be taken to be on the one side or the other, we thought it needful to notice the matter and wrote in our issue of the 27th January last—"It

was doubtless a relief to those, and their number was not small, who felt as if the Commission appointed to inquire into the charges on which Mr. Crawford had been suspended were determined to go against the Government of Bombay and of India to read the formal explanation made by the President before the inquiry closed." But as the actual result turns out, the explanation need not have been made and the Commissioners, whatever else they think of Bombay folks, must entertain a high idea of their power of thought-reading and prevision.

11. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 28th April, writes:—Although we cannot this week review the exhaustive report of the Commissioners in the Crawford case and the still more forcible, logical and learned observations of Sir Raymond West, we cannot help saying that the Commissioners seem to have gone to their work in a conscientious spirit. But unfortunately they seem to have adopted principles of weighing evidence which cannot commend themselves even to laymen who are not versed in the fictions and technicalities of the common law of England. The logical conclusion of their verdict of not-guilty in respect of the graver charges is that each and every one of the witnesses—none of whom bore any ill-will against Mr. Crawford—are perjurers of the blackest dye and that even the Government lent their countenance to this unprecedented conspiracy, and we are glad Sir Raymond West has exposed the hollowness of the Commissioners' reasoning with such brilliant force and cogency of argument that one cannot help regretting that the Bombay High Court should have been deprived of the very valuable services of such an able and learned jurist by his elevation to a high post.

The decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Crawford case and a suggestion that some allowance or pension be given to Mrs. Crawford and children.

12. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 28th April, writes:—The communication to him of the Secretary of State's despatch was tantamount, we presume, to Mr. Crawford's formal removal from the service, without pension and certainly without any credit. Practically, therefore, the result of the trial is what the Government of Bombay arrived at long ago on being furnished with the report of the Commissioners. The accused has been held innocent of corrupt practices for want of direct evidence which is seldom or never forthcoming in such cases. We are not sorry he has been given the benefit of a doubt so far, though for those who have read the Government of Bombay's letter to the Secretary of State, and Sir Raymond West's minute particularly, there can be only one presumption on this count. However, we are not sorry at what has happened, nor have we ever found the Local Government pressing the charge too hard, their object having been only to shift the matter to the bottom and to show to the public that the highest officer of the State is as amenable to the laws of the land and the rules of the service as the meanest of Her Majesty's subjects or servants. This object has been amply gained, and we may leave it to the future historian to decide between the conclusions of Mr. Crawford's own peers, arrived at after a necessarily restricted and partial inquiry, and those of his employers who have had far better opportunities of judging of the extent of his delinquencies. We feel for him as much as the best of his friends possibly could. But he has drifted into this position with his eyes open, and he can hardly be surprised at it now. His fall has been great in proportion to the height to which he had attained. Nothing remains for him now but to profit by the lesson, and to make a fresh start, if he can. This is not impossible with his talents. We feel much more for his unfortunate family. Is it necessary that the victims of his reckless irregularities should suffer with him to the same extent? Mr. Crawford cannot have a pension, but we think his wife and children may have some compassionate allowance from his contributions to the Pension Fund. We doubt if the Government of Bombay can consistently recommend such a course. But it seems to be open to the Secretary of State for India to do so. Better still, perhaps the Pension Committee, or whatever that body is called, may settle the matter independently. We have been told of at least one precedent, in Madras, of such a semi-official arrangement. As the allowance we suggest will not be made at the expense of the tax-payers, it may be made with better grace. As to the Mámlatdárs, the

best plan, as we submitted about a month ago, will be to divide them into groups according to the degree of their offence. Some will have to be dismissed, others to be transferred to different departments, and some others will, we believe, have to be compensated. Those who have been victims more than offenders need considerate treatment. Government will doubtless find it very difficult to deal with the men one by one; and this difficulty will be aggravated by the number of the delinquents and their varying offences. But the difficulty and the expense must be faced rather than the plighted word of the Government be vitiated in any sense or to any degree. [The *Samsher Báhádur* (127) of the 26th and the *Praja Mat* (124) of the 27th April, and the *Pársi Tikákár* (123) of the 1st and the *Broach Samáchár* (93) of the 2nd May pronounce the punishment meted out to Mr. Crawford to be severe. The *Samsher Báhádur* remarks that Mr. Crawford should have been given a part, if not the whole, of his pension, that he has been reduced to beggary owing to the heavy costs incurred by him in defending himself and the loss of pension, and that it would be better if Lord Cross were to have the question of pension reconsidered in Parliament. The *Broach Samáchár* observes that Government should show mercy to Mr. Crawford and give him some compensation in recognition of his long and valuable services, and that such a step would prove a boon to him in his present condition.]

The decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Crawford case.

13. The same newspaper writes:—There is no doubt the Commissioners brought to the performance of their tedious and disagreeable task much patience and industry. There is, too, no question of their conscientious desire to arrive at the truth. But sad want of acquaintance with the people and the institutions of this Presidency, and misapprehension of the scope of their labours, as already observed, have evidently led them to the conclusion they have arrived at. The Secretary of State for India has, no doubt, formally left their finding undisturbed, but he has also clearly indicated his internal concurrence in the conclusion come to by the Government of Bombay on the merits of the case; and as his Lordship has passed an order which, all things considered, satisfies public conscience though not to the full extent, and has fully vindicated the public-spirited action of the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay even when it was assailed with such malignant persistence in the public press, the painful and difficult case may be said to have ended as satisfactorily as it was possible, considering the difficulties in the way, and the sooner it is forgotten, except in its stern moral lessons, the better for all parties.

14. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 29th April, writes:—It is to be regretted that the many considerations put forth by Sir Raymond West for not accepting the Commissioners' opinion and for arriving at an opposite conclusion did not carry the weight they eminently deserved with the Secretary of State. Lord Cross laboured under the same difficulties of ignorance of local conditions and prejudice against the Native witnesses caused by the prevailing, but utterly baseless, notion about their untrustworthiness, and perhaps enhanced in the present instance by the outcry raised by Mr. Crawford's supporters. This outcry against the witnesses, as well as the strong view taken by the Commissioners in favour of the accused probably caused a doubt in Lord Cross's mind, and his Lordship seems to have given the benefit of the doubt to the accused, without weighing the probabilities of the case with any nicety. In thus dealing with the case in an off-hand manner his Lordship has cast an unmerited slur on the character of a large body of public servants, who were invited by the Local Government to speak the truth and who, the Government is satisfied, have spoken the truth. The punishment dealt out to Mr. Crawford will probably satisfy the end with which the proceedings were instituted, viz., the purging of the administration. But we cannot take the complacent view that the ends of justice have been satisfied by this decision. In our opinion nothing will compensate the infamy with which the character of a large number of respectable Native gentlemen has been branded. We should have preferred a lighter sentence with a conviction on the charges of corruption to the one now passed without the conviction.

15. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 28th April, writes:—The Secretary of State would have better used his discretion if he had set aside the con-

clusion of the Commission with regard to the charges of corruption. Any assistance that he wanted from local knowledge would have been afforded by the able, impartial and judicial minute of Sir Raymond West. However, he chose otherwise, and we must rest contented with his choice. We only mention this matter to indicate public feeling on this question. It is felt by all whose minds have not been warped by personal considerations that the Commission has been so far a failure, and that instead of doing any good it has done considerable harm.

16. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 29th April, writes :—The time-serving argument of Lord Cross for not disturbing the conclusions of the Commissioners cannot help creating a feeling of indignation. If the preposterous doctrine were admitted that those who have not enjoyed the opportunity of personally seeing and hearing the witnesses should not reconsider the decisions of those who have, all appeals on points of facts would cease. But again where was this doctrine when this same Lord Cross was pleased to set aside the conclusions of the Commissioners in the Wilson case. There were infinitely stronger grounds in that case for not disturbing the decision of Messrs. Moore and Naylor than any that could have induced Lord Cross to forego his right of revision in the present case. But in that case the Commissioners had convicted a heaven-born, whereas in this they had acquitted one; and that explains all the difference in the treatment accorded to the two cases. However, now that Sir Raymond West's minute has been published, the conclusions of the Commissioners or the decision of Lord Cross not to overrule them will not mislead even the most ignorant about the real facts of the case.

17. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 28th April, says :—We do not at all agree with those who say that the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Crawford case is, considering all the circumstances of the case, satisfactory. The greatest fault which we find in the decision is that it countenances in an emphatic manner Mr. Macaulay's diction as to the veracity of the natives of this country. What good has Government derived from the appointment of a special commission to try Mr. Crawford? The Commissioners do not believe a particle of what witnesses like Pendse and others deposed before it. To the charge of indebtedness Mr. Crawford himself confesses and even if he had not confessed to that charge Government could have arrived at the truth by a departmental inquiry. The sentence which has been meted out to Mr. Crawford for his offence of borrowing is severe. There are many officers similarly situated. We cannot, therefore, say that Lord Cross has done justice in this case. If there had been a higher tribunal for appeal the present decision would surely have been reversed because in arriving at decisions in cases like Mr. Crawford's the claims of justice are not so much adhered to as those of individual opinion and authority.

Mr. Crawford's punishment considered not severe.

18. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 21st April, writes :—It is said that Mr. Crawford's dismissal from the service is a cruelly hard punishment upon him and that it is necessary to appeal to the House of Commons from the decision of Lord Cross. We do not see any kind of undue severity or cruelty in the matter. We have already said that we thoroughly sympathise with Mr. Crawford in his heavy misfortune; but personal sympathies ought in such cases to be controlled and regulated by higher considerations. In the first place his position to-day is better than that of any Native in like circumstances. We have little doubt that the body of evidence that has been brought forward in support of the charge of corruption would have sufficed to send a Native to prison for a number of years. Is it not cruel that Hanmantráo should now be rotting in prison for doing things which he would never have done if his relations with Mr. Crawford had been otherwise? There are certain things which can never be *conclusively* proved in a court of law or before a commission insisting upon the strict application of the principles of evidence, but despite all that the Native community knows that certain abuses did exist and a hundred authoritative decisions will not convince it of the contrary. The late Hindu cashier in the Bombay Small Cause Court is now suffering rigorous imprisonment after *thirty-seven* years of *honest* Government service. Could not the Judge have dealt with

him more leniently? Did not Kungen Menon, Deputy Collector of Tellicherry, die in prison while his appeal was being considered by the Privy Council? The evidence in that case was not very strong but the sentence was undoubtedly severe and his life in prison was certainly rendered miserable by the neglect of those humane considerations which make the life of a European more comfortable in his cell. In the second place the position occupied by Mr. Crawford was a very responsible one full of golden opportunities both for doing good or evil and in the interests of the purity and efficiency of the administration it is desirable that an officer who grossly abuses the trust placed in him should be dealt with in an exemplary manner.

Sir R. West's minute and the Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case.

19. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 29th April, writes:—The Mámlatdárs will be sincerely grateful to Sir Raymond West for the strong attitude he has taken up in their favour. Sir Raymond puts his foot down and says that most of these men ought to be retained in their places, as they have shown by coming forward to confess their misdeeds and thus lay bare their shame to the gaze of the world, that their consciences are not after all so scared as one might have supposed. These men fell, because there were strong temptations. There is no reason to believe that they would wantonly walk out of the path of rectitude. There is infinite disgrace, says Sir Raymond, in violating the pledges which it was supremely necessary to give them. The whole question is a very serious and intricate one, and we may well wait to see what action Government takes in the matter.

The fall of Mr. Crawford a warning to other reckless Civilians.

20. The *Dinbandhu* (7), in its issue of the 28th April, writes:—Justice has at last overtaken the popular Civilian. The fall of this great man should serve as an example to such members of the ruling race as in the plenitude of their uncontrolled power are often reckless in their career. His Excellency Lord Reay deserves the highest credit for his firmness under great difficulties in sifting this case to the bottom and for his desire of rendering his administration pure. What his Lordship's predecessors shirked in doing has been attempted successfully so far. The fate of Mr. Crawford is also not without its lessons for such of our people as servilely pander to the vices of their superiors.

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay.

21. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 28th April, writes:—Bombay will always regard His Excellency Lord Reay as a true political reformer and a farsighted statesman. By having taken an enlightened and enterprising body of his own countrymen like the Bombay Chamber of Commerce into confidence, and candidly unfolding before it the acts and measures of his administration and indicating the main springs which have put them into motion, he has broken the back of the bureaucratic system of Government in this country. Never, perhaps, did His Excellency Lord Reay make a better impression on the popular mind than in that first speech which he made, within six months of the assumption of his office, on the occasion of the death of the ever-to-be-lamented Mr. Fawcett. His Lordship prefaced his observations by telling the assembled citizens of Bombay that he had presided there of his own accord, and not by any resolution of the Secretariat. That was the first key-note of his battle against bureaucracy. Not that since that date his Lordship has failed to recognise the good work which that beneficed body of aliens has performed. On the contrary we are in a position to furnish many an instance in which Lord Reay has proved as much of a bureaucrat as any in Bombay. And in no branch of his administration has his Lordship allowed himself, we believe, unwillingly, to play that uncongenial rôle than the one which has been the subject of warm criticism from almost the entire press of the Presidency, and latterly from Mr. Caine, M. P. It may, however, be presumed that whenever Lord Reay has been the mouthpiece of the Secretariat he has been so from necessity rather than conviction.

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay and a prayer to the Home Government to extend the term of his Lordship's office.

22. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 2nd May, writes:—About after a year His Excellency Lord Reay will retire, and though it may be premature to talk of his services to the Presidency, we think our people ought to be prepared to give an emphatic expression to their feelings—an expression that may induce Her Majesty's Government to extend Lord Reay's term of office. We wrote about this long ago and hoped that opportunity would be taken for such expression. The same expression found place at the last general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association. Experience tells us that extensions in the case of Governorships are not granted, yet a simple prayer to that effect will show how highly Lord Reay's services are prized and what amount of benefit he would do to this country, if an extension were allowed. Were it not for Lord Reay, the Augean stable of the Civil Service would never have been cleaned and unsullied administrative purity secured.

23. The *Kaisar-i-Hind* (111), in its issue of the 28th April, writes:—We heartily concur in the recommendation that is being made by newspapers and others for the extension of the term of office of His Excellency Lord Reay. The career of his Lordship has been so beneficial and fruitful to the public of this Presidency that it is very natural that people should express their sense of gratitude by a prayer to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to extend Lord Reay's Governorship to a further period of five years. For a long time past, Bombay has had no such Governor, so alive to the responsibilities of his position and so industrious in the performance of his duties. His liberal sympathies have resulted in an amount of immense good to this country, which the people will never forget. Bombay should hold a public meeting and should also send delegates to the mofussil for holding meetings there and a petition be prepared in which the benefits derived from the pro-consulship of Lord Reay be set forth and an extension of his term of office asked for. Such a petition will not be without precedent. Similar prayers were made in the cases of Lord Ripon and Sir Charles Aitchison, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjáb. Whether His Excellency Lord Reay will accede to the request of the people and will serve for a further period is not the point. The people must do their duty. [The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 30th April, also praises His Excellency Lord Reay and advises the public to ask for an extension of his term of office.]

His Excellency Lord Reay's sudden visit to Porbandar approved, and an extension of his term of office prayed for.

24. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 28th April, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay's *incognito* visit to Porbandar on his return journey from Karáchi marks him out as a ruler, who is equally solicitous for the welfare of the princes as of the people. Not to rely on one-sided representations, to see everything with his own eyes and to probe it to the bottom form His Excellency's motto. Then, it is not strange that a proposal to memorialize Her Majesty the Queen to extend His Lordship's term of office, which ends in April next, should be received with favour. Memorials were sent from various towns to extend Lord Ripon's tenure of office but the request was not granted. So we doubt whether the present proposal, if sent Home, will be received with favour. But it is worth sending, if it only serve to show the popularity of the present Governor.

Remarks in connection with the working of the Income-tax Act in the Bombay Presidency during 1887-88.

25. With reference to the resolution of the Bombay Government on the working of the Income-tax Act in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887-88, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 3rd May, says:—This tax is in itself unpopular but has been made doubly so particularly on account of its substitution for the import duties on Europe cotton goods. Bitter complaints were made last year against the collection of the tax at Calcutta, while it is not known what success has been achieved in performing the same work at Madras. But the complete success with which the assessment and collection work has been done in the city of Bombay without giving any cause whatever for complaint is very creditable to the Income-tax Collector and his Assistant; but, strange to say, no acknowledgment to that effect is to be found in the Government resolution. On the other

hand, faults have been found with the department for not collecting a small balance that was soon afterwards recovered, and for other petty matters of account-keeping. Considering the great difficulties of the income-tax work Mr. Kharsetji Nasarvánji Seervai, the Collector, and Mr. Hormasji Kharsetji Kurlevála, the Assistant Collector, have done good work and deserve praise from Government. Income-tax is unpopular in itself, but its sting may be lessened by exempting from its operation monthly incomes up to Rs. 200, by bringing under its operation rich landed proprietors, and by raising the rate of taxation as regards higher incomes.

Family cliques in Government offices and the necessity for rigidly enforcing the Government resolution on the subject.

26. The *Gujarát Gazette* (76), in its issue of the 2nd May, writes:—In the Crawford case is to be found an interesting document. It runs thus:—"The Commissioners should be requested to break up family cliques in the same district and in districts where there is a preponderance of either Bráhmins or Parbhus or Wániás, other castes should be introduced. As a rule the first Kárkún and Mámlatdár should not be of the same caste and relations should not serve in the same Kacheri." This resolution of the Bombay Government is dated 30th March, 1881 and appears evidently to be addressed to the Divisional Commissioners. But naturally it would apply to all departments. The resolution is not very old and yet in many places there will be found close relations serving in one and the same office. A son will be found under the control of his father, brothers working side by side, while cousins and relations of remoter degree would often be found in the same office, or in offices closely connected. We generally hear complaints about men of the same caste preponderating in one office. It is, therefore, very natural that there should be cliques and as a consequence absence of discrimination in giving promotions. It should be the duty of every head of department to see that in his office there is no such clique, and that promotions are given to deserving and proper men. The general belief is that promotions are guided by the head clerk or Shirastedár and the head officer only signs them. In many instances it will be found that subordinate clerks have never had an opportunity to exchange a word with the Sáheb. We have heard some men say that they have never been able to see the face of their Sáheb! The resolution requires to be recirculated and it should not be restricted to the Divisional Commissioners only but should be addressed to all the heads of departments and brought to their notice more emphatically. The resolution should be rigidly enforced. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 2nd May, says that Government should now and then see whether their resolution on the subject in question is properly carried out or not.]

A complaint regarding tours of district officials.

27. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 1st May, writes:—It is a standing complaint that the tours of district officers instead of proving beneficial to Government and the people are positively detrimental. With the increased facilities of railways, roads, and sub-division of districts, indeed, very little necessity for such tours exists. The advantages resulting from these tours, if there be any, are very few, while the disadvantages are decidedly manifold. Everywhere the cost of feeding the Sáheb and that of fattening capricious clerks, crazed kárkúns, and petulent *pattewálláhs* falls upon villages. Villagers are very little molested by the officials themselves; the black-mailing is said to be mostly done by what are called "the thieves in livery." Not only, it is said, they fatten themselves at the cost of the poor villagers but arrange to provide for their families as well. We are told that Sir James Fergusson, the ex-Governor of Bombay, was once distinctly told by a Native Chief in the Deccan that his indebtedness and that of many others was due, more or less, to their entertaining district officers, who passed and re-passed through their territories on their never-ending tours. These tours not only prove oppressive to the villagers but to the litigants as well, as they have to march like camp followers from head-quarters to tail-quarters and back again for months together. By these tours Government and the villagers suffer the most. We have known several officers, absurd though it should seem, maintaining themselves solely on travelling allowances; and to none perhaps these tours are more welcome than to the official *impedimenta* who get plenty of *ghee* and plenty of milk, perhaps free of cost. In very many

instances we have known many officers return from their cold weather tours fatter than they went—fatter, even, we solemnly say, than the fattest Bhátia millionaire of Bombay. [The *Praja Mat* (124), in its issue of the 27th April, complains of the inconvenience and trouble caused to suitors by the time at which their presence is required and the place of encampment being not duly stated in summonses, &c., issued by district officers while on tour, and remarks that if the Mámlatdárs were to properly state them in the summonses issued by them and if the District Collector were to see to the matter while on tour and to take strict notice of the defaulting officers, the complaint would be speedily remedied.]

A recommendation to reduce the salaries of the Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency or to appoint full-time Native medical men.

28. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 28th April, says:—The salaries of the Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency are very high and should, therefore, be reduced. The policy of retrenchment adopted by Government is faulty inasmuch as they do not consider well which departments of the public administration admit of reduction, but go about curtailing expenditure as if all departments admitted equally of savings. The pay of the post of Superintendent is in addition to his allowances as Civil Surgeon. In that pay many Native graduates or a full-time European officer can be appointed, who will be able to devote his whole time to the work. The present arrangement is not good and Government should, therefore, reduce the salary of the post or appoint full-time men, Natives being given preference to.

Praise of Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard.

29. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 28th April, writes:—On the eve of the retirement of Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., the Government have done well in issuing a resolution, warmly recognizing his efforts to reform the baneful marriage customs of the Laiva Kunbis and Pátidárs. The heavy expenditure attendant upon marriage has brought down the ruin of many of their respectable families. Mr. Sheppard has endeavoured to introduce among them laws binding them to spend no more than a limited sum on nuptial rites and festivities. High Government officers can, from their peculiar position, do much by their aid and advice to ameliorate the social condition of the Natives, and for what Mr. Sheppard has done, beyond his strict official duties, in Gujarát, he will be gratefully remembered by the inhabitants. Mrs. Sheppard was always a warm coadjutor of her husband in all his endeavours for the good of the people. This lady's beneficent efforts, especially directed towards bettering the condition of her own sex in this country, ought to encourage other ladies in her position to follow her example.

Great popularity of Mr. G. F. Sheppard, late Commissioner, N. D.

30. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 3rd May, says:—Mr. G. F. Sheppard, late Commissioner, N. D., was very popular. In his long service of 34½ years he secured the affection and respect of Natives and Europeans. Since his becoming Commissioner, N. D., Mr. Sheppard had many opportunities of encouraging the progress of the Natives and he did not allow any of them to go unavailed of. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard always tried to advance female education in the provinces of the Deccan and Gujarát and to bring about free intercourse between Europeans and Natives, and succeeded in opening branches of the National Indian Association at Poona and Ahmedabad, and induced the Laiva Kunbis to adopt salutary rules for the reduction of marriage and funeral expenses. Mr. Sheppard also took great interest in the advancement of agriculture in Gujarát. The public of this Presidency wish Mr. Sheppard a pleasant voyage and a happy life in his retirement.

Appointment of Dr. Theodore Cooke as Acting Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, approved.

31. The *Yajdán Parast* (141), in its issue of the 28th April, refers to the appointment of Dr. Theodore Cooke, Principal, College of Science, Poona, as Acting Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Chatfield, and remarks that Dr. Cooke possesses good experience of the Bombay Educational Department, and that it is hoped that he will turn out a worthy Director of Public Instruction. The paper congratulates the Bombay Government and Dr. Cooke on this appointment.

Appointment of Mr. Ollivant as Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

32. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 28th April, writes:—We are both glad and sorry for the appointment of Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, our present Municipal Commissioner, to the Political Agency of Káthiáwár. Glad because Mr. Ollivant has been raised to a sphere of higher usefulness whence with the brilliant administrative faculties with which he is endowed he will shine in greater lustre; sorry because the local Municipality loses in him a most efficient officer who has done so much to give tone to our Municipal Government. What is our Bombay's loss will be Káthiáwár's gain, no doubt, where a thoroughly conscientious and straightforward man is much needed to do justice to a post of which fussiness and want of experience of the civil administration have been the great bane. At a Darbár speech some two years ago His Excellency Lord Reay had announced to the Chiefs assembled that their next Political Agent would be a civil servant and that promise his Lordship has just fulfilled. Hitherto the military element has been predominant in almost all political agencies, but how the change affects the agency work has now to be seen. Its success or failure must depend upon the selection made, and at least in this one instance we may expect to see the wishes of Government crowned with success. According to the *Advocate of India* the post was first offered to Mr. Crawley-Boevey, but that gentleman declined it. Both are competent men, and we entertain every hope that what His Excellency Lord Reay addressed to the assembled Chiefs of Káthiáwár in 1886 as the reasons why his Lordship preferred the change, it will be the ambition of Mr. Ollivant to fully realise.

33. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 1st May, writes:—We have much reason to believe that Mr. Ollivant, if he at all takes charge of this agency, will remain at the post for a very short time; and Mr. Lely will be confirmed as Political Agent. Mr. Ollivant is a man of high abilities and comprehensive views, but he lacks express local knowledge, and without this qualification a Political Agent is never expected to cut a creditable figure, at least for a while. Mr. Ollivant is an efficient administrator, but it is very doubtful if his decisions in political cases will gain the approbation both of Government and the Káthiáwár people. It is very well known that the political decisions of even an officer of the calibre of Sir James Peile were never much approved of. The efficiency of the Political Agents generally rests in the distribution of political justice. Mr. Ollivant is a good financier, but we are not aware if he is a good political officer. If he is quite a novice in this branch of work he will experience a deal of trouble for some time. Without local experience and a considerable knowledge of the prevailing *Khatpat* in the province a Political Agent is not likely to succeed in his work. In making this appointment His Excellency has, perhaps, thought—not without much justification—that the province stands in as much need of sanitary efficiency as in other matters. He is a thorough business man and capable of standing any strain that he might be subjected to. This will be much appreciated as the nervous system of Political Agents are habitually kept at a high tension all through. Mr. Lely has been Administrator of Porbandar for the last three years, and in this capacity he has done excellent work. He is a calm, capable, cautious and experienced officer, but he must know that there is much difference between an Administrator of a State and a Political Agent of a province. A Political Agent should sit in judgment on such opinions as have been invited by him and not be guided by them. If he keeps this constantly in view he will make an efficient and strong officer. We have no doubt that Mr. Lely will prove a very good Political Agent particularly as his tendencies have been in the direction just pointed out. Heads of departments generally suffer obloquy through being guided by interested underlings, and by indulging in certain other weaknesses which public officers ought strictly to be free from.

34. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 28th April, writes:—Mr. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, has accepted the appointment of Political Agent, Káthiáwár; and no one can question Mr. Ollivant's fitness for that high and responsible office. To say that he has attained conspicuous success as Municipal Commissioner, is saying a great deal. For this office makes an ever-increasing demand on the care and attention of the incumbent, who must

possess ability, tact, and a capacity for work, in a very high degree, in order to succeeed in it. After a long interval, Mr. Ollivant will be the first Civilian employed as Political Agent of Káthiáwár, and "vested interests" may clamour against the innovation. We do not think it is necessary any longer always to have military men as political officers, and it is an indirect testimony to the peace and good order now reigning in Káthiáwár that a Civilian has now been appointed at the head of its Political Agency. While we admit that there is no danger in Civilians being entrused with such important political appointments, we hope that, in this particular instance, the claims of military officers serving for many years in the Káthiáwár Agency have not been overlooked. We do not know whether Colonel Nutt, who has been in political employment for the past twenty-three years, some fifteen of which have been spent in Káthiáwár, had not a fair claim to the vacancy caused by the death of his cousin, Colonel Watson. Colonel Nutt has long experience of Káthiáwár in which he has spent the best years of his life, and has contributed, in no small measure, to the welfare and progress of that province. Gondal owes much of its prosperity to the administration of Colonel Nutt during the minority of its present Chief. As one having a thorough knowledge of the province and its people, it would have been very satisfactory, if he had been placed in charge of the Political Agency. [A few other papers also approve of the appointment in question.]

Disapproval of the appointment of Ráo Sáheb R. B. Karandikar as Acting Head Master, Dhárwár High School.

35. The *Havyak Subodh* (144), in its issue of the 30th April, disapproves of the appointment of Ráo Sáheb R. B. Karandikar as Acting Head Master of the Dhárwár High School, and says that he ought to have been appointed Curator, Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.

Appointments in the High Court of Bombay and the claims of Natives.

36. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111), in its issue of the 28th April, says that almost all the big appointments in the Bombay High Court are given to Europeans, and asks whether there are no competent Natives who can fill up those appointments. The recent vacancy caused by Mr. Kirkpatrick's absence on leave has, observes the *Kaiser*, been given to a European barrister, although there were many Native barristers of equal abilities who could have been appointed to that post. Such partiality in the disposal of patronage is, adds the paper, not honest and the claims of all classes should be recognized by the High Court authorities. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (76) and the *Hitechchhu* (79) of Ahmedabad, in their respective issues of the 2nd May, make a similar complaint, the latter adding that Englishmen are very selfish and that the Natives and the Native Press should strengthen public bodies like the Indian National Congress, and should claim their rights through them instead of complaining in vain.]

Revised lists of jurors in Bombay criticised.

37. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 4th May, says:—The revised list of jurors in Bombay, published as a supplement to a recent issue of the *Government Gazette*, does not seem to have been prepared with due care. In the list of Hindu special jurors is the name of Mr. Gokuldás Jagmohandás, who died some time ago, the announcement of the event appearing in the newspapers, and to whose family His Excellency the Governor wrote a letter of condolence; and in the list of Pársi special jurors stands the name of Mr. Frámji Hormasji Mehta, who died a year and a half ago. When there are such flagrant mistakes in the list of special jurors, one might well conceive what must be the number of errors in the longer list of common jurors. It is desirable therefore that the suggestion made before of appointing a committee composed of the leading members of the different communities for assisting in the preparation of the jury lists should be adopted without delay. The committee would be very useful in finding out who are fit to be empannelled on a special jury and who on a common jury, who have died or have left Bombay for good, and who are well acquainted with the English language. The principle on which the jury lists are now prepared does not seem to be clear and well-defined, since the name of one partner of a mercantile firm is put in the list of special jurors, while that of another partner stands in that of common jurors.

Want of a Subordinate Judge in the Thar and Párkar District.

38. The *Sind Sudhár* (165), in its issue of the 20th April, writes:—The neglected district of Thar and Párkar! Not a single Subordinate Judge in it! Though it boasts of a large area, of the richness of its soil, of the abundance of water in the Nára, and of yielding large revenues to Government, yet it is a neglected district. There is no doubt that Mr. Horace Bell rightly decided that to construct a railway in the desert of Thar and Párkar would be a sheer waste of public money. Now every person, nay the Government of Bombay itself, blames Mr. Horace Bell as having obstructed the construction of the railway. But does the Government of Bombay ever blame itself for having neglected the district of Thar and Párkar? In such a large district it has kept neither a full-time Superintendent of Police, nor a single Subordinate Judge. The administration of civil justice is entrusted to revenue officials not acquainted with the civil law. In the case of the other districts, Government, for fear, lest the ends of justice be defeated, have decided not to entrust the powers of Subordinate Judge to any one who does not qualify himself for the exercise of such powers by passing the Higher Standard Pleaders' Examination; while in the Thar and Párkar District, Government liberally gives these powers to any one. Excepting the present Mukhtyárkar of Umarkot, will any other Mukhtyárkar or even the Deputy Collector of the district say that he is well up in the civil law or that he has passed the Pleaders' Examination. We are really astonished to see that Government neglects the Thar and Párkar District in this way. It cannot keep even a single Subordinate Judge in it, though it incurs unnecessary expenditure in the other districts. But if Government cannot spare money to supply the wants of the Thar and Párkar District, we suggest that the appointments of the Deputy Collector and Mukhtyárkars be given only to such persons as have passed examinations according to the Higher Departmental test and in the Civil Procedure Code paper. If the services of qualified men cannot be secured, at present, then, let these examinations be held in Sindhi also, so that the people may have no excuse for not passing them. By this arrangement, Government will lose nothing; on the contrary, it will be a gainer by having qualified men who would do its work more satisfactorily than at present.

Mr. Khushirám, Registrar of the Small Cause Court, Karáchi, and the necessity for inquiring into his case.

39. The *Sindh Sudhár* (165), in its issue of the 20th April, writes:—We were sanguine that during his recent visit to Sind, His Excellency Lord Reay would personally inquire into the case of Mr. Khushirám Khuthonmal, Registrar, Small Cause Court at Karáchi, and cancel the orders already passed in respect of that officer. We are unable to understand why such a just and benevolent Governor as Lord Reay did not do so. To degrade such an honest and intelligent servant of Government merely on the complaint of two or three persons, and without instituting any inquiries, is inconsistent with the just policy of the British Government. If, after full inquiries, any guilt had been established against that officer, there would have been no reason to criticise the action of Government. Of all the gentlemen, who have hitherto held the office of the Registrar, Small Cause Court, Mr. Khushirám seems to be the most intelligent, impartial and painstaking. From persons constantly going to the Small Cause Court, we hear that the present incumbent has, during the short time he has held the appointment of Registrar, Small Cause Court, introduced several useful reforms in the working of the Court, whereby the work is disposed of satisfactorily and promptly. Seeing that this officer has done so much for the public good, the people are very sorry to hear of his degradation without any fault. By the transfer of this officer, the work of the Court will also be interfered with, as both the Judge and the Registrar will be new. We hope that the new Judge, Mr. Mahomed Hassan Hakim, will see to this and make some suitable arrangement in the matter.

Complaint against Captain Kennedy, Acting 3rd Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and his Shirastedár, Mr. Vithalrái.

40. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 30th April, says that Captain Kennedy's work as an Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, has done much harm to the Princes and the people, that intrigues have increased, that selfish persons have succeeded in their objects, and that he is responsible for this state of things. The paper wishes to know how the Captain's Shirastedár, Mr.

Vithalrái, who enjoys much confidence of his master, could have been able to build a house in the Rájkot Civil Station, when his salary has been Rs. 50 per mensem since his appointment to the present post two years ago, and remarks that an explanation in the matter is necessary, as even taking money or borrowing it from his subordinates is culpable. It then complains of the intrigues of the trusted Daftardárs of Political Agents, and requests Government to speedily transfer them.

Insufficient rewards given to Native military officers and soldiers for performing acts of conspicuous gallantry in engagements with the enemy.

41. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 4th May, says:—In the last *Government Gazette* it is notified that Jamádár Aziz Khán, Lance Náik Alláhadád Khán, and Sepoy Káim Khán, all of the 27th Bombay Infantry, have been admitted to the third class of the Order of Merit for showing conspicuous gallantry in an engagement with the enemy in Burmah on 1st January 1889. The valour exhibited by the three soldiers as described in the *Gazette* itself was of a nature that deserved the reward of a Victoria Cross to these gallant men. If similar gallantry were shown by a European military officer or soldier he would certainly be rewarded with a V. C. There seems no good reason for making an invidious distinction between Europeans and Natives in the matter of rewards for similar exhibitions of valour. Native officers and soldiers require more encouragement than they receive at present for coming forward in large numbers to perform acts of valour in engagements with the enemy.

Complaint that some Commanding Officers have prohibited the men of their regiments from reading the *Pandit* newspaper.

42. The *Pandit* (160), in its issue of the 3rd May, says:—We are trying our best to communicate all the general orders to military men, and thus serve Government as well as their military officers. Such good work as this ought to be approved by all; but there are some officers who try to discourage it by exercising their official authority. We have sufficient proof in our hands to show that some Commanding Officers have threatened the men of their regiments with trial by a court-martial if they are discovered reading the *Pandit* newspaper. We hope Government will kindly inquire into the matter, and prohibit the issue of such despotic orders.

Inconvenience suffered by passengers on board coasting steamers plying between Ratnágiri and Bombay and the negligence of Government in the matter.

43. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 28th April, again brings to the notice of Government the serious inconvenience which passengers on board coasting steamers plying between Ratnágiri and Bombay are made to suffer through the carelessness and negligence of the steamer authorities. The Government are, observes the paper, also to blame in this matter. Their negligence and inattention in this respect are highly culpable. Government should immediately take this question in hand and frame some rules for the guidance of the steamer companies. Government make rules about the sanitation of villages and about other unimportant matters, but this patent inconvenience, although brought to their notice several times, escapes their attention.

A suggestion to the Ahmedabad Police.

44. The *Samsher Báhádur* (127) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 3rd May, says that travellers are afraid of being plundered by the Kolis, who are starving and wander about, and suggests that the police authorities should furnish a few armed sepoys to companies of men and women at marriages following the bridegrooms when they go from one town to another on the payment of some fee, as such a course would be beneficial both to the police and wedding parties.

A complaint against the postal peons of Poona.

45. The *Poona Vaibhav* (48), in its issue of the 28th April, says that much inconvenience is caused to the people of Poona by the postal peons not delivering letters and packets at the proper time, *i.e.*, soon after the arrival of the trains, brings this inconvenience to the notice of the postal authorities, and hopes that they will take measures and see that important letters and other packets are delivered to their owners at the proper time. It also suggests to Government the propriety of locating the post office in the city, says that the removal

will minimise the inconvenience a great deal, and is of opinion that the post office is located outside the city only to suit the convenience of Europeans, and that it cannot be justified on any reasonable ground.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

A prayer to amend the Religious Endowment Act.

46. In noticing the steps taken by the Madras Mahájan Association for preferring a memorial to Government praying for certain changes in the Religious Endowment Act, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 30th April, says:—Not only are the Hindu temples and other religious endowments in all parts of the country mismanaged, but similar endowments of other religionists are also misappropriated. The Hindus, Mahomedans, Pársis, and others complain that their religious funds are not properly taken care of and that they are misappropriated without there being any legal remedy to prevent such malversation on account of the defects in the Religious Endowment Act. It is, therefore, to be hoped that steps will be taken at an early date to amend the Act so as to remove effectually the complaint about the mismanagement of religious funds.

Part III.—*Education.*

Necessity for improving the management of the Rájkumár College, Rájkot.

47. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 30th April, once more writes about the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, points out that private tutors are unnecessary for, and a useless burden on, the Princes studying in it as expressed last year by Captain W. B. Ferris, then Acting Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and Mr. C. H. Candy, Acting Principal of the College, and observes that Mr. Principal Macnaghten's opinion in favour of retaining them is interested and unimportant. It complains of there being 7 or 8 classes in the college with a separate teacher for each class, while the total number of students is thirty only, and says that Mr. Macnaghten's object in increasing the number of assistant teachers is to provide for his favourites and that Government should improve the management.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

The strike of the *ghárriwállás* and the New Municipal Act, Bombay.

48. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 28th April, writes:—The wheel-tax levied by the Bombay Municipality on all sorts of conveyances is very heavy. The fees used to be received before in two half-yearly instalments. But under the new Municipal Act it is stipulated that the fee for the whole year should be paid at once, and in advance. It is hard that the owners of hack victorias, *reklás* and carts should be made to pay the whole sum down. But it is a well-known fact that the old system enabled defaulters—and they were most numerous among cart-drivers—to evade payment of the tax for the second half of the year. This involved a loss of several thousand rupees to the Municipality every year, and it was to provide against this loss that it was enacted that the whole amount of the fees should be paid in the lump before the licenses could be given. We are, therefore, glad that in arriving at a satisfactory arrangement with the *ghárriwállás*, Mr. Ollivant has succeeded in upholding the principle of ready payment, although he has wisely allowed certain concessions on minor points. No one will suppose that the reductions which have to be made in the license-fees are a heavy price paid for keeping the principle intact. The Municipal Commissioner has gained his point, and his success is a benefit to the city.

49. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 28th April, writes:—Actual experience of things brings new knowledge and so the enforcement of the new Bombay Municipal Act let in the new light that in the manipulation of the Act the hackney cart-drivers' hard lot did not receive due consideration, and the last two days' strike has been the result of its enforcement. It is impossible to imagine the amount of inconvenience the trade and the general public has been put to during the short space of forty-eight hours for which this strike lasted. In the first place the cumulative wheel-tax on labour conveyances is very heavy, and this heaviness was made more burdensome by a demand upon their owners to

pay the tax in one lump sum and not in instalments as in the case of gentlemen's carriages. That while the richer people should be allowed to pay their tax in parts, the poorer owners of carts should be asked to pay down their quota at once does not speak much in favour of the Municipal *régime*. The local *Gazette* is justly indignant in its remarks on the heaviness of the tax when it says that in England the hackney carriage license is only fifteen shillings a year, or a little more than half the tax on a Bombay labour-cart, and a mere flee-bite in comparison with the Bombay hackney carriage owner's tax of sixty-eight rupees per annum. The last two days' experience in the annals of Bombay traffic has been a bitter one, and we hope no further action of the Municipality in the matter will be allowed to give a cause for such further strikes. In the meanwhile we ask the Assessment Department so to arrange the levy of the tax as not to allow it to be felt by these poor people who contribute so much to the comfort and convenience of the Bombay general public. If the Municipal Act lays down for its realisation in a lump sum, let the executive move in the matter and get the requisite amendment made.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation and the recently formed Local School Board.

50. The *Subodha Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 28th April, writes :—The Bombay Municipal Corporation has shown cliquism and unreason in the matter of the Local School Board establishment. In claiming the right to appoint servants who have to work under the Board, the Corporation evinced a child's love of power in preference to an established principle of sound administration. The Corporation has to pay the men and, therefore, it must appoint them. Well, the real payers are the tax-payers, why then not let them elect the Secretary to the Board as well ? Then the hurry to make the appointment and fix the pay before even the full extent of the work is known is not creditable. Why, too, should the place have been given in the hole and corner fashion in these days of competition ? An assistant master in a private school and reporter to a daily newspaper may conceal much fitness for the new work, but so proved a one as an experienced Deputy Educational Inspector or other equally eligible candidates might have been invited to apply. But we fancy all local self-government must give way to the reign of canvassing or cliquism. This is the great stumbling-block in the way of all corporations whether in Bombay or the mofussil and we have seen so little reason, in spite of much formal compliments, to make a distinction between the two that we should not be surprised at the present instance which after all is a small affair compared to many others of greater moment to the welfare of the city.

The appointment to the Joint School Committee's Secretaryship, Bombay, criticised.

51. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 29th April, writes :—The Bombay Municipal Corporation has at last stultified itself by making its appointment to the School Committee's Secretaryship in hot haste on Thursday last. It seemed as though a large number of the members had come to the meeting fully determined to carry the motion and even the idea of a contrary opinion seemed to many of them a matter for laughter and derision. An intelligent minority led by Mr. Javerilál fought hard to save the Corporation from the blunder it was intent on making, but their efforts were unavailing. All argument was lost upon the men who came to the meeting, so to say, pledged to one view and whose minds were so fully occupied with that one view that it left no room for another. It was pointed out that the Corporation had pledged itself in a manner not to make any appointments until the condition insisted on in its former resolutions was fulfilled. It was in vain pointed out that the Committee had already a Secretary, a qualified educational officer, and a graduate who served the Committee without pay for the last five or six months and might have so served it until the Corporation was in a proper position to make its permanent appointment. This spectacle of reason and common sense fighting with passion and prejudice would have been amusing if it were not painful. We are sorry for the credit of our Corporation for good sense and businesslike work. Last Thursday's proceedings will show that it is not above jobbery and the petty temptations of power and patronage. They also prove unmistakably the evil of the predominance of one single class in our deliberative assembly and show the urgency of equalizing the different elements.

The recent Municipal elections at Poona and a suggestion for passing an act on the lines of the improper practices act in England.

52. The same newspaper writes:—The Municipality of Poona is under a cloud. The late Municipal elections have been reported on by the local officers unfavourably as having been influenced by improper practices and the Government has published a resolution which warns the Municipality to reform its ways under pain of a penalty. The Resolution does not specify the individuals or wards guilty of the alleged practices, and it is rightly complained that this promiscuous censure is improper. We are told the Municipality is going to protest against this promiscuous censure, and to ask Government to specify the charges. If the challenge is made, we do not know how the Government will meet it, or whether Government is in a position to support its charges. But in any case it is an unpleasant prospect to have new startling disclosures. There is no reason why Government should rest any legislative measure on the demands and condition of a single town. In the last Bombay Municipal elections there were whispers of improper practices, and we then suggested that an improper practices act like the one in England might usefully be passed to correct the abuses at elections. Any measure that may be contemplated should be passed on consideration of general utility and one single town or city should not be invidiously selected as a scapegoat.

Corrupt practices in Municipal elections alleged to be prevalent in other towns than Poona.

53. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 28th April, writes:—The Government must be presumed to have very good grounds for issuing the resolution warning future aspirants to municipal honours in Poona against bribery and corruption at elections. We hope that the Government has been mis-informed, though we apprehend that there is probably too good reason for the belief that corrupt practices are resorted to by unscrupulous candidates in other places besides Poona. During the last general Municipal elections in Bombay we were in a position to say, from trustworthy information received by us, that one or two dishonest candidates had stooped to the payment of bribes for the purchase of votes, and that if the evil was not nipped in the bud, it would have to be prevented by a legislative enactment. The force of public opinion may, however, be able to arrest the progress of the evil, before it has assumed serious dimensions. At the last elections, an elector came near one of our informants and whispered in his ear that he had yet one vote to be disposed of, which he was willing to sell for Rs. 5! We were also informed that a candidate, whose intellectual qualifications are in inverse proportion to his wealth, had actually entered into a contract with the touts he had employed, that he should pay them so much for so many votes. Such men are a disgrace to the Municipal board of a city like Bombay, and yet it is such men who can secure by fair means and foul, and by means more foul than fair, far more votes than the honest and the deserving. Public opinion must be aroused on the subject. The public press must be vigilant to detect and expose the practices of men, who combine worthlessness with dishonesty, so that our Corporation may, as far as possible, be purged of the presence of lumbers, worse than useless.

PART V.—*Native States.*

His Highness the Máhárája Holkar blamed for his bad conduct.

54. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 24th April, writes:—Of all the present Native Princes the position of the young Máhárája Holkar is the least enviable. Advice seems to be lost upon him and his family and other disputes are attracting attention. In the work of administration and in his relations with the representatives of the paramount power he is careless and apt to become unpleasant. He seems to have forgotten that high as his rank is his position is very different from that of other princes who enjoy treaty rights. His Highness the Holkar holds a *sanad* from the British Government and this can be cancelled at any time. It is time that his friends gave up attempting to defend him, and did a real friendly duty towards him—warn him. The same newspaper in its issue of the 27th April, writes:—His Highness the Máhárája Holkar is again rapidly developing into a thorn in the side of the

Supreme Government. In his case all the fault appears to lie on his side. Friendly advice has had no effect, and in reply to all good counsel he sulks. There is no knowing to what length he will go or whether he will find out his mistake before it is too late. A little friendly firmness might make him straight.

His Highness the Máhárája of Jodhpur praised for encouraging native industry.

55. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 28th April, expresses joy at the action of His Highness the Máháraja of Jodhpur having ordered his subjects to use articles of native manufacture by way of encouragement to indigenous industry, considers it an example of true patriotism, and recommends the Native Princes of Gujarát to imitate the example. [The *Pársi Tikákár* (123), in its issue of the 1st May, expresses similar sentiments.]

Mal-administration of the estates of Tálukdárs in Káthiáwár.

56. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 30th April, writes:—Here is a recent, definite instance of the mal-administration of the estates of Tálukdárs, who are wards of the Agency in Káthiáwár. The tálukás we speak of are those of Bagasra and Wudia. These tálukás, now under Agency supervision, have lately subscribed to the Watson Memorial Fund Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively. The question is how did lifeless things like tálukás (lands) subscribe the above sums? What persons did really and virtually subscribe those sums to the Fund? Who is in charge of the treasury of those tálukás at present? Is not this a waste of money, a wrongful act? The Chiefs of these tálukás are minors and wards of the Agency. The treasury of their estates from which the above sums have been subscribed is now in the hands of Agency officers. The names, therefore, of the estates have been guardedly and knowingly put opposite the sums to delude the people into a false belief that they were subscribed by persons by whom they are not subscribed. Every body knows that a lifeless thing as estate can never "subscribe" any more than it can eat and drink or rejoice and lament. The act, then, becomes one of persons at the head of these estates who, by doing an act beyond the legitimate scope of their powers, have abused the trust reposed in them. Either they are strangers to their duties and responsibilities or if they profess to know them they are outright blinded by favouritism as not to discriminate between breaches of trust and acts of duty. Are they not answerable? Moreover, it is an established practice that every expenditure from the treasury of Agency wards requires in the first place the sanction of the Ránt officer. When such sanction is necessary, why should the Ránt officer also be not held responsible for sanctioning what he had no authority to do? The matter as it stands now is mystic enough, and a peremptory and prompt explanation is required to clear it up in the interest of justice. For the public knows that the late Colonel Watson has provided his proteges everywhere in the province, and they attempt to mislead public feeling at the cost of other persons whose interests they are bound and paid to protect. The same is the case with Mánáwadar.

Complaint against His Highness the Nawáb of Cambay.

57. The *Kambhát Samáchár* (114), in its issue of the 3rd May, says that His Highness the Nawáb of Cambay is a simple man, that he passes his time in pleasure, wastes money on dancing girls and personal attendants, that he is powerless, that Mr. Shámráo, the Diván, has proved unfit for the post he holds, and that the Nawáb should attend to the welfare of his subjects.

GOVIND B. LAGHATE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
13th May 1889.

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(For the week ending 4th May 1889.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4TH MAY 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

A recommendation to appoint Mr. Mahájani, Educational Inspector, Berár, as Acting Director of Public Instruction of that province.

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 26th April, suggests that in the absence of Mr. Jatár on sick leave for one year Mr. Mahájani, M.A., Educational Inspector, be appointed Director of Public Instruction for the province of Berár. Mr. Mahájani, says the paper, is an able man and has served as inspector for many years. The Berár directorship is specially created for Natives. No abler man could be found for that post than Mr. Mahájani.

Alleged high-handed police action in Amráoti.

2. The *Berár Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 29th April, writes:—In October or November last a shroff of Amráoti and one or two others were called upon by the local police to show them certain ornaments which they had purchased. They showed the ornaments and the corresponding entries in their account-books. The police were, it would appear, satisfied that the ornaments were not stolen property. One would expect that if those that possessed the ornaments were not criminally prosecuted for some offence in connection with them, the ornaments would be returned in due course to their owners. But the police sent the ornaments to the Magistrate as 'Lawaris' property, that is, 'ownerless' property. The Magistrate calls upon the abovenamed persons to prove that the ornaments belong to them. These men, after dancing attendance on the Magistrate more than once, show the entries in their account-books and say they bought the ornaments from another respectable *Sávkár* of the place and give out his name. The Magistrate refers these men to the District Magistrate who, it is said, issued notices as if the ornaments were 'Lawaris' or ownerless property. Now if these facts are correct, and we believe they are substantially correct, how can either the police or the Magistrate justify their action? Can police officials go and fetch other people's property and send it on to a Magistrate as ownerless property; and is it right that the Magistrate should countenance this? It is monstrous to snatch a thing from a person and tell him that he must prove his ownership before he can get it back. We hope that the authorities concerned will take due steps in the matter so as not to add insult to injury as regards the owners of the ornaments.

GOVIND B. LAGHATE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
13th May 1889.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 19 OF 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 11th May 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Báni	Do.	350
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
55	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
62	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
63	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
65	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
66	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
67	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
68	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
69	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
71	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
72	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
74	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
75	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
76	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
77	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
78	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
79	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
80	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
81	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
82	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
87	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
88	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
92	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
93	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
96	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
97	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
102	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
123	„ Pársi Tikákár	Do.	Fortnightly	350
124	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
127	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
128	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
129	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
130	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
131	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
132	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
133	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
141	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
145	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
148	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
149	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
150	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
151	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
152	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
153	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
154	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
155	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
156	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
157	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
158	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
159	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
160	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
161	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
162	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
163	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
164	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
165	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The condemnation of the excise policy of the Government of India in the House of Commons approved.

1. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 6th May, writes:—The condemnation of the excise policy of the Government of India which the House of Commons has passed on Mr. Smith's motion is as important as it is unprecedented. The result is all the more interesting as the motion seems to have been accepted against the protest of Sir John Gorst on behalf of the Government of India. It is now regretted that Government did not use their whips properly, who by timely action might have, it is supposed, prevented the defeat. The effect of the defeat is sought to be mitigated by suggesting that the aim of the House of Commons in approving of Mr. Smith's motion was only a moral one and that it had no reference to its practical results. The Government of India are also said to be resolved not to take any action until they receive a definite despatch from the Secretary of State for India. In spite of all these discouraging reports and surmises let us hope that the motion will not be barren of results. Sir John Gorst is reported to have said that the system is susceptible of reforms which were being introduced. He indeed asked the resolution to be rejected "as it was an unmerited censure on the Government of India, ignoring the laudable efforts which had been made for years past to promote temperance." But this part of Sir John's speech evidently did not meet with the confidence of the House of Commons. Whether meant as a moral or a practical censure, the resolution is sure to be potent in its results. The Contagious Diseases Acts were believed to be equally irreversible and equally favoured by the Government as their excise policy, but the condemnatory resolution of the House of Commons immediately sealed their fate. In the present case there is a strong fiscal interest to oppose the reform. His Excellency the Viceroy has committed himself to a policy of approval of the present system. The evil will therefore die hard, if it dies at all. Sir John Gorst's admission that the system was susceptible of reforms is some assurance that an effort will be made to introduce them. The formal resolution of censure which the House of Commons has passed will, it is to be hoped, expedite the introduction. In any case the resolution is valuable as evidence of an awakening of the public conscience in England, and the British public conscience once awakened seldom fails to carry out its convictions.

2. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 5th May, writes:—The agitation against the drink question, assisted by men like Mr. Caine, M. P., and Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., has had a happy result in the House of Commons. The burden of the complaint, as in the case of opium revenue, never pressed Government to give up a legitimate fiscal source, but so to manage it as to suppress every tendency to increased consumption. The apologists of Government have spared no pains to show that increase of duty did mean decrease in consumption, though the theory started under such authoritative colours has been exploded here as well as by Mr. Caine in his very able letters to the English newspapers. Were it not for him none would have cared to raise a discussion on the point in the House of Commons under such favourable auspices. Sir R. Leithbridge, Mr. MacLaren and other advocates of temperance took part, and the question was so ably argued from all points of the administrative compass that even Sir John Gorst, with all his puzzling statistical armoury at his elbow, was forced into a virtual admission that there was intemperance and that the ábkári administration was susceptible of reform. The moral of the Government defeat on this question cannot but be highly satisfactory. It must teach the people of this country that every legitimate agitation, persistently carried on in England and assisted by members of Parliament, will bring good results. What we greatly need is the frequent visits to this country of independent members of Parliament—members who will not care to examine things with the aid of official spectacles, and an agency to work and ventilate important State questions, so that the British public may be in a position to verify official statements by comparison with what the Indian public may have to say. Recent ventilation has created an amount of curiosity and desire in Englishmen to know how the affairs of their great dependency are administered by their deputies out here. This awakening is by no means a small gain; what is greatly needed is a fully developed machinery to

keep members of Parliament fully informed and the British public within reach of such information. Such an agency is now an accomplished fact, but it requires help which it is the bounden duty of our people to furnish liberally. We hope sanguinely that there will be no disappointment on this score. What the new agency is expected to do Mr. Knight of the Calcutta *Statesman* once did in the pages of the London *Statesman*, but be it said to our shame that for want of support from our people he failed. However, times have changed and a better appreciation of our real position may induce our people to liberally strengthen the hands of the new agency.

3. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 5th May, writes:—The Government of India has met with humiliation, but it deserved it. It had been given fair warning. It did not give any heed to the protests coming from the public. On the contrary, it always sought to justify itself. Sir John Gorst fairly acknowledged that the system was susceptible of reforms; but, so far as we know, the different administrations in India have rarely, if ever, admitted this. A sense seemed to pervade every official that the system was infallible and free from all defects. It is right, therefore, that the eyes of the Government should be opened. Now at least there is hope that some check will be put upon the liberality with which licenses were issued hitherto to poison the public. In Poona every vantage-ground has been occupied by a *gutta*. Sometimes we meet with two or three *guttas* in one lane, standing only a few paces apart from one another. This wholesale poisoning of the population was a stigma to the fair name of England. We hope the emphatic condemnation of the House of Commons will now make the Government see the error of its ways and induce it to really reform its ábkári policy, not in the direction of increased revenue but in that of prohibition. We thank Messrs. Smith, Caine, Leithbridge and others for the service they have done to the whole of India. [Several other papers also express satisfaction with the resolution passed by the House of Commons, hope that the Government of India will now improve their ábkári policy, and thank Messrs. Smith, Caine and other members of Parliament for their exertions in the matter.]

English duty on Indian silver plate and the injustice done to India.

4. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 1st May, writes:—If the advice given by the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India with regard to the silver plate duties were generally followed, there would be an end to all protestation and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury would be left to modify the present duties or not at their own sweet will. This sort of complacence rebels against the very spirit of agitation and we are pleased that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have not taken the hint. If it is clearly established that the incidence of the present duty on silver plate is inequitable, then the case for agitation is also established. Whether the Lords Commissioners are pleased or otherwise, whether their dignity may be ruffled or not, are considerations which may weigh with the Secretary of State for India and the Government, but public opinion is happily a freer agent. Side by side with the agitation for the imposition of the English factory laws in India may be placed the agitation against the duties on silver plate, and the commercial justice that India gets at the hands of England will be easily seen. It seems a great pity that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce should be the solitary champion of the roughridden rights of the Indian exporters of silver plate. In a movement of this nature all commercial bodies, and even political bodies, should join as in a common cause.

The dilatoriness of the India Council and the advisability of agitating for its abolition.

5. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 5th May, writes:—The recommendations of the Public Service Commission, together with the reports thereon of the local Governments, have now been before the India Council for a decently long time, and yet the Council has not been able to arrive at satisfactory conclusions. We may take this as a sign that the conclusions of the Commission, which in many instances are very prejudicial to the natives of this country and which betray an exclusive and retrogressive spirit, do not meet with the approval of the Council. If this

be so, then we might indeed tolerate the existence of that Council for a few years longer; but if, on the other hand, the Councillors join the Commissioners in crushing down all our hopes and curbing all our just and natural aspirations, then our leaders will have to consider the advisability of agitating for the abolition of the Council by bringing before the British public the wrongs that it has hitherto perpetrated.

The situation in Burmah.

6. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 6th May, says:—Three years have passed away since the first occupation of Burmah by British troops, and still the country remains as unpacified as it was at the date of the conquest. Small expeditions are frequently sent to punish and disperse the dacoits and to reduce to subjection Burmese chieftains and clans, ending in considerable carnage of the enemy and some loss among the British troops. Burmah has thus become a slaughter-house of human beings, the like of which is hardly to be found in the pages of history, inflicting a heavy pecuniary loss on the Indian treasury. This is the result of Lord Dufferin's injurious warlike policy, belieing His Lordship's boast at the Byculla Club dinner last year that Burmah was almost nearly pacified. A few months ago an assurance was given that a large portion of the troops in Burmah would be soon withdrawn as the work of pacification had been considerably achieved, but this assurance has not been as yet carried out, nor is it likely to be soon realized. Since Russia has been able to secure considerable influence in Persia and her movements in Central Asia have been of late very suspicious, it is not discreet to permit Indian troops to remain longer in Burmah. On the whole, Burmah has become a dead weight to India, proving the unwisdom of Lord Dufferin's policy.

Revival of the Famine Insurance Fund strongly disapproved.

7. The *Gujarát Mitră* (78) of the 5th May does not understand how the Secretary of State for India will be able to revive the Famine Insurance Fund as now contemplated without re-allotting to it the amount of money already spent from it on other purposes, as he does not state that a new tax is to be imposed for re-establishing the fund and as no surplus is left every year in the Indian treasury, and remarks that if a new tax is to be levied for the purpose the people of India must go with one meal a day only, as this is the only remedy now left for them. The paper adds that there is another remedy, viz., to leave the British rule and go to some other State, but that is impossible, as 25 *krors* of people cannot be accommodated in any one State and that high-class Hindus cannot go to Russia and other countries.

Adulteration of Indian wheat exported to England.

8. In alluding to the result of the wheat conference convened by the Secretary of State for India, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 11th May, says that the proper course in this matter is the one pointed out by the London Corn Association and the Indian Committee, namely, to desist from interference with trade, and this view is the same as that entertained by the natives of India who are glad that the conference dissolved without arriving at a specific conclusion. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the same date remarks that the hope expressed by Lord Cross that the impurities in Indian wheat will gradually lessen is not likely to be soon realized unless the Corn Association in London and the principal Chambers of Commerce in England render their help in bringing about the desired result. It adds that respectable corn merchants in India are for lessening the impurities and the Indian farmer can be soon made to see his own benefit by keeping the wheat free from impurities, but what is urgently needed is the determination of the English corn merchants and millers not to accept wheat containing more than two per cent. adulteration.]

Reduced consumption of Indian opium in China.

9. In noticing the Government resolution on the report of the working of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887-88, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 8th May, says:—The marked decrease in the consumption of Indian opium in China in recent years ought to induce Government to effect a reduction in the present heavy duty levied on this drug, since the reduction is sure to increase the total revenue realized from this source. The Indian drug is more wholesome than the indigenous Chinese produce and Persian

opium, and hence there ought to be no scruples for the encouragement of the consumption of the Indian drug. The Government have in their resolution called for reports on the causes of the reduction of the revenue from this source in certain districts and Native States of this presidency. It is, however, to be hoped that steps will be taken to prevent officers of the Opium Department from working with the impression that Government are anxious to increase the revenue from this source, as has happened in the case of the Ábkári Department.

Sir Henry Cunningham's estimate of English public criticism of Indian affairs found fault with.

10. With reference to Sir Henry Cunningham's remark that the Indian Government labours under a great drawback caused by the ignorant and impertinent criticisms made upon its acts by persons in England, &c., the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 9th May, says:—Sir Henry may be requested to quote an instance in which any great and useful measure projected in India was imperilled or impeded by the criticisms passed in Parliament or by the Home newspapers; nothing is known here of anything of the kind having occurred at any time. Does Sir Henry mean that Englishmen serving in India or retired Anglo-Indians alone are able to criticize or to pronounce an opinion upon Indian matters? If he means so, then the Secretary of State for India is not fit for his post. The days when the opinion of Indian civilians alone ruled Indian affairs in England have passed away, and the time for the sound principle of acquainting the English nation with Indian public opinion has arrived.

Mr. Maclean, M. P., denounced as a traitor to India.

11. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 9th May, writes:—See how men like Mr. Maclean, M.P., prove traitors to their once adopted country, where they have attained to the high positions they now occupy and amassed the wealth they enjoy. In the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* Mr. Maclean denounces the Indian National Congress outright and recommends the Indian Government to shut their schools and colleges, so that education, which, as he thinks, is at the root of all the troubles which they have to undergo, may be stopped and that he and his friends may have a free hand in doing what they want, specially what they want for Manchester. In making this recommendation he forgets that it is now as impossible to check education in India as to stop the course of the Ganges. Does he think that if Government stop giving education, which they will never do, the educated people of the country will not undertake it? He must blame God that he was not born earlier, or he would have advised Government not to introduce education in India at all.

Mr. Crawford's case in the House of Commons.

12. In noticing the telegram that Mr. A. Baumann, M. P., has given notice of a motion that the conduct of the Bombay Government in respect to the trial of Mr. A. T. Crawford has been unfair and vindictive and calls for the censure of the House of Commons, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 10th May, says:—Though some of the steps taken by the Bombay Government in connection with the enquiry into the charges made against Mr. Crawford were erroneous, yet it is not to be wished, nor is it likely, that the proposed motion will be adopted by a majority of the House of Commons. However, shrewd persons are of opinion that the House will sanction the payment of the large expenditure incurred by Mr. Crawford in his defence and a provision for his family. It is to be regretted that His Excellency Lord Reay should have allowed himself to be swayed by bad advice, put thereby the Indian treasury to a heavy drain, and should have given cause to complain against his otherwise good administration. The denunciation of the conduct of the Bombay Government in Mr. Baumann's motion as "vindictive" is very severe, but it is likely that Mr. Baumann will try to justify the use of that word by dwelling upon the refusal of the Bombay Government to adopt the decision arrived at by the Crawford Commission and to pay the costs incurred by Mr. Crawford in his defence when the Commission has declared him not guilty of all the charges save that of indebtedness. Mr. Baumann is likely to amplify upon the guarantee given by the Bombay Government to the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs. It is against sound principles of morality to permit a number of criminals to escape legal punishment and to retain them in the service in order to obtain the conviction of one criminal, and this conduct of the Bombay Government is quite indefensible. Much capital will be made out of the fact that

the Bombay Government have as yet done nothing in regard to the guilty Mámlatdárs whom the Secretary of State for India wishes to get rid of even after paying some compensation to them, pointing out the same as a flagrant sign of the injustice done to Mr. Crawford. It is to be regretted that Lord Reay should have failed to lessen the sting of the erroneous steps taken by him in regard to the Crawford enquiry, so far as it lay in his power. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87), in its issue of the same date, also says that there is little likelihood of Mr. Baumann's motion being passed by the House of Commons.]

Review of the Crawford case.

13. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 5th May, thus reviews finally under separate headings the Crawford case :—I. *The conduct of His Excellency Lord Reay.*—Whatever may be the conduct of Lord Reay's Government as a whole, His Excellency Lord Reay personally will be remembered for a long time as the most sincere and courageous Governor Bombay has had. It argues no small courage to bring to light the irregularities and misconduct of an officer who was more than a Governor of Bombay. The result of the trial is also calculated to serve as a warning to many officers, Native and European, whose views of their official position and dignity are rather loose. His Excellency is therefore entitled to no small amount of praise for his fearless independence and devotion to duty. II. *The prosecution and the evidence.*—It is a mistake to suppose that the Crawford affair originated in the desire of Government to purify the service or that they considered that the claims of morality and justice demanded strict investigation. At the bottom of the painful case there lurks the desire of revenge. We have already exposed the one-sidedness and partiality shown by Government in conducting this case, and we need not repeat that here. That partiality has been the chief cause of the utter collapse of the prosecution aided by the carelessness of the principal witnesses on behalf of Government. From the nature of the evidence and the way in which it was given and the persons by whom it was given no other conclusion was possible than the one the Commissioners have arrived at. The theory of conspiracy which they conceived was also a possible way of explaining away the case, which was so full of gratuitous falsehoods and irreconcileable inconsistencies. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Commissioners laid stress on that theory. Many cases appear to us to have been manufactured specially to strengthen the prosecution—notably the Khárkar case. III. *The Commission and the Commissioners.*—We have no hesitation in saying that the Commissioners performed their difficult task with great credit, patience and justice for which they cannot be sufficiently thanked. Their task was painful in the extreme, but they did it in the most calm and dignified manner. If they occasionally showed some impatience, it was owing to the fussiness of the prosecution itself. We emphatically reject the opinion formed by the majority of the newspapers that the Commissioners were from the outset prejudiced in favour of Mr. Crawford. What better testimony of their freedom from prejudice can be given than their verdict on the count of Mr. Crawford's indebtedness. IV. *The Bombay Government and Mr. Crawford.*—The conduct of the Bombay Government in this case was essentially partial. We need not bring forward specific instances in support of our charge. Everybody knows how Government dealt with the accused in the matter of giving out the names of his accusers or declaring to him the counts on which he was going to be tried. The activity of Government in getting up evidence by means, fair or foul, is also too well-known to be specially detailed here. Yádavráo Sáthe gets promotion for his services to Government although the Government prosecutor establishes that he is the sub-agent of Hanmantráo. Binduráo Mámlatdár has been dismissed the service, simply because, we suspect, he had not the brazen-facedness to depose as Government wish. Is this partiality or impartiality ? Sir Raymond West's ill-fated minute, which is so loudly approved and about which songs of praise are being sung by the entire public press, shows unmistakably the *animus* of Government in the conduct of the case. In the first place, Sir Raymond had the misfortune to return to duty for the special purpose of writing this minute. In the second place, the honourable member says that the case was not perfectly understood or the evidence appreciated by the Commission. The Government Advocate General also, in the opinion

of Sir R. West, did not fully understand the bearings of the case. If that was the case, why did not Sir R. West suggest to Government the propriety of securing the services of a better man than the Honourable Mr. Latham? Sir Raymond West has minutely criticised every case made by the prosecution against Mr. Crawford, but he has done so not as a judge but as an advocate. V. *The decision of the Secretary of State for India.*—We are perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the Secretary of State for India in the Crawford case. His Lordship was placed on the horns of a dilemma, but we are glad that he has given his support to the decision of the Commission. He knows the value of and what weight to attach to a body like the Commissioners, and his appreciation of their labours enhances their reputation in the thorough and patient sifting of the mass of evidence they had to deal with. Some newspapers say that His Lordship desired to please both the Government of Bombay and the Commissioners. We say that such a desire on the part of His Lordship does not show itself on reading the decision. The severe sentence which has been passed upon Mr. Crawford may be due perhaps to the amount of his indebtedness, to the obvious want of means at his disposal for paying his creditors and to the consequent natural inference that Mr. Crawford borrowed money without the intention of repaying it. These circumstances explain the harshness of the Secretary of State's decision in this painful case.

The minute of Sir R. West in the Crawford case criticised.

14. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 6th May, writes:—We have no desire whatever to criticise in detail the report of the Crawford Commission and the laborious minute of Sir R. West thereon. The more dispassionately these two documents are considered, the stronger must become the conviction that it would be impossible to find another document more deserving of being stigmatized as "an unjudicial denunciation" than the latter one. We may also add that, assuming that the case for the prosecution in respect of each and every article of charge under the heading of "corruption" was stated before the Commission as to all details exactly as it is believed to have occurred, Mr. Arthur Crawford must be honourably acquitted on the graver and more serious charge, as in fact he has been by the Commissioners, whose verdict the Secretary of State very properly declined to set aside at the invitation of the Bombay Government. Among the twenty-four cases of corruption fully gone into before the Commission there is one which according to our judgment, whatever view may be taken of it, is absolutely a trumped-up case. The case we are alluding to is that in which Mr. Arthur Crawford stood charged with having corruptly received Rs. 500 in June 1887 from Mr. Bápuji Mahipat Khárkar, then Deputy Assistant to the Commissioner, C. D., in the Alienation Department. We have no desire to multiply instances. It is enough to state here briefly that in the face of the evidence available it is difficult to accept the conclusions embodied in Sir R. West's minute. The only wonder is that so eminent a judge as he is known to be should have failed to properly appreciate the evidence.

15. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (78), in its issue of the 5th May, writes:—We regret we could not critically go over the comprehensive documents now published in the Crawford case; but we can have no doubt that history will pronounce the Honourable Sir R. West's minute to be more masterly and far more deserving of the two—the second one being the report of the Commission. If a mere glance can create such an impression, a full perusal is likely to enhance our admiration for the scrupulous care and stern justice which the Judicial member of Council has displayed in reviewing the Commissioners' report. In the latter Mr. Crawford has received the utmost benefits of 'not proven'—even going to the extent of honourable acquittal. Sir R. West, with a fuller knowledge, has gone behind the scenes and drawn his conclusions from an enormous mass of suspicions, uncertainties, and inconsistencies. We must as much lament as any proud civilian would that Mr. Crawford should have been judged by his own peers as one utterly unworthy of holding his covenant a day longer. But for his ability and popularity the public condemnation would have been unsparing.

Proposed grant of pension to Mr. Crawford not approved.

16. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 9th May, writes:—With reference to the question of the subsistence allowance to Mr. Crawford, the London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says: "I am informed that unless Lord Reay chooses to grant a subsistence allowance, the late Commissioner will not receive any pension." The wording is as vague as that of the despatch announcing Mr. Crawford's dismissal from the service. If we understand the above sentence aright, the question of pension in this matter depends upon the provision the local Government may make in the shape of a subsistence allowance. So that with the provision of a pension for Mr. Crawford there will be no practical difference between one who is innocent and one who is not so. The difference between a compassionate allowance and a pension is patent on the very face and ought to be no stepping-stone to an allowance to which Mr. Crawford even under Lord Cross's decision can have no right. The grant of a pension in the present case will be the obliteration of every landmark between good and bad service, and if, as we understand it, a subsistence allowance is to be converted into a pension, we ask the local Government to take steps not to allow any such thing and thereby destroy the good fruit of all their labours by putting Mr. Crawford upon the same level with those who have earned their pension by good and honest service.

The application of Mr. Crawford to Government for a reimbursement of the costs incurred by him in his defence considered a piece of brazen-faced impudence.

17. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 5th May, writes:—It is said that Mr. Crawford has applied to Government for a reimbursement of the costs incurred by him in defending himself before the Commission. In the Cambay case the costs of the accused were reimbursed by the Bombay Government. But the question is, are the two cases similar? In the Cambay case the verdict of the local authorities was entirely reversed; in this case it has been but partially reversed, and again even in reversing the verdict of the Bombay Government and holding up that of the special Commission on the main issues involved, the Secretary of State for India gives a plain hint that in his mind there is a moral conviction about the guilt of Mr. Crawford. It was only through a lucky chance—the ignorance of the Commissioners of local circumstances, of the local administrative system and their prejudice against the witnesses in this case based upon the guarantee of Government,—that Mr. Crawford escaped being convicted of the first thirty-two charges. His demand for costs we consider to be an act of brazen-faced impudence, quite in keeping with his behaviour all along. He has ruined many *sávkárs* knowingly and wilfully and now wants to be reimbursed at the cost of the poor *rayat*. We hope he will be told to hide his head in shame in a remote place and not to trouble Government or the public again with his offensive petitions.

The refusal of the Bombay Government to allow Mr. Crawford the costs of his defence before the Crawford Commission.

18. In alluding to the refusal of the Bombay Government to comply with the request made by Mr. Crawford through his solicitors to be allowed the heavy costs incurred by him in his defence, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 7th May, says:—There can be no question about the justice and propriety of the dismissal of Mr. Crawford from the service because it was he alone who brought the misfortune on himself, but the mode in which he has been deprived is objectionable. The erroneous steps taken by the Bombay Government in connection with the enquiry into the charges brought against Mr. Crawford illustrate how an officer of Government is ruined completely and what a heavy expenditure the Government treasury has to defray when he happens to incur the severe displeasure of the authorities. In Mr. Crawford's case the treasury had to spend upwards of three lákhs of rupees; Mr. Crawford, who was already steeped in debt over ears, had to spend a large amount of money in defending himself; much valuable time of several Government officers had to be spent upon the case; and, worst of all, the incriminated Mámlatdárs and others, who by their cool admission of giving bribes stigmatised the service to which they belonged and made themselves fit to be arraigned as criminals, should continue to draw their salaries month after month and should be entitled to draw it in future under a guarantee from Government. The indefensible mistakes committed by such a

popular Governor as His Excellency Lord Reay are due to His Lordship's submitting to wrong advice. If Mr. Crawford personally pleads his cause and puts the case before the Secretary of State for India in proper light, there is probability of Lord Cross allowing him the costs of his defence.

The Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case.

19. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 5th May, writes:—"What to do with the Mámlatdárs," is a question still agitating the public mind. Mr. Crawford has fallen, and deservedly; then should not those officials be made to share a similar fate for corrupting Mr. Crawford? Sir Raymond West has written a powerful minute, showing, in opposition to the views of the Commissioners, that the weight of the evidence went to establish the guilt of Mr. Crawford on the charges of corruption in the same way as on the charge of incurring debts within his own official jurisdiction. This appears, as we have already pointed out, to be the proper conclusion to be drawn from the evidence. But when the legal member of His Excellency the Governor's Council comes to speak upon the culpability of the Mámlatdárs, the reader feels that he speaks more like an advocate than a judge. The pleading is very vigorous and very able. But there appears to be an exaggeration of the virtues of the Bráhman character and an evident attempt to make light of its defects—defects great, deplorable, and perhaps ineradicable. "Nervous, acute, and almost preternaturally apprehensive of danger and disgrace, the official Bráhman of this presidency, though a first-rate public servant, usually makes a bad witness. His hesitation and apparent fencing with questions arise from a morbid prevision of traps and snares; they are frequently taken for indications of bad faith and create an evil impression on those whose liberality is not enlarged by experience." If Bráhman officials "are preternaturally apprehensive of danger and disgrace," surely prevarication and an obstinate fencing with questions are not the means of avoiding either the one or the other. When a witness deposes to certain statements, and when he tries to prop them up in cross-examination with absurd explanations, evasive answers, and a free use of the potential mood, he must know, acute and astute as he is, that he does not save, still less add to his reputation by refusing to be frank, honest and straightforward in his evidence. If Sir Raymond West does not dispute "the inherent frailties of the Native character," it must be painfully admitted that there are frailties peculiar to the Native character. But the learned exponent of the case for the Government fails to mention that these frailties appear in an exceedingly aggravated form in the Bráhman. But for their ready aiding and abetting, the wide-spread system of corruption would not have come into existence, nor would it have lasted so many years. They contributed materially to the establishment of "an almost universal moral collapse." Courage and a high sense of honour were stifled in them by the energetic and dominating personality of Mr. Crawford, the Commissioner, says Sir Raymond West. Are we to suppose that want of courage and a high sense of honour are not among the inherent frailties of the Native character? If Bráhman officials did possess courage and a high sense of honour, some of these gentlemen might be expected to have shown manly frankness before the Commission. Look at Mr. Pendse, a Master of Arts, occupying an honourable and responsible post under one of the Divisional Commissioners. He was the first important witness tendered by the prosecution, and evidently it was believed, of course in all sincerity, by the prosecution that his evidence would make a deep impression on the mind of the Commission. He appeared in the witness-box armed with tabular statements which he had prepared with the object of proving that Mr. Crawford was guilty of unjust supersessions and equally unjust promotions. Mr. Inverarity tore those statements to pieces. We do not envy Mr. Pendse the fiery ordeal which he had to pass through at the hands of that keen lawyer for four consecutive days. He made desperate attempts to wriggle out of the damaging statements to which he had boldly committed himself; but with each endeavour to extricate himself from his woful situation, he got himself more and more hopelessly entangled in it. The evidence did indeed make a deep impression on the minds of the Commissioners, but the impression it made was quite the other way. Mr. Pendse's evidence put Mr. Justice Wilson and his colleagues on their guard; and they afterwards grew so extremely chary of accepting anything that came from the prosecution that they became too suspicious of whatever evidence was given against Mr. Crawford. The

collapse of Mr. Pendse tinged their minds, we are afraid, with a deep bias, and as Sir Raymond West has very truly observed, their conclusions rest on principles the general adoption of which would make convictions in the case of great official delinquents, if not all delinquents, almost hopeless. The case for the prosecution, taken as a whole, leads to the almost irresistible conclusion that there was corruption and not conspiracy. The Mámlatdárs who have confessed to their guilt have all committed a serious offence, to which is attached in each individual case a varying degree of culpability. The Government were, perhaps, a little too hasty in granting an universal indemnity to all and sundry who came forward "to make a clean breast of it." Pledges must be observed; but the public safety is the supreme law, as the Roman maxim goes, and accordingly the observance of those pledges cannot be made in utter disregard of the purity of the administration. It is mere folly or spite that can impute to Government any desire to shield the peccant Mámlatdárs at any cost. Government have placed themselves by their promises into a difficult position, though we have no doubt they can extricate themselves from it by reducing the givers of bribes to positions in which they can have the least opportunities of doing harm to the administration or throwing discredit upon it.

20. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 5th May, writes:—The poor Mámlatdárs who appeared as witnesses in the Crawford case have suffered not a little. They were openly denounced in no measured terms by Anglo-Indian opponents of the enquiry, while a *coterie* of their own countrymen have been no less attentive, though in an underhand manner. But we are glad to see that the Honourable Sir R. West vindicates them in these words: "Public morality is in fact under a great obligation to these men, who in the face of obloquy, personal danger and humiliation have aided in unveiling a nefarious and destructive system of corruption." They ought no doubt to have abstained from any part in that system, but the next best thing in the true interests of the country and the Government was that they did admit and aid in unveiling it. It is not a little strange that shopkeepers and others who have been figuring as friends of equity and pure justice only since this enquiry began did nothing to denounce the nefarious practices which well nigh were killing that justice they love so much. If their object, however, be other than what is professed to be, they would only add to the open shame which they might think they would have prevented by hushing up the enquiry and suppressing truth.

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay and a suggestion to the people to memorialize the Home Government to extend his term of office.

21. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 5th May, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay, like Lord Ripon, has succeeded in winning the hearts of the people in this presidency and become known throughout India as the most enlightened ruler that Bombay has had for a long time. His unflinching honesty and integrity, his genuine sympathy, the independence and simplicity of his character, and above all his sincerity and broad statesmanship have excited universal admiration. Months ago we suggested the desirability of memorialising the Secretary of State for India on the extension of his period of service, and we are glad that the *Bombay Gazette*, which has itself risen in public estimation by a just appreciation and recognition of the spirit of Lord Reay's administration, has supported the ardent desire of all classes of the people in that direction. The first two years of a new Governor are spent in learning the complexities of the administrative system, and it would be a public misfortune if an able, conscientious and sympathetic ruler were forced by the rules to retire just when he has acquired sufficient knowledge, experience and confidence to enable him to utilise his constructive statesmanship for the benefit of the people whose affections he has won by a wise administration of the affairs of his presidency. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111) of the 5th and the *Gujarát Gazette* (76) of the 9th May also advise the people to memorialize the Home Government to extend His Excellency Lord Reay's term of office.]

The recent vacancy in the Panjáb Chief Court and a suggestion to give it to a Native.

22. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 4th May, writes:—Our friends of Lahore should take a lesson in humility from the manner in which the seat on the Chief Court to be temporarily vacated by Sir M. Plowden is going a-begging. Several gentlemen have already had the

refusal of it, among others Mr. Hart, Chief Judge, Bombay Small Cause Court. So the kingdom of Bombay is resolved to maintain its superiority, since a Judge of the Small Cause Court in that city does not consider a Judgeship of the Panjáb Chief Court as a change for the better. Is it not time, by the way, that a Native Judge were found for the Lahore Chief Court? The public expected that Pandit Rámnáráin's appointment would be a precedent. Every High Court in India has one or more Native Judges. Lately there was a proposal to appoint a Native Judge for the Panjáb Chief Court also, but in the end it was shelved. The thing is so clear that the oversight would be soon rectified if it were pressed upon the attention of Government.

The separation of the judicial from the executive functions of Government officers considered necessary and Mr. Maclean's argument against it refuted.

23. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 5th May, writes:—The separation of the judicial from the executive functions of Government officers is as much calculated to lead the mofussil public to a taste of the true freedom of British rule as their combination serves to keep it practically ignorant of its beneficence. The main objection to this reform heretofore has been that it would entail additional expense; but the work in both branches has increased and is still increasing so much that, unless they are to be allowed to suffer grievously in their performance, the change must sooner or later be carried out. As fresh difficulty, however, has been raised by Mr. Maclean, M.P., that its adoption would render it impossible for Government to collect the revenue the idea might strike one as novel, but it is by no means original. It is only a small instance of what Sir J. Stephen pleaded for years ago, and it is based on the theory that the Indian subject of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress obeys her rule simply because by the bayonet which he sees underneath the cover of every order proceeding from it, and accordingly Mr. Maclean infers that the *rayat* pays the tax because the Mámlatdár who demands it has the criminal law in his hands to intimidate him into submission, not directly alone—for the tax-gatherer and his superiors have the stringent revenue laws to uphold their fiscal powers—but even indirectly as Magistrates, who might stretch or abuse their authority in the one line to ensure obedience in the other. At least we can see no other meaning in the objection. Now, to politicians who reason in this wise and disclaim all moral consideration as a basis of British rule over the country it is no use pointing out, as the *Bombay Gazette* does, that in the Native State of Travancore the judicial functions have been separated from the executive for the last two years, and neither its revenue collection nor its administration has come to a standstill. We might tell them, however, that not for two years but for two centuries, we believe, the practice they object to has existed in this town and island of Bombay, and we fancy in the other presidency capitals where all sorts of taxes—land tax, pension tax, license tax, income tax—and fees have been realised by the Collector, who has not the slightest magisterial powers; and what is practicable here within our municipal limits would be surely possible beyond them; and, indeed, some of the larger towns in the mofussil already have magisterial work taken away from their revenue authorities and no harm has followed. But more than all this, the municipal taxes are realised by an agency which is not even connected with Government. Mr. Maclean's objection, therefore, is based on a theoretic assumption which is contradicted by plain and practical facts, and thus it is devoid of all force.

The Bombay A'bkári Act and the case of Empress *v.* Tukárám Tátya.

24. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 5th May, writes:—The case of the Empress *v.* Tukárám Tátya, decided by the Bombay High Court on Thursday last, requires, we think, an immediate consideration of Section 53 of the Bombay A'bkári Act. The accused was arrested while openly carrying a quantity of mowra flowers along a public road near Bhiwndi, and was placed before a Magistrate on a charge of having the same in his possession for the purpose of illicit distillation of liquor. There was no evidence whatever for the prosecution of any intention to distil liquor. The accused in his defence said that he was taking the flowers to feed his cattle with. The Magistrate disbelieved this, *and therefore* thought that the clear object of the accused was to distil liquor, and summarily convicted him and fined him Rs. 100. There was no appeal from a summary conviction, and on an application being

made on his behalf to the High Court Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine refused to interfere. Under Section 53 of the A'bkári Act the burden of proving innocence was on the accused and the High Court held that a Magistrate might draw the inference of a guilty intention; and however wrong he might be in drawing it the Court would not interfere. If this be the state of the law, the sooner it is put an end to the better for the safety of Her Majesty's subjects.

The Bombay Government resolution on the income-tax report for 1887-88 criticized.

25. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 7th May, says:—If the Bombay Government had in their resolution on the report of the working of the Income-tax Department in this presidency for 1887-88 added that a poll-tax should now be levied instead of the income-tax we would not have been displeased. The people have become destitute owing to the severity exercised by income-tax officers in collecting it, and still the Government indirectly blame them that they either do not properly assess the tax or reduce the assessment on appeal without sufficient enquiry. This clearly means that they should be more strict and squeeze the people as far as practicable. Such a policy is certainly reprehensible. There is nothing more painful than that Government should, regardless of the poor condition of the people, incur unnecessarily large expenditure and should resolve to squeeze them the more. It is not creditable to Government that they should act thus instead of reviving the duty on cotton goods imported into India and thereby increase the revenue. [The *Gujarát Mitră* (78), in its issue of the 5th May, observes that if the Bombay Government intend to realize more money from the mofussil as income-tax this year than hitherto, as recommended in their resolution on the working of the Income-tax Department, the people will have to suffer, and expresses surprise that Government still hope to increase the amount when some persons with small incomes have to pay more income-tax than what is properly due and when several who are not liable to it also pay it. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 5th May, says that the income-tax is very unpopular and so when the Government exercise pressure upon their officers to increase the amount of the collections therefrom instead of advising them to act with mildness and amity, the former are to blame for the severity exercised by the income-tax collectors. The *Yajdán Parast* (141), in its issue of the 5th May, remarks that credit is due to Mr. Kharsedji Nasarvánji Sirvai, the Income-tax Collector, for the satisfactory working of the income-tax in Bombay.]

Complaint against Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, Acting Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

26. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 7th May, says:—We know Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, Acting Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, from the time he was in Gohelvád. We have seen him hearing the talk going on in the houses of Vakils by standing near the windows late at night. He has become a lord in Káthiáwár, and he is given to pleasure, from which he has no time to spare and does not dispense justice in time. It is feared that this will give rise to something very serious. For some time past a dispute has taken place between the Dhrol Darbár and the Sumrás about the possession of some land. Though the Bombay Government have issued a resolution in favour of the Sumrás it has not yet been enforced. The Dhrol Darbár harasses these helpless men and justice is not to be had from Mr. FitzGerald. What are they to do now? Should they starve or draw the sword? The Bombay Government are anxious to arrest outlaws, but they should also be anxious not to give rise to outlawry. This can be done by ordering a Nawáb like Mr. FitzGerald to dispense justice speedily. Mr. FitzGerald keeps his subordinates in office till a late hour and is still unable to do anything. This is a strong proof of his high-handed conduct.

Complaint against Captain Kennedy, Acting Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and Mr. Keshavlál Pránjivan, Judge of Vasávad.

27. The same newspaper expresses a wish that an explanation regarding the complaints recently made by it against Captain Kennedy, Acting Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, should be published, complains against the continuance in office of Mr. Keshavlál Pránjivan as Nyáyádhish (Judge) of Vasávad, he having been pronounced unfit for the post by Colonel Phillips, then an Assistant to the Political Agent, in

an order No. 678, dated 5th September 1877, and asks whether it is through the Captain's favour or that of his Shirastedár, Mr. Vithalrái, or that of some other person that he continues to hold it still. The paper quotes from the above-mentioned order No. 678 of Colonel Phillips, and observes:—Colonel Phillips had Mr. Keshavlál removed from the post, the place being given to Mr. Manishankar. What is the reason then for Mr. Keshavlál re-securing the appointment? What can be said about Captain Kennedy allowing such a person to continue in the post? What guarantee is there that Mr. Keshavlál, who is known to have done injustice out of animosity, is not still harassing his enemies? Is the favour of the Political Agent or his Shirastedár to be secured for nothing? It is necessary that Government should call for an explanation from Captain Kennedy in this matter. We wish that Government should do the needful in this matter and save the people of Vasávad from injustice.

Mr. Murzban, Assistant District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, and his petition to the Government of India.

28. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 1st May, writes:—Mr. M. M. Murzban, who will be well remembered in Karáchi on account of his fiery fearlessness in the local municipal corporation, has approached the Government of India with a petition which has attracted some attention. Mr. Murzban is an Assistant District Traffic Superintendent on the North-Western Railway and has been repeatedly overlooked on occasions of promotion, his claims being ignored. Against this he appealed to the Director with the result that his promotion was stopped for a year. He protested again and was served with three months' notice of termination of service. At Quetta Mr. Murzban assaulted a clerk and this gave a good handle to such of his superior officers as wanted to bring him into trouble. If the Government of India go into his case with an unprejudiced mind it will be perhaps found that his case is really a hard one. Mr. Murzban is a young man and has many defects of character as such. He is very hot-tempered, too easily provoked, and probably not yet well-trained to the departmental harness. But the bad treatment he has met with is entirely due to his independence of character. There can be no question as to his capacity or energy. The *Civil and Military Gazette*, acting no doubt upon the information placed in its hands, has been trying to prejudice Mr. Murzban's case, but the latter would have been better advised if he had not placed himself upon his defence in the columns of that paper. If anything, the Lahore paper would have done him some service. It would have shown the systematic attempts made to run Mr. Murzban down, not only in the department but outside of it. The Government, if they determine to make an inquiry, would not be led away by any special pleading. We should be very much pleased if Government could for once break through the despotism of departments. We should be glad not only for Mr. Murzban's sake, but because it would be a good precedent and may be of help to others who may be placed in the same position.

Complaint regarding the indifference of Government towards the Kánarese language.

29. The *Havyak Subodh* (144), in its issue of the 7th May, complains about the indifference of Government towards the Kánarese language and says that it would have been an encouragement to the Kánarese if Ráo Sáheb R. B. Karandikar had been appointed Acting Reporter on the Native Press, as he knows all the languages of this presidency and is an able officer.

The inefficiency of the Poona police.

30. The *Poona Vaibhav* (48) of the 8th May complains that thefts are rife in Poona in the Sadáshiv and Náráyan Peths, and remarks that the inefficiency of the police force is apparent from such frequent occurrences and that the bad lighting arrangements of the local municipality also aid the thieves in effecting their purposes secretly.

Encroachments upon the public roads in Mahudha and the inaction of the local police.

31. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (136) of Mahudha, in its issue of the 8th May complains of the people freely and fearlessly encroaching upon the public roads in that town and of neither the police pátil nor the chief constable stopping them, draws the attention of Mr. Benjamin Robertson, Assist-

ant Collector and Magistrate, Kaira, to the matter, and adds that these encroachments are unprecedented in the town.

Sweating of rupees in Broach and the local police.

32. The *Din Mani* (73) of Broach, in its issue of the 7th May, says that some rogues in that town practise sweating of rupees, that they passed off some sweated rupees on some shroff there but were detected, that the matter was hushed up by some persons taking a bribe, regrets that the police do not attend to it and calls upon them to make an enquiry.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Bill for the proper administration of property held in trust for charitable purposes approved.

33. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 11th May is glad to find that a Bill to provide for the proper administration of property held in trust for charitable purposes is to be shortly introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council, observing that the public has been long demanding the enactment of such a measure the necessity for which is felt both at the presidency towns and in the different districts throughout the whole country and the appearance of which will be hailed with joy from all quarters, and expresses a hope that the law will be so framed as to avoid hurting the feelings of the Native population.

Part III.—*Education.*

The management at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, considered very defective.

34. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 7th May, writes:—Enough has, we think, been said of late about the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, in successive issues of our paper. We have shown beyond the shadow of a doubt how it has fallen short of the object which led to its foundation. We only wonder how in face of this unsatisfactory state of things the authorities should be content with what imperfect schooling it continues to give. It is this which obliges Government from time to time to interfere in State matters when such poorly educated Chiefs are at the head of their States. The existing imperfections are believed to be due to the total want of requisite supervision. Higher education is unknown in it, and the *khatpat* of the College authorities has made it a semi-political department. There exist no settled rules to guide their actions, and undue advantage is being taken over minor Chiefs. Tutors are forcibly attached to some Kumárs by Europeans when it is authoritatively declared that they are a mere useless burden on the States concerned. The Principal is too old to devise the necessary reforms and to enforce them. An unnecessarily heavy and rotten staff is being maintained to teach a handful of Kumárs, and the matter goes on unquestioned since a long time. We hope Government, which have the highest good of the Kumárs at heart, will take speedy measures, without regard to any individual interest, for putting the College on a secure and satisfactory basis.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

The decision in the Golden Gang cases and the lax management of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

35. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 6th May, writes:—At the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, among other cases of interest, the Golden Gang cases were disposed of. One of the prisoners, Neile, has been convicted and sentenced to six years' hard labour. The two others, Spink and Sterling, have got off. The decision is not, we are afraid, likely to be reassuring to the travelling public whom it particularly concerns. The story of organized robbery which the guard Neile relates shows the scope and extent of the depredations to have been on a much larger scale than could be compassed by one man, and the discharge of the other two prisoners leaves an impression that the crime has not been purged and fully sifted to the core and that some dangerous characters are still abroad. Let us hope, however, that the disclosures will put the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway Company on their guard and induce them to take stricter measures

for the safety of the goods committed to their charge. The G. I. P. Railway Company is particularly noted for its indifference to the comfort of passengers, and the present disclosures show that its discipline in regard to its European employés is very lax. The present management of the Company has a special partiality for European and Eurasian employés, however ill-bred, and is specially rough on its Native employés, however estimable. Let us hope that the disclosures of the Golden Gang cases will teach the Company a lesson and will induce it to alter its method of management.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

Proposed curtailment of State support to charitable dispensaries disapproved.

36. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 6th May, observes:—The evil effects of the erroneous financial policy of the Government of India are becoming more glaring day by day. A large portion of the public revenues is frittered away on military expenses and defence works, neglecting such works as are intimately connected with the well-being and prosperity of the people. The educational grant has, in proportion to the need, been stinted, seriously crippling the spread of education. And now an attempt is being made to transfer a portion of the cost of the maintenance of charitable dispensaries to municipal treasuries and local funds, which will have in the end to bear the entire cost of these institutions. The district municipalities and local boards are still in their infancy, with a weak financial position, and have to perform various important duties that have already necessitated an increase in the municipal and local fund taxes. At such a time as this the transfer of a portion even of the cost of dispensaries would be very crushing to the municipal and local funds. Educational and charitable medical institutions concern the vital interests of the people and every civilised Government considers its sacred duty to maintain them from imperial funds, while the British Indian Government is, it is to be regretted, trying to get rid of them. [The *Satyavakta* (129) of the 10th and the *Suryá Prakásh* (84) of the 4th May take a similar view.]

The strike of the Bombay *gáriwállás* and the local municipality.

37. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 5th May, writes:—The strike of the *gáriwállás* in Bombay and its successful issue show the strength that lies in union under a well-organized combination for defending interests unjustly attacked. The hack-drivers had a strong grievance against the municipality, which, to add to the burden of heavy taxation under which the poor men laboured, demanded the tax in advance. We are given to understand that hack conveyances even in rich London are more lightly taxed than in Bombay. Is this because the *gáriwállás* here are better off, or is it because Bombay is richer than London, or is it because the municipality here is poor? It is for none of these causes, but because the majority of the representatives of the ratepayers in the Municipal Corporation are there more for the honour of the thing than for watching the interests of their constituents. Were it otherwise we would see the numerous vexatious and oppressive taxes under which the poor suffer soon removed and the extravagance of the municipality considerably restrained.

38. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 4th May, writes:—Reading an account of the strike among the *gáriwállás* of Bombay we are most impressed by the fact how little men who call themselves the representatives of these classes in the municipalities know about them. We have a vivid recollection of a municipal election in this city in which a candidate attributed his defeat to the votes of the *gáriwállás* being ranged against him. Of course the *gáriwállás* are poor and unintelligent, but it is not our experience that they exercise their franchise with less intelligence than other people who are expected to understand what a right of vote implies. The *gáriwállás* may be very despicable, but it will no longer be denied that they are a power in the land. In Bombay they struck work for two days and the whole traffic was paralysed, ships were detained in the harbour, and there was something like a strike even on the railways. But the municipality, before framing the new rules for collecting license-fees, does not seem to have made any inquiries as to whether these would be acceptable to the

gáriwállás or whether there would be any opposition. Even when the men refused to pay, the offended dignity of the civic fathers was promptly vindicated by the police, and the prospect of a strike does not appear to have caused any anxiety to the municipality. But the mischief was so wide-reaching in its consequences that the Municipal Corporation was rudely aroused from the sense of its security and dignity and had no other alternative than to confess its error and to eat the humble pie. There are many other municipalities which are in more urgent need of such a lesson than the Bombay Municipality, and a little more unanimity among the rate-payers would not fail to have the desired effect.

The resolution of the Government of Bombay anent the corruption in municipal elections at Poona disapproved.

39. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 1st May, writes:—We are doubtful whether the resolution of the Bombay Government on the Poona municipal elections is a wise pronouncement. Government were informed that corrupt practices were resorted to during the recent elections at Poona, and on the strength of this information this resolution has been issued. It seems like passing an *ex-parte* judgment. The only information that could reach the Government must have been the official information, which is often very far from being infallible. To pronounce judgment publicly upon such evidence does not seem to be in accordance with the principles of strict justice, and it is no wonder that the remarks of Government have caused some excitement in Poona. At every municipal election one hears of corrupt practices more or less, but neither at Poona nor anywhere else is there any means of judging how far these reports are true. The District Magistrate of one district or some other officer may have stronger feelings on such a subject than another officer in a similar position and may report more strongly to Government, but that is scarcely any reason why Government should publicly rebuke a public body without further inquiries. Besides, if there is corruption, reams of Government resolutions would not have any effect. Since elections have been introduced in India legislation may also follow on the lines of the Corrupt Practices Act in England. That would be the only effective restraint on corruption. A Government resolution based on the information of some local officer or officers is manifestly unjust and wholly ineffective.

40. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 1st May, writes:—The Bombay Government, having in view certain recent occurrences at Poona, have issued a resolution on the subject of bribery at municipal elections. It is hoped that among a community so intelligent, public opinion will arise against the practice that will make legislative interference unnecessary. Certainly, it is a sign of advancing intelligence in one direction that it should be found worth while to resort to underhand practices at all in the matter of municipal elections; but whether that measure of enlightenment will never expand into the higher consciousness which the Bombay Government hope for seems more doubtful. Unfortunately the most striking characteristic of English civilisation as grafted upon the Indian temperament is that apart from individual exceptions it appears to stimulate the intelligence at the expense of the sense of morality and obligation rather than otherwise.

The Thána Municipality and its official president.

41. The *Arunodayă* (20), in its issue of the 5th May, says:—If our rulers really wish that local self-government should succeed in India, the sooner they dispense with Collector or official presidents the better. Experience has often shown that these official presidents are an impediment to the success of the scheme nobly introduced by Lord Ripon. An instance as to how these officials behave has recently occurred at Thána. In the matter of considering the representations of the people of Thána as regards the octroi duties the Huzur Deputy Collector, who is the president of the local municipality, has acted in a most objectionable way. Instead of considering the representations of the people in a calm and dignified manner the Huzur Deputy Collector has so far forgotten himself as to force his own views on the municipality in this matter. The paper then makes out four points against the official president of the Thána Municipality, namely, firstly, at the meeting convened for considering the people's petition it was resolved by a majority of the members of the municipality that the octroi duties should not be levied, but the president reported to Govern-

ment that the matter was not disposed of at the meeting although as a matter of fact it was finally disposed of. Secondly, it was resolved by a majority of votes that the expenditure of the municipality should be reduced and a committee was therefore appointed to report as to where and how the expenditure was susceptible of reduction. The report of this special committee ought to have been accepted by the president, but he did not do so and laid the whole matter again before the municipality. Thirdly, the resolution of the majority that the octroi duties should not be levied is considered to be illegal by the president, which he has no authority to do. Fourthly, the Huzur Deputy Collector asks Government sanction for the imposition of the octroi duties, which it was not necessary to do and which is *ultra vires*. The paper adds :—We cannot sufficiently condemn the obstinate spirit shown by the official president in this matter. It has compelled us to resort to law and landed us in much expense and waste of time and worry. We hope the Government will speedily inquire into this matter. It is not difficult to administer the affairs of a small city like Thána. Government should therefore not hesitate to appoint non-official presidents who may be able to perform the duties of the office of president.

Cholera in Surat and the indifference of the local municipality.

42. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 9th May, writes :—It is much to be regretted that while Surat has suffered so much from devastating fires, there has been a laxity of lookout after cholera. Not only no peremptory steps have been taken against its progress, but in fact no satisfactory notice has been taken of the cholera cases. Cholera now seems to have assumed a very grave aspect. So long as it was confined to detached portions no great danger was apprehended, but now it calls for great promptitude from the municipality as well as the police. In the single building of *Bálkrishnáji's Mandir* there have been over ten cases of cholera of which three have already proved fatal. In the interest of the *Vaishnavas* we request Maháráj Maganlálji to take immediate steps to check the epidemic and to adopt such means as would effectually stop its spread outside. We think it also necessary for the public safety that the *Darshans* should be altogether stopped for some days. The Government authorities ought to stop them in case the people do not do so of their own accord. It is disgraceful to the municipality that it should not have yet turned its attention to the large *khálkuwa* (underground cess-pool) behind the Mandir. [The *Suryă Prakásh* (84), in its issue of the 4th May, says that though about 400 deaths have occurred from cholera in Surat during March and April last the municipality has not taken prompt measures to check it, that it has even given up using disinfecting powder, that it is necessary that another doctor be appointed by the municipality to treat cholera patients, and that the Government authorities ought also to do the needful in the matter.]

The appointment of a municipal committee at Rájkot approved.

43. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 8th May, writes :—The appointment of a municipal committee in Rájkot is a veritable mark of progress in this province. The committee held its preliminary meeting on Monday last, when all the members except two were present. Judging from the way in which several important questions were discussed and dealt with we can safely conclude that the Rájkot Municipality will prove a very useful institution. It is pleasing to notice that the committee began its work in right earnest. The resolution that the president should write to the Political Agent to expedite the plans and estimates of the proposed water-works will be much appreciated by the public, as it shows that now the problem of a permanent source of water-supply in the civil station will be faced practically.

The proposed new appointments in the Karáchi Municipality.

44. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 1st May, writes :—The two appointments proposed by the Karáchi Municipality are known to the public. There is a third one to be added. It is proposed to have an auditor on Rs. 300 a month. Thus three new appointments are proposed to be created; a health officer on Rs. 350 a month, an auditor on Rs. 300 a month, and a superintendent of gardens on Rs. 150 a month besides an allowance. Has the income of the municipality so largely increased as to justify such a heavy

additional cost in the keeping of accounts? The present ratio of the cost of the establishment to the income is about 50 per cent. The rate at which new appointments are being created, without any one knowing whether they are wanted or not, bids fair to swallow up the greater part of the income. One might reasonably hope that the percentage of the cost of the establishment would not be allowed to go beyond a certain maximum limit, but that is about the last thing which occurs to the Karáchi Municipality. Whatever else may be said of them, there can be scarcely any doubt that the periodical distribution of patronage serves as a powerful stimulant to the much-lauded public spirit and intelligence of our municipal commissioners.

Diwán Sáhijrám combining in himself four duties and the necessity for relieving him of his duties as Secretary, Shikárpur Municipality.

45. The same newspaper writes:—Unless it is intended to perpetuate a public scandal, Diwán Sáhijrám must be relieved of his duties as Secretary of the Shikárpur Municipality without any delay. That the same officer should be Town Magistrate, Income-tax Collector, Chairman of the Municipal Managing Committee, and Secretary to the Municipality is an instance of palpable inequity which carries its own condemnation. But consideration for the energy of a single man demands that Mr. Sáhijrám should not be made to do the work of four. He is not at all responsible for the position in which he has been placed and we have never received any complaint against him, but in the name of equity and humanity we earnestly ask that he may be relieved from his present embarrassing position as he is unequal to the extra work he has to do and as his different duties conflict with one another.

The abolition of scholarships by the Tatta Municipality disapproved.

46. A correspondent of the *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 1st May, writes:—A few days ago there appeared a paragraph in the *Phœnix* referring to the measure which the municipality of the ancient town of Tatta was contemplating of imposing a house-tax on the people, in a town where in many cases owners of houses would be only too thankful to tenants who would occupy them. But there is also another measure in contemplation by the city fathers, which though looked at from the point of view of hard profit and loss, is altogether inexcusable. I allude to the step which the municipality is about to take of stopping the two or three scholarships of the value of Rs. 6 each conferred upon poor Tatta students who proceed to Karáchi to complete their school education after passing the fifth standard in the local Anglo-Vernacular School. It speaks very unfavourably for the good sense of the municipality to apply its shears of retrenchment to education when other municipalities in this province are opening their purses liberally for it. It is notorious that the people of Tatta do not yet thoroughly appreciate the benefits of education, and in the light of this fact the contemplated step of the municipality is not only a retrograde movement, but suicidal in its consequences. I hope, therefore, that in the interests of such a commendable object as the spread of education amongst backward communities you will throw the weight of your powerful voice on the side of the poor students of Tatta.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

The scheme for the utilization of the armies of Native States for Imperial defence commented upon.

47. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 5th May, writes:—It is well-known that before leaving India Lord Dufferin, in a speech at Patiala, gave the Indian public what may be called the crude basis of a scheme for the utilization of the offers of Native States made when the north-western frontier was threatened with a further advance of the Russian army in the direction of Herat and Kandahar, though the threatened danger like all others of its kind has passed away and to all appearance there is nothing to fear from in the north. The offers of the Native States did not escape attention, but after mature deliberation, both here and in England, took shape and the Government of India deputed Major Mellis to examine the question of such utilization by a personal inspection of the armies of the States. Major Mellis seems to have visited almost all the Rajput States, and those in the Panjáb, and is now said to be in Kashmir studying the same question. Lord Dufferin has given the scheme a shape and it will now rest with His Excellency Lord Lansdowne to mature and perfect it. Its details are not known, but, we believe, only a certain proportion of the States' armies is to be dis-

ciplined after the British model and called upon for service when necessary. Already some of the Native Princes have taken advantage of the ex-Viceroy's announcement and begun the work of reorganization in all earnestness. The Chiefs have shown unswerving loyalty in this matter, but the paramount power has been to a certain extent unnecessarily reticent. Moreover, some unnecessary uneasiness has been caused in some quarters owing to the Government selection of the Princes of the north alone in this connection. Perhaps the selection may be intended to encourage a spirit of honourable rivalry in those to whom Government have not applied for such help. It appears that the scheme is being developed. Recently the Commander-in-Chief of India, while on a visit to Jodhpore, gave expression to these feelings in regard to the same question. Though Sir Roberts could not go beyond the conventionalities of political reticence, there is a ring of significant determination about his expressions that forces on the conviction that the actual formation of army corps of Native States' armies is not far distant. How the armies are to be officered, whether they are to be actually absorbed in the British standing army, or, while belonging to the respective States, are to be called upon when required to join the British army, are questions which His Excellency did not condescend to go into. We are persuaded to think that the Commander-in-Chief would have done well to break through the stiffness of official etiquette and take into confidence the Jodhpore Mahárája as a representative Rajput who is so vitally concerned in the question. Though sincerely admiring the spirit in which His Excellency complimented the Ráthores for their gallantry as soldiers, we cannot but regret that the formal compliment was but a hollow consolation to brave hearts. The study of Todd's Rájasthán will tell any one who cares to read those useful volumes seriously that as to bravery the Rajputs, be they Ráthores or others, are second to none in any country in the world, but their bravery, without a wide field for its use, makes its possessor a mere mockery—nay, the very sink of death—and often shoots out into directions that invariably prove mischievous. During the last Afghan war the troops of the Panjáb Chiefs were used for garrison purposes on the frontiers, and though garrison duties by themselves may be an acknowledgment of their capacity for military work, to brave people like the Rajputs, these duties were but the inadequate recognition of their ambition. What we would advocate is the despatch of these soldiers to the very field of action to prove what stuff there is in them. Wherever they have gone they have returned with glory, and there is no doubt as to their capacity to fight the Cossack as nobly as they did the Afghan or the Egyptian lately. To make the States' armies a living reality, what is most urgently wanted is the establishment of military schools in the provinces with a small military college at their head. We do not wish to advocate any wild scheme; it has the sanction of a British Commander in this country. And a scheme for the organization of the States' armies involves the question of officers which can be solved without detriment to the sovereign rights of the princes by officering their armies with officers from the States themselves. The feasibility of the question of throwing open the military service to scions of the nobility has been admitted on all hands, though it has never been given a practical turn. To them the duties of an administration are drudgery, and not competent to gratify their military ambition. It is for the training of these men that an Indian Sandhurst is so much needed, its utility having been already recognised. If we are not mistaken, a scheme to that effect had been before the military authorities, but what turn it has taken we do not know. We know that while still the Covenanted Civil Service of India is practically a close service to the people of this country, it is quite impossible to expect the military service to be thrown open to them. Be that as it may, the question of the utilization of the Native States' armies does involve the question of the establishment of a military college we have adverted to above. We hope that when this question of the Native States' armies is before His Excellency the Viceroy, he will give due consideration to this subject also.

The deficit in the Hyderabad budget and the thoughtlessness of the pecuniary offer made to the Government by His Highness the Nizám.

48. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 5th May, writes:—A deficit of nearly one-fourth of a kror of rupees in the budget of the State of Hyderabad, the revenues of which average only three krors a year and which does not concern itself with public works of a permanent character or reproductive nature, is a serious occurrence, of which the only relieving feature is its frank

avowal and wise publication. It also shows, as a contemporary has well observed, the extreme thoughtlessness of the offer of a pecuniary contribution which His Highness the Nizám was induced to make to the Government of India the year before the last. Such a proposal was not called for by any sense of duty and ought to have been repressed by a sense of propriety; and it was no wonder that Lord Dufferin declined it with a grace his suavity could command. But we think a little frankness of expression on His Lordship's part would have been suitable and would have proved more instructive as a guide to the Native Princes generally. Our Princes have their treaty obligations towards the paramount power, and these they cannot too faithfully carry out and adhere to; and further, in times of internal disorder or foreign invasion they are bound to aid and co-operate with it to the utmost of their resources. But outside those limits their help to Government must be moral and not material in any shape, which latter they in justice are bound to reserve for the benefit of the toilers in their dominions—and which, indeed, is the chief happiness of the subjects of the Native States. Neither therefore the Native Princes nor the British political officers, who set any value on their right relations with the Supreme Government, ought to countenance in any shape such a course as that involved in the Nizám's offer to the Government of India. Nor can all the treasures of all the Native States help to relieve its pecuniary wants except for a time. The financial difficulties of the Government of India are simply co-extensive with its expanding empire, and the former can be effectually met only by the power which controls the latter—the Government in England. For any Native Prince to try to dabble with them is both futile and improper. It has not even a decent look.

The affairs at Indore and a suggestion that a scheme of constitutional government for Native States may be propounded and enforced.

49. The *Káthiáwár Times* (87), in its issue of the 5th May, refers to the present state of affairs at Indore and says:—It is time that the relations of the feudatory States of India with the British Government should be distinctly defined afresh, as some of them under the false impression that they are independent chiefs and amenable to no authority foolishly seem to commit endless *zulum* upon their relatives and subjects at the instigation of selfish and rascally Kámdárs. It is a lamentable fact that the principles which should guide the Native administrations have never been formally enunciated in any one State paper and the chiefs have never been told to adopt a distinctly specified line of policy. The chiefs, save a few honourable exceptions, appear to be utterly unfit to rule. They leave the management of their States to designing men and plunge themselves headlong into the abyss of indolence and vice, where they remain till they find that their *sanads* are cancelled and their rules are at an end. It was, we believe, Lord Dufferin who said that all the territories of the Native Princes and chiefs were governed despotically, though there existed varieties in their constitutional arrangements. This is undeniably true. Good and sensible people would certainly prefer the law-regulated rule of the British Government to the arbitrary administration of Native chiefs. Can we not change this all? Most decidedly. By a change in the form of government all these obliquities could be obviated. We must remove cringing courtiers and pig-headed advisers who play on the chiefs' weaknesses and encourage every vice in them. The internal administration of the States must undergo a thorough overhauling. Despotic rules can only give way to law-regulated rules by the adoption of constitutional governments in Native States such as the Council of Administration introduced into his State by the Bhávnagar Darbár. A scheme for constitutional government for Native States should be forthwith propounded and the chiefs asked to adopt it. Unless and until this is done and the personal caprices of rulers and Kámdárs are checked, Native States are not likely to cast off the skin of anarchy.

The annual excursions of the Native Rájás to the hills disapproved.

50. The *Suryodayă* (63), in its issue of the 6th May, writes:—We often criticise the practice of our rulers in carrying on the work of government from the hills and we are joined by some sensible Anglo-Indian newspapers in our condemnation of this practice. But we are extremely sorry to see that Government do not find it possible and convenient to work on the plains. The practice instead of being abandoned is being continually adopted and it has set a bad example to our Native rulers and chiefs, many of whom now leave their charges to their officials and enjoy the cool breezes of

Mahábaleshvar or the Neilghiris without regard to the welfare or wants of the people over whom they rule and with whose hard-saved money they deal so liberally. It is time our Native Rájas and chiefs know their duties towards their people well and discontinue their pleasure-trips bought at the cost of immense money and the serious inconvenience of many millions of people.

The people and the Native States of Káthiáwár and a petition prepared by the editor and proprietor of the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper for presentation to His Excellency Lord Reay on their behalf.

51. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 7th May, gives a further instalment of the petition prepared by its editor and proprietor for presentation to His Excellency Lord Reay on behalf of the people and Native Princes of Káthiáwár, takes the Government Political Department in hand, says that the Political Agents, the Kárbháris of Native States, and the education imparted to the Princes in the Rájkumár College are the sources of the latter's misconduct, helplessness and incapacity, requests Government to give better instruction to the Princes in the Rájkumár College, and quotes Colonel Osborne on the conduct of the Political Agent and the Kárbháris in support of its views. It adds that it is necessary that Government should order an enquiry into the working of the Political Department as the Political Agents themselves are steeped in vices and as they, through the Kárbháris thrust on Native States by them, purposely lead the Princes to a vicious course in order that nobody may complain against them, that such a course is doubly beneficial to the Political Agents, as the Princes cannot raise their heads against them and as they can fulfil their object by keeping the Princes under their pressure, and that the selfish conduct of the Political Department is a cause of the setting up of false heirs by the Native Princes.

Contemplated deprivation of powers of a petty Rajput tálukdár in Hálár complained against.

52. The same newspaper writes:—A Rajput tálukdár of a petty *girás* in Hálár is about to be deprived of his powers on the charge of mismanagement, as two dead bodies were found near the borders of one of his villages. If this can be called mismanagement and if it be just to deprive the tálukdár of his powers for it, why did not the authorities take notice of the serious want of management at Rájkot last year when the sepoy Kálukhán ran amuck and killed ten persons and injured others in broad daylight, Colonel Wodehouse being Acting Political Agent at the time? What is to be thought of charges being thus preferred against poor tálukdárs? Is not this "political justice" in Káthiáwár? Can the thief fine the Magistrate?

The Honourable Mr. Richey and the appointment of a member of Mr. Maganbhái Hathibhái's family as tutor to a petty tálukdár in Káthiáwár.

53. The same newspaper says:—The Honourable Mr. Richey has used his influence in getting a member of the family of Mr. Maganbhái Hathibhái of Ahmedabad, which he knew while he was Collector of that town, appointed tutor to a Prince of a petty táluka in Káthiáwár managed by Government, on a salary of Rs. 110 per mensem. This man helps the officers in harassing the royal family, with which they are at enmity. Is it just that the Political Agency should thus waste money because it has the treasury of the táluka in question under its charge? How very likely it is that great injustice would be done by the Honourable Mr. Richey using his influence in Káthiáwár against the táluka! Cannot the Honourable Mr. Richey get this Ahmedabadi appointed somewhere else? Could he not have secured a post for him in a large State? We do not approve of Mr. Richey's action in the matter, and hope that a just man like him will not delay correcting this mistake. The rotten Political Department in Káthiáwár and the Bombay Government allow such mismanagement to continue. Where has the pride of justice entertained by Europeans gone?

GOVIND B. LAGHATE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th May 1889.

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(For the week ending 11th May 1889.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 18th May 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
55	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
62	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
63	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
65	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
66	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
67	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
68	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
69	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
71	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
72	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
74	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
75	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
76	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
77	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
78	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
79	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
80	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
81	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
82	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
87	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
88	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
92	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
93	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
96	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
97	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
102	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
123	„ Pársi Tikákár	Do.	Fortnightly	350
124	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
127	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
128	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
129	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
130	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
131	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
132	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
133	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
141	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
145	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
148	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
149	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
150	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
151	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
152	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
153	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
154	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
155	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
156	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
157	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
158	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
159	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
160	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
161	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
162	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
163	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
164	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
165	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The proposed appointment of an Excise Commissioner with the Government of India disapproved.

1. In alluding to the report that the Home authorities favour the creation of an Excise Commissioner with the Government of India to regulate the ábkári policy, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 15th May, says:—There are already too many highly-paid offices in India and there is no need whatever of an Excise Commissioner with the Supreme Government. The Commissioner is certain to increase the ábkári revenue in order to show the necessity for keeping up his office. The reform much needed in the present ábkári policy is the declaration that an increase of the ábkári revenue is not sought, that the consumption of spirituous drinks should be lessened at all sacrifices, that toddy should be freed from all restraints as its wide consumption is sure to lessen the use of liquor, that no unnecessary restraints should be imposed on pure country liquor, and that due caution should be exercised to prevent the importation of inferior spirituous drinks from the continent of Europe. If proper measures to bring about the above-described results are taken, no fear need be entertained of the vice of intoxication increasing in India.

Mr. Smith, M. P.'s motion condemning the opium monopoly of the Indian Government disapproved.

2. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—For the good fortune of the Indian Government, Mr. Samuel Smith's motion condemning its opium monopoly does not meet with the same success as did that for the ábkári system. The shutting of this source of revenue would mean a loss of eight or nine krors of rupees annually, which the Government cannot well forego in its present financial state on merely sentimental grounds without bringing itself on the verge of bankruptcy and utter collapse. Though of late years there has been an incessant falling off in this revenue on account of a decrease of the traffic and the growing liking for indigenous drug among the Chinese, the sacrifice of the revenue in question, which is a tax on the national vice of China, must be preceded by the needful remedial processes to recoup the Indian treasury. And this it would be found very difficult to do, inasmuch as we have seen the Government taxing its wisdom to the utmost to raise money from whatever sources possible but hardly able to make both ends of the budget meet. No one would rebuke the Indian Government if, acting on the old saw that everything is just and fair in politics as in love, it may not consider its duty to teach the Chinese lessons in morality. It would certainly be an international scandal if adhering to the terms of the Treaty of Tilen-Toin, the British Government, as it twice did before, go to war with China, in the event of the latter's refusal to receive the Indian drug into its territory as conducing to spoil the morals of its people. But surely those days have gone by. China is now able to hold its own and no repetition of the wars of 1842 and 1800 needs be feared. Then leaving China to deal with its people and their vices, the Indian Government might not abolish the opium duties, but look to a very heavy reduction in the revenue with much apprehension and devise means by which perplexities may be removed. [A few other papers also express satisfaction at the failure of Mr. Smith's motion in connection with the Indian opium revenue. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111), in its issue of the 12th May, adds that it is to be regretted that Mr. Smith, M.P., should have combined his motion for the re-imposition of the Indian import cotton duties with that disapproving of the Indian opium trade, and hopes that Messrs. Smith, Caine, Bradlaugh and other Members of Parliament, who take an interest in Indian affairs, will again bring forward a motion regarding the revival of the import cotton duties.]

Sir Charles Dilke and the Indian defence-works.

3. In noticing the account given by Sir Charles Dilke in the *Fortnightly Review* of the state of the defences on the Indian frontier, the *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of 13th May, says:—The account is one-sided and must of necessity be full of inaccuracies. Sir Charles Dilke is perfectly satisfied, it appears, with the present condition of the frontier defences and sees no imperfection in the arrangements made by the Government of India to ward off possible dangers from that side. We are of opinion that Sir Charles Dilke has not examined the

matter of Indian defences in a thorough manner but has relied on the statements and information placed at his disposal by Sir Frederick Roberts and his officers. Much of Sir C. Dilke's time was taken up by the ordinary conventionalities of Sir F. Robert's hospitality. He had in consequence very little time to examine the other side of the question, viz., the side which Afghanistan presents to a critical observer of frontier questions. The ruler of that country has kept a silence which is very puzzling. There is no doubt tranquillity outside, but what is brewing inside nobody has the least idea of. What Abdul Rahman's real intentions are, there is no means of ascertaining. The practice of appointing an Ambassador at his Court has been discontinued since 1871, and in consequence thereof the Government of India must be finding it very difficult to know the true state of affairs. Sir Charles Dilke's optimistic views in relation to the impregnability of the Indian frontier must not therefore be taken as gospel by the authorities concerned; but the true state of affairs in Afghanistan should be first ascertained, a treaty defining the relations of the two powers be concluded, and the question of defences be settled by the two parties concerned.

Dhulipsing's letter to Her Majesty the Queen demanding the restoration of the Koh-i-noor termed a freak of madness.

4. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 8th May, writes:—Dhulipsing's letter to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, demanding the restoration of the Koh-i-noor diamond, is mere madness. Dhulipsing hopes to win back his kingdom, but even that would not help him in getting the diamond back, for while to regain the Panjáb he would have to conquer that province only, he could not get the Koh-i-noor without conquering England, and that vision could not have entered his wildest dreams. Dhulipsing is more to be pitied than anything else, because it is quite clear that his mind is unhinged and his pecuniary and other difficulties have made him desperate. Fed with false hopes and vague dreams of ambition he left England and has been a homeless wanderer ever since. The more desperate and reckless he grows the less dangerous he will become, and from his latest freak it is evident that he never fully realised the magnitude of the enterprise that he undertook when he went over to Russia and declared himself an open enemy of England.

Dhulipsing's letter to Her Majesty the Queen demanding the restoration of the Koh-i-noor, and his alleged ill-treatment by the Salisbury Ministry.

5. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 12th May, gives a translation in full of Dhulipsing's letter to Her Majesty the Queen demanding the restoration to him of the diamond Koh-i-noor, as it thinks it worth reading, and prefaces it as follows:—The condition to which Dhulipsing, the unfortunate son of the renowned Sikh Mahárája Ranjitsing of the Panjáb, has been reduced is certainly very distressing. Forsaking the friendship of the British Government, Dhulipsing has taken refuge under the Russians. It is true that he has not done very well in so doing, but it must be borne in mind that he has done so merely out of wrath at the rudeness and low conduct displayed by the Government of Lord Salisbury towards this unfortunate prince. Hence very great blame attaches to the Government of Lord Salisbury for bringing him to his present condition of taking offence at the British Government. Mahárája Dhulipsing was, without any fault of his, deprived of his kingdom of the Panjáb in his infancy along with all his treasure by the Government. The world-renowned diamond Koh-i-noor of Mahárája Ranjitsing, which now adorns the diadem of the Empress Victoria, formed a part of the treasure. Mahárája Dhulipsing now naturally feels much for the loss of this diamond which belonged to him, and hence he has sent the following letter to Her Majesty to regain it from her.

The Wheat Conference held by the Secretary of State for India.

6. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 14th May, says:—It is very gratifying that the Wheat Conference held by the Secretary of State for India has come to no definite conclusion. If any law were passed in regard to wheat it would be as disappointing as was the late Cotton Frauds Act. The law would fix the limit up to which the mixture of rubbish would be permissible in a quantity of wheat, but it would be almost impossible for the farmer and the trader to ascertain that the limit was not exceeded, and the law would be an instrument of oppression with Government officials. It would be

discreet therefore to give up all idea of passing a law about the mixture of rubbish with wheat.

Revival of the Famine Insurance Fund disapproved.

7. Referring to a telegram received from England to the effect that the Famine Insurance Fund should be re-established, the *Shubh Suchak* (61), in its issue of the 10th May, writes:—The Government of India's erroneous policy has swallowed up the enormous sum of rupees one kror and a half set apart as a Famine Insurance Fund. What better evidence of the utterly rotten state of the Indian Exchequer can be found than this utilisation of a fund set apart for a different purpose? Nothing can be more mean than to break promises solemnly given or to misappropriate money for purposes for which it was not only not intended to be applied, but solemnly enjoined not to be used. If Government wish to improve the financial condition of the Indian Empire there is one remedy, and that is that the budget should be submitted to the scrutiny of the representatives of the people of this country. The instructions of the Secretary of State for India as given in the telegram appear to us to have no meaning, as there is no possibility of the Famine Insurance Fund being re-established, the means for the same being wanting.

The Indian National Congress and the Pársis.

8. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—We do not think we are wrong in saying that, as a community, the Pársis have never joined the Indian National Congress. A few of their prominent members have attended the annual political festival, but they did not go there as the representatives of their race. The general attitude of the Pársis towards the Congress is that of watchfulness, sympathetic watchfulness, it may be, and now that the next meeting is to be held in a city where Zoroastrians do congregate most, the question is debated among them as to whether, as a body, they should cast in their lot definitely with the Hindus and those of the Mahomedans who have joined the movement. The feeling on the subject which is gaining ground in the community is expressed with tolerable accuracy by Dr. Kaikhoshru R. Vicajee in a letter addressed by him to the Congress Reception Committee. He does not follow Sir Syed Ahmed and his class in offering an irrational opposition to the Congress. The Congress is not an evil thing in itself, and its principle cannot be objected to. But he advises his co-religionists to abstain from taking an active part in the political propaganda, because the Pársis are by race, religion, habits, manners and feelings so far removed from the millions of India that were they, as a body, to ally themselves politically with Hindus and Musalmáns they would be courting a risk in the near future the consequences of which it is not difficult to foresee. What those consequences would be, Dr. Vicajee has omitted to mention. But even without apprehending any serious disaster the question requires to be very earnestly and carefully considered, as to whether the Pársis should give their active support to the movement. It cannot be denied that the Congress has not yet passed beyond an experimental stage. It cannot be foreseen whether the movement will always continue to be directed towards the ventilation of just grievances and the expression of reasonable aspirations. It is also a question of the utmost importance how far the Pársis can coalesce with the other nationalities on the ground of identity of interests, circumstances and feelings.

9. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 16th May, writes:—The wonderful discovery of a Bombay contemporary that as a community the Pársis have never joined the Indian National Congress must have come as a shock to its readers. Its contention that though a few of their prominent men have joined the Congress they did not go there as the representatives of their race presupposes representation as understood in England and other countries, which the Congress does not at all pretend to lay a claim to. The representation on the Congress of various nationalities and races is a crude one such as in the present stage of Indian progress is possible. Looking to this stage of imperfect development of the principle of representation, the members of the Congress have not the unwisdom of calling themselves the *representatives* of the people, but they call themselves merely *delegates* sent by different public bodies and chosen in public meetings held at different places. They generally being leading men in the communities to which they belong, their views might be taken to be the views of the bulk of their co-religionists. Keeping this fact in mind one could at a

glance know, if he take the trouble to refer to the Congress reports and find out the names of the Pársi delegates, that the contention of our contemporary is simply absurd. Again, the general attitude of the Pársis towards the Congress is not of watchfulness as he says, but, we contend, is of active co-operation. If our contemporary reconsiders the matter, setting aside his prejudice and race-interest, he will find that the standing aloof and the attitude of watchfulness adopted by his community are expressions having no real meaning. To say that the Pársis do not take any part in the general progress of the country is a libel against the whole race and would stamp it as unworthy of the general civilization adopted of the Europeans. Yet Dr. Vicajee, whose letter to the Bombay Reception Committee was the occasion of our contemporary's remarks, advises his co-religionists to abstain from taking an active part in the Congress movement because they are by race, religion, habits, manners and feelings so far removed from the millions of India that were they as a body to ally themselves with Hindus and Musalmáns they would be courting a risk in the near future, the consequences of which it is not difficult to foresee, though he confesses that the Congress is not an evil thing in itself nor can its principle be objected to. The gist of Dr. Vicajee's letter is that the Pársis should remain aloof, for it is their interest to do so. Our contemporary seems to be at one with Dr. Vicajee on this point. If to join the Congress at its *experimental* stage requires from the Pársi community a great deal of circumspection and foresight, as the *Rást Goftár* says, we conceive it would tax its pride and self-respect much more when it would join it after the practical stage has been reached and the day is won. It is a very dangerous practice once to advise the Pársis to claim to be natives of India and at another time to forego any title to it, as it suits their convenience. The policy of the bat in the fable, if adopted by the Pársis, is sure to bring them to grief. They would neither be loved of the ruled and favoured of the rulers. Mr. Murzban, who appeared ambitious of being a Pársi Sir Ahmed, has learnt that lesson to his cost. Supposing for a moment this dangerous advice adopted and acted upon the secession of the Pársis from the Congress would not appreciably affect its councils. Though the race is a very influential and energetic one it would suffer on account of its paucity of numbers. It cannot maintain its separate political entity unless it merge into the general population and be led or take the lead as the case may be. If the duration of one thousand years that has elapsed between the landing of the Pársis at Sanján and the present day has not made their interests identical with those of others and, strange to say, not made them natives of the land, to their minds at least, we do not see when their interests will be identical and they become natives of India. Racial antipathies may exist, which put themselves in evidence on occasions. But in which country do we not find the same state of things? Such antipathies do exist in Austria-Hungary, in Canada, and even in England, where the English, the Scots, the Irish and the Welsh congregate, yet the people there work in harmony. So then racial antipathies cannot stand as a plea for a separation of the Pársis from the general movement. On the whole, we see, and the good sense of all wavering Pársi minds will make it visible, that the advice tendered to them of standing aloof from the Congress is a very dangerous one to their self-interest and to their racial pride.

Mr. A. Baumann, M.P. for Peckham, and the Crawford case.

10. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 13th May, writes:—Possibly we shall soon hear the last of the Crawford case. Mr. A. Baumann, Member for Peckham, has given notice of a motion that the conduct of the Bombay Government in respect to the trial of Mr. Crawford has been unfair and vindictive and calls for the censure of the House of Commons. We know there is not the faintest possibility of such a motion being carried. What interest this Honourable Member for Peckham has in this affair cannot be conjectured. It may be that this gentleman is only, as the *Bombay Gazette* suggests, another Sáthe, a *disinterested* 'friend of equity and even-handed justice,' put forward by designing persons working from behind. Lord Cross has already expressed his appreciation of the conduct of the Bombay Government in this inquiry. The Ministry is thus bound to support His Excellency Lord Reay, and that means also the support of almost the whole rank and file of the Unionist party. And, as for the Gladstonians and the Parnellites, we need have no fears on their

score. Their hostility to official malpractices is too thorough to let them play into the hands of those whose interest it is to cover such practices. We thus think that the motion will either be withdrawn or if pressed to a division be ignominiously rejected. The highest authority in the Empire will then have pronounced its verdict on the conduct of the Bombay Government and a melancholy chapter in the history of our Presidency will thus come to a close. [The *Gujaráti* (77) of the 12th May feels confident that Mr. Baumann's motion will be rejected by the House of Commons, advises the leading citizens to speedily hold large public meetings in different towns to show their affection towards their popular Governor at a time when an attempt at such a disgraceful uproar against him is being made, and adds that if Bombay wishes to preserve her honour and does not desire to be termed ungrateful, she should immediately hold a large public meeting and pass therein a vote of confidence in His Excellency Lord Reay. The *Gujarát Gazette* (76) of the 16th May also says that Mr. Baumann's motion will be rejected by the House of Commons and advises the people to memorialize the Home Government to extend His Excellency Lord Reay's term of office and to thereby show how popular he is. The *Deshi Mitră* (98), in its issue of the 16th May, publishes a dialogue between Mr. Baumann, M.P., and the people of India regarding his motion for a vote of censure against the Bombay Government, in which the latter take him to task for his action and term it unjust and disgraceful, while Mr. Baumann maintains that he has acted rightly in the matter.]

11. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—The Government of His Excellency Lord Reay is to be charged with being unfair and vindictive in its treatment of the Crawford case and the House of Commons is to be asked to censure it. Then no doubt His Lordship's place would be untenable as has been threatened in some Anglo-Indian quarters. It will not do, however, to condemn the present Governor of Bombay and his Council alone for that offence; the Secretary of State for India and his Council, who have upheld their action, also must go the same way, and still more the rules and regulations which put restraints on the conduct of the services and tend to the purity of the administration. The cry against the Native sub-magistrates too must be swallowed. But if all this is not to be done, then the Conservative member who is to move the censure ought first to call upon his friends Sir J. Fergusson and Sir R. Temple, Lord Reay's immediate predecessors in office, to state why they sanctioned or condoned a violation of the said rules and regulations and thus contributed to the growth of the evil till it became an unbearable scandal.

Mr. Baumann's motion in the House of Commons about the Crawford case disapproved, and His Excellency Lord Reay termed the prime favourite of Madam Justitia.

12. The *Pársi Punch* (122), in its issue of the 12th May, contains a cartoon in which His Excellency Lord Reay, who holds the minute in the Crawford case in his hands, is represented as standing by the side and under the protection of Madam Justitia, who holds a sword termed Decision in one hand, its point touching the ground, and looks frowningly upon a diminutive person who is trying to terrify His Excellency with a paper mask having the words Vote of Censure written on its top. The letter-press is as follows:—The Scarecrow and Justitia with her prime favourite. ["Mr. A. Baumann, Member for Peckham, has given notice of a motion that the conduct of the Bombay Government in respect to the trial of Mr. Arthur Crawford has been unfair and vindictive and calls for the censure of the House of Commons."—*Telegram.*] In verses explanatory of the cartoon Madam Justitia contemptuously asks the evil person to go away, saying that she will have the motion thrown off in no time, that there are few sons of hers who serve her so unflinchingly, and that nobody dare take vengeance upon her servant who is under her protection.

Proposed grant of pension to Mr. A. T. Crawford approved.

13. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 16th May, says:—If the report that the Bombay Government intend to accord Mr. Crawford a pension of the usual amount for his subsistence be true, then due mercy will be shown to him, showing at the same time due deference to public opinion on the subject. Though this unfortunate officer has on account of his

dismissal from the service lost all claim to a pension, yet a recommendation to allow him the usual pension has been made from many quarters, particularly on account of the certain ruin he has encountered. Mr. Crawford has been guilty of grave faults, but what he has already suffered is sufficient punishment to a person of his position. If Mr. Wilson of Cambay notoriety has been allowed a pension, there is no reason why Mr. Crawford should be refused a similar favour.

Alleged recommendation of the Bombay Government for a pension of £400 to Mr. Crawford disapproved.

14. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 16th May, expresses surprise at the Bombay Government having recommended the Secretary of State for India to grant a pension of £400 per annum to Mr. Arthur Crawford owing to his bad pecuniary condition, as alleged, and remarks that if this statement be true it is a matter for regret. It adds that the Bombay Government have made this recommendation, which cannot be accepted, in order to show that they are not hard upon Mr. Crawford, who has now no claims whatever upon his pension, as they know full well that their recommendation will not be adopted. [The *Deshi Mitră* (98) of the 16th May also disapproves of the recommendation alleged to have been made by the Bombay Government for the grant of an annual pension of £400 to Mr. Crawford, and remarks that it knew long ago that Government would favour their countryman.]

Mr. Crawford's application for a reimbursement of the costs incurred by him in his defence disapproved.

15. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—Mr. Crawford's claim to reimbursement of his expenses in connection with the trial seems to be in keeping with his procedure throughout, beginning with his flight in disguise from Poona, leaving inquirers on a false scent on suspicion of his having been drowned, and ending in tactics of reckless and unscrupulous retaliation. The claim comes with peculiar ill-grace from one who has been the cause of one of the greatest scandals to the administration of India, who has cost the local Government a large sum of money on his trial, which money will have to be made good by the tax-payers, who have further been taxed with conspiracy against the virtuous Divisional Commissioner, with the connivance, so his friends have insinuated, of some of his own colleagues. The whole attitude has been discreditable, to say the least of it, and we are not at all surprised at a sober and impartial Judge like Sir R. West having been constrained to characterise it as 'audacious and shameless.' It is a consolation to know, after all this bitter experience, that the Civil Service, as a body, is taking the right view of the case, and that it disowns the offender even though he has managed to escape through the skin of his teeth. For the Native public, all that we can say is that they are unwilling to re-open the sore, and although they can draw their own conclusions from the report of the Commissioners they are content with its practical result. But they will resent every attempt to be fleeced any more for Mr. Crawford's benefit. Some compassionate allowance to Mr. Crawford is a different thing. We suggested it three weeks ago, for the first time; and we believe the suggestion has been acquiesced in for reasons which natives of India are never slow to appreciate. [The *Satyavakta* (129), in its issue of the 17th May, remarks that if the Secretary of State for India were to allow Mr. Crawford his costs in the case, it would be an unjust burden on the Indian treasury, and hopes that he will not comply with Mr. Crawford's application in the matter. The *Yajdán Parast* (141), in its issue of the 12th May, refers to the refusal of the Bombay Government to grant Mr. Crawford his costs in the case, does not object to mercy being shown to Mr. Crawford, and remarks that nobody would be grieved if Mrs. Crawford were given the allowance which she would have drawn in case her husband had died before the case cropped up.]

The *Times* and other English newspapers on the Crawford case.

16. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—It is very instructive to see the English newspapers veer round in their opinion on the Crawford case. They all, with surprising unanimity, approve of the Commissioners' decision. His Excellency Lord Reay is still abused, no doubt; but the condemnation is uttered with "bated breath." The *Times*

still harps, with a perverse ignorance of the powers and limitations of the Governor in Council, upon "his failure to act promptly and vigorously on the finding of the Commission" which, sagely observes the great journal, "seems to us to constitute a serious lapse of judgment." The faith of the *Times* in its "trustworthy correspondent at Calcutta" is still as blind as its faith was, up till very lately, in the forged letters in the Parnell inquiry. But with all its desire to observe a perverse consistency its change of tone is significant. It no longer speaks of Mr. Crawford as if he were the victim of a base conspiracy and an equally base persecution. It admits that it was of the utmost importance that conduct such as Mr. Crawford's, with all its baneful and wide-spreading consequences, should be censured and repudiated at once by his official superiors. But the *Times* cannot do without having a fling at His Excellency Lord Reay. It consoles itself with the reflection that the Governor has suffered the humiliation of his decision being over-ruled by the Secretary of State for India. As we observed at the time, and we see the *Bombay Gazette,* in an article this week, coincides with our view, Lord Cross appears, from the wording of his decision, to have been almost convinced of Mr. Crawford's corruption, but he did not evidently wish to come down very hard upon a fallen man. No one can help being moved by Mr. Crawford's disgrace, and the wish is, we believe, universal that some compassionate allowance should be granted to him, or, at least, to his poor wife, who ought not to be made to suffer for the fault of her husband.

The good effect of the Crawford case.

17. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—We have it on Sir R. West's authority that evidence regarding Mr. Crawford's irregular life and official malpractices has been on Government records for a long time past. The circumstances connected with Mr. Crawford's career in Bombay as Municipal Commissioner, his indebtedness from the consequences of which some officials are believed to have shielded him at a critical juncture, and the social scandal which convulsed Native and European society at the time were in themselves more than sufficient reasons for any truly Christian Government to dispense with the services of a man whose moral weaknesses were unquestionably too serious to be overlooked. As a matter of fact, however, not only did the Government not dispense with his services, but it also actually connived at and even encouraged his malpractices by placing him in very responsible positions where he could use his power regardless of the interests of Government and of every other interest concerned. The Mámlatdárs are undoubtedly to blame, Mr. Crawford is still more to blame, and the Government which kept him so long in service with its eyes open is the most to blame. We are sincerely glad, however, that His Excellency Lord Reay has vindicated the honour and reputation of a Christian Government despite the unchristian obloquy heaped upon him, by the adoption of a manly and honest course, and although the interests of strict justice have not been satisfied owing to the intervention of racial sympathies and a too anxious regard for the honour of a privileged class, the recent exposures will doubtless exercise a purifying influence over the whole administration not only in the Bombay Presidency but throughout India.

The bad impression left upon the public mind by the Crawford case.

18. In reviewing the Crawford case, the *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—The impressions left upon the public mind by the Crawford case are very unfavourable and prejudicial to the British rule in India. In the first place, it has come to be seriously thought by the public that there are two scales of justice in India, one exclusively for the Civilians and the other for the Native officers; secondly, Commissions of Inquiry are useless and expensive modes of dispensing justice; thirdly, the notion of prestige and authority is so paramount in the English mind that a Civilian, however bad his conduct may be and however loose his morals, is always considered as an officer of spotless character and is supported in all his doings, while a Native officer, however good he may be, has no weight and is looked down upon as an inferior being; fourthly, in this enquiry there was observable throughout a feeling of injured innocence and extreme partiality. We do not know why European Civilians who dined with Mr. Crawford and enjoyed at his expense, and who knew intimately that gentleman, should not have been called to give evidence in the case, while the Chief of Bhor and the

Mámlatdárs have been forced to give evidence. On the whole we think the Crawford case has been a source of great humiliation and misery to us. It has emptied the public treasury to a great extent. It has stigmatised the Native subordinate service and seriously jeopardised the interests of Native officers.

The minute of Sir Raymond West in the Crawford case.

19. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 8th May, writes :—Sir Raymond West's minute on the report of the Commissioners has given very great offence in some quarters, and for the present, at least, attention has been diverted from His Excellency the Governor to this Member of his Council. Sir Raymond West had no right, his critics say, to make lengthy comments upon the finding of the Commissioners. A few of the merits of the minute are unwillingly admitted. But the general public will acknowledge the great value of this remarkable minute, whether the opinion therein expressed may commend itself to Mr. Crawford's friends or not. The combined report of the Commissioners is unquestionably inferior to Sir Raymond's minute in almost every respect. The closeness of the reasoning and the force and clearness of the logic displayed in the minute make it without question a more valuable judicial document than the Commissioners' report. As to the main point at issue we have already expressed our opinion on the subject. Sir Raymond West contends that the Commission not being an ordinary court of justice the Commissioners should have approached their subject in another manner and should have considered the charges cumulatively as well as severally. If the Commissioners laid down the law as in an ordinary court of justice we cannot blame them. At the same time it would be absurd to find fault with Sir Raymond West's minute, because as a Judge he is superior to any of the three judges of the Commission, and has shown that he can hold his own against the united logic of the Commissioners.

The Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case.

20. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 11th May, writes :—There is one very important point—at least to us it is — which we do not see discussed and given prominence to elsewhere, in connection with the protests of the High Court of Bombay against the retention in Government service of the Mámlatdár witnesses who confessed to having bought their offices. The point we refer to is this : No doubt the Mámlatdárs did confess, in their evidence before the Crawford Commission, that they did bribe Mr. Crawford. Now, the Secretary of State's decision has completely exonerated Mr. Crawford from the charge of bribery. So that it comes to this, that no bribe could have been given, as none is proved to have been accepted. So that the witnesses (the Mámlatdárs) must have either perjured themselves under pressure from the police and made false statements, or that they did actually bribe Mr. Crawford. The latter is not now tenable as the Secretary of State for India has in a manner honourably acquitted Mr. Crawford from the charge of bribery. So that there was in reality no corruption on the part of the Mámlatdárs, and hence the protest, premature and though not inconsiderate, cannot stand. We put forward this view of the protest as one of the many brought out, but we give special preference to it as it sounds a more reasonable argument to get His Excellency Lord Reay out of his present difficult position.

21. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 12th May, says :—The self-incriminated Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case are not deserving of compassion either from Government or from the people. Their actions are as black and they are as guilty as Hanmantrão. We expected from them better morals and a higher sense of duty. We considered them as the pillars of our social fabric and as men whose minds have been purified by the education they have received. Their repentance afterwards and their readiness to tell the truth do not amend their previous conduct. If they had at the very outset, when they were threatened by Mr. Crawford with dismissal, boldly come forward and exposed the injustice of which they were victims, we should have been the first to pat them on their backs and say "Well done, Gentlemen." But they had their own ends in view and their intense selfishness got the better of their prudence. In our opinion they are cowards and no reliance can be placed on their statements.

Considerations arising out of His Excellency Lord Reay's address to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

22. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay's address to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been favourably noticed everywhere. We have already noticed some of the principal points in it; but there are certain circumstances connected with the novel departure, which deserve some consideration. The very fact that Lord Reay was compelled to deliver an address out of his Council on important financial questions shows, as we have already pointed out, that the existing Provincial Councils are inadequate for the functions of an enlightened government. Again, the influence of political and social institutions is so powerful, though the people are not always conscious of it, that even when a liberal-minded ruler like Lord Reay resolved to strike out a novel path for himself, he unconsciously yielded to that exclusive spirit which characterises the whole administration. Even when he was prepared to cast off the fetters of exclusiveness in one direction, he was so bound down by the prevailing spirit of political institutions in India that he was unconsciously, but irresistibly, led to take the Chamber of Commerce alone into his confidence in preference to any other influential body of Natives in Bombay. We do not at all mean to insinuate that Lord Reay wished to cast any unmerited slur upon the Bombay Presidency Association. But the fact remains that the surrounding moral atmosphere was too strong even for the lighter influences controlling a large-hearted soul. Visit a court of justice or a public play-ground, compare Native with European organization, and examine the relative position of Natives and Englishmen of equal position and abilities in a public office, it will be found that *a priori* presumptions of intrinsic superiority and merit occupy a very prominent and important place in fixing the relative position of Natives and Europeans. For example, there was surely no reason why the members of the Presidency Association should not have been taken into confidence by Lord Reay. But the explanation of the course actually adopted is perfectly obvious. An independent and liberal statesman will always find it too irksome and even provoking to be fettered by illiberal administrative methods; but then he too cannot violently shake off the narrow influences and traditions of the past. In the midst of bracing freedom and high-souled liberalism there is an unconscious slavery, and the solitary promptings of the former, however praiseworthy in other respects, may become the source of just indignation and dissatisfaction owing to the absence of even and consistent adjustment and balance of relations between the rulers and the ruled.

A request to Government to provide for the segregation of lepers in Bombay.

23. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 17th May, alludes to the indispensable necessity for segregating lepers in Bombay in order to prevent the spread of this contagious and incurable disease among the people with whom the lepers now come in contact in almost all public places, and requests Government to at once make a due provision for the segregation of the unfortunate beings.

A suggestion for the abolition of the post of Political Agent, Káthiáwár, with a view to effect a saving.

24. The *Káthiáwádi* (80), in its issue of the 7th May, says:—If Government are really desirous of retrenching expenditure, Káthiáwár affords a good field. The place of Political Agent for Káthiáwár, if abolished, would bring in a large saving which might be utilized in a better way. The President of the Rájasthánik Court or one of the numerous Political Assistants might be appointed to look over the whole province. The army of Assistants and Deputy Assistants might be lessened by making each division of the Káthiáwár Province consist of five Pránts.

Reform in Káthiáwár and suggestions to the Bombay Government and Mr. Lely, Acting Political Agent, in the matter.

25. The *Ahmedabad Times* (85), in its issue of the 14th May, says:—For the improvement of the ill-used and unhappy province of Káthiáwár we make the following suggestions and invite the attention of Government and of Mr. Lely, Acting Political Agent, Káthiáwár, to carry them into practice:—Firstly, the several Nágar Shirastedárs, Thánádárs and Agency officers, the *protegés* of Colonel

Watson, the patron of the Nágar community, who are dispersed all over the country, much to the disadvantage of the Káthiáwádis, should be transferred. Secondly, all petitions and applications made to the Political Agent with respect to particular cases of oppression or injustice or overlooking of claims should be thoroughly investigated and disposed of. Thirdly, the fund collected for the memorial of the late Colonel Watson from the Chiefs, gentry and the people of the province under pressure and influence should at once be stopped and the money utilized for founding scholarships for poor Káthiáwádi students. Fourthly, a new court called the Tálukdári Adálat should be established in place of the Rájasthánik Court, which is to continue in existence till 1890, its work having been completed. The new court should consist of a Civilian judge, who should be invested with powers to hear appeals in tálukdári cases which under existing circumstances are not allowed to be carried to an appellate tribunal. This court should be independent and the appointments and dismissals of the officers of the court should be in the hands of the Bombay Government. Fifthly, in all courts of justice care should be taken to see that the officers do not belong to one community. Sixthly, in giving places the testimonials and the abilities of the applicants should be looked into; no Nágar should be appointed to a post at once. Seventhly, written complaints against officers should be promptly investigated. The paper then gives instances in order to prove the necessity for carrying out the suggestions made by it.

The Surat fire and the necessity of Government help.

26. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—It is interesting to learn at the present time that the Madras Government, acting on the strength of an official report on a recent disastrous fire at Cochin, has sanctioned a sum between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 to be advanced to the sufferers for tiling and roofing their houses with such materials as might not easily catch fire. What our local Government has been requested to do by the Praja Hit Vardhak Sabha of Surat is that it should supply timber and other building materials at cost price to the sufferers and help them in other ways it deems fit. The fire at Cochin was nothing compared to the Surat disaster. The Madras Government is in a less flourishing condition as to finances than ours. Surat is a more important and interesting city than Cochin. The number of sufferers here is greater in proportion, the calamity was greater, and the effects far-reaching in the same degree. So then we should not be expecting too much from a richer Government for a greater city, afflicted with a greater calamity, if we ask the Bombay Government to graciously grant at once the request of our local Sabha. If the Government, expecting that the wide-spread sympathy evoked for Surat would do everything that is needful, would remain inactive, we would consider it to have erred in doing its duty by the city and its people. But we need not fear any inactivity and negligence from a Governor of His Excellency Lord Reay's stamp.

Remark made by the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh regarding the inadvisability of sentencing European offenders to rigorous imprisonment in the tropical Indian climate condemned.

27. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111), in its issue of the 12th May, comments on the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh's decision in the case of two European guards of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway who assaulted a Native groom, and says:—The ground on which the Judicial Commissioner in Oudh has reduced the sentence of rigorous imprisonment passed by the Faizabad Magistrate on the railway guards is certainly very curious. That a European is not fit to undergo a sentence of rigorous imprisonment in the heat of this country is certainly a new principle which only a Judicial Commissioner in Oudh alone can find out. What has climate to do with the demands of strict and stern justice? That the sentence should have been reduced on this absurd ground seems to us to be a serious miscarriage of justice and likely to lead the people to the inference that there are two scales of justice, one for Europeans culprits and the other for Natives. Silence on the part of the Judicial Commissioner would have been certainly better, but his remarks that European culprits should be treated with some allowance and sentences in their case should be light because of the excessive heat of this country are both unbecoming of a judge and partial in the extreme. [A few other papers take a similar view and draw the attention of Government to the matter.]

The arrest of the Náthdwár Maháráj in Bombay on a warrant before judgment considered as a gross indignity.

28. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—Whether one sympathises or not with the high religious claims of the Náthdwár 'Tikaet' Maháráj as an incarnation of the deity, it is quite clear from the circumstances of the case that he should not have been subjected to the gross indignity of sudden arrest. With all due deference to the learned Judge who issued an attachment order before judgment, we feel bound to say in the interests of justice and individual freedom that though Section 478 of the Civil Procedure Code leaves a wide discretion to the Court, it is a rational and judicial discretion to be exercised according to the circumstances of each case. The section distinctly says: "If the Court, after examining the applicant and *making such further investigation as it thinks fit*, is satisfied that the defendant with the *intent* of leaving the *jurisdiction* of the Court is about to leave British India, the Court may issue a warrant to arrest and bring him before the Court to show cause why he should not give security for his appearance." Now in a case of the kind in question, we think further investigation referred to in the Code was quite necessary, and even if the Judge had been satisfied that the Maháráj was leaving British India, there was the very important question of the *jurisdiction* of the Court to be considered, and it is not a little surprising that the order for an attachment before judgment should have been issued without a discussion of the question which the learned Chief Justice has decided in favour of the defendant to the great satisfaction of the Vaishnava community. There is one aspect of the case which deserves special attention, because in the mofussil plaintiffs frequently resort to the very ingenious method adopted in this instance of causing the greatest inconvenience and inflicting the greatest indignity by serving the warrant of arrest at a late hour on Saturday, so that the defendant is left in the majority of cases without an opportunity for obtaining redress or bail for nearly twenty-four hours. This cruel device ought, however, to be effectively checked by Judges by making fuller preliminary investigations in order to satisfy themselves of the *boná fides* of the plaintiff. [The *Gujarát Mitră* (78), in its issue of the 12th May, says that in such cases the question of jurisdiction should be first decided, that it is tyrannical to have a person arrested on warrant before the point has been decided, and that it is shocking that a respectable man should thus be dishonoured in the British territories.]

29. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—As an instance of how the Civil Courts are used now and then by designing persons to bring any opponent or enemy of theirs into dishonour and disgrace, we may mention the well-managed arrest of Maháráj Govardhanlálji, the head-priest of the influential Gujaráti sect of Vaishnavas, on a warrant of arrest before judgment obtained at the instance of his father, who sued him for thirty-two lákhs of rupees. This father was the high-priest of the Náthdwára shrine—a fief of Udeypur. He was deposed by the Political Agent of Meywar and His Highness the Maháraja of Udeypur for extortionate demands made upon pilgrims and for not sending the *pán supári* daily to the palace of the king as he was bound to do by the terms on which he held the fief. The son Govardhanlálji was then placed on the *gádi*. This gentleman is now on a tour of pilgrimage. His father wanted him not to take the insignia of office on the ground that he (the father) was the high-priest. He further claimed rupees thirty-two lákhs' treasure stored in the temple as his private property. For this sum a suit has been filed in the Court. The warrant of arrest was obtained on a representation that the defendant was about to leave Bombay. The warrant was executed at 5 P.M. on Saturday, in order evidently that there should be no redress for some time at least and the Maháráj should thus be put to the greatest inconvenience and indignity. However, his devotees in Bombay, men of wealth and note, stood bail for him and he was allowed to go to his house by the Sheriff, Mr. Yájnik, after being detained in custody for a few hours. On Monday both the parties appeared before the Chief Justice, when he ordered the Maháráj to be released, observing that he was not a resident of Bombay and the Court had no jurisdiction. Everyone will sympathise with the Maháráj and condemn the action of the unnatural father.

The suggested abolition of the Bench of Magistrates in the Dhárwár District disapproved.

30. The *Karnátak Patrá* (145), in its issue of the 13th May, says:—We are surprised to hear that Mr. Winter, Collector of Dhárwár, has reported to Government the advisability of abolishing the Bench of Magistrates in the district on the ground that some of them are uneducated, ignorant of law and quite unable to do their duty. We hope that men like Ráo Bahádur Trimalráo and Mr. Krishnaráo Diwán will be appointed on the Bench and that the system will not be discontinued.

Complaints of military officers regarding privilege leave and the study of Hindustáni.

31. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—Complaints are often made that regimental officers, owing to insufficiently officered regiments and the ever-increasing demands of military education, not to mention their being drawn away on special duty, have not been able to obtain privilege leave. Very few of the hundreds of officers who served in Burmah have been able to avail themselves of the three months' leave promised by Government. It is certainly hard on the officers that many of them should not have been able to get privilege leave for five years or more. It is rightly urged that this difficulty could to a great extent be alleviated by a more even distribution of the probationers for the staff corps instead of attaching them to regiments quartered in large Indian stations on the plea of their learning Hindustáni. "This is no doubt the reason why young gentlemen from all parts of India are allowed to flock to Bombay, there to disport themselves gaily and frivolously, and put more money in the pockets of Mahomed Ali and Co. than the latter ever crammed knowledge into their heads. After six months' frivolity at Bombay the probationer returns to his regiment impoverished, unpassed, having learned no Hindustáni, and for six months been of no use to his regiment." Probationers could be profitably employed in place of the adjutant, quarter-master, &c., to enable the latter to avail themselves of leave. What progress in languages is made by regimental officers will be observed from the following:—"For what purpose on earth does Government pay its officer (or rather the all-absorbing munshi) to learn Hindustáni? Does it suppose that any officer, six months after he has passed his higher standard examination, can read a petition in Hindustáni? Does it suppose that those officers who are so fortunate as to be dubbed interpreters to the several Commanders-in-Chief in India are really passed adepts in oriental languages? Who reads all the Hindustáni and Persian letters and petitions but the writers and munshis, be it in the office of a soldier or a civilian?" We endorse every word of this. What have the Civil and Military Examination Committees to say to this? We have known officers who have passed the higher tests never having a colloquial knowledge of Hindustáni. The examiners should certainly suggest a practical course of instruction in place of the old twaddle *Bágho Bhár* and the *Prem-Ságar*.

Death of Ráo Sáheb Vishvanáth Náráyan Mandlik deeply regretted.

32. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 13th May, writes:—The mournful news of the death of this veteran leader of the Native community will be received with universal and profound grief throughout the length and breadth of the country. Mr. Mandlik's eminent and distinguished career, the devotion with which he watched public interests, and above all the sturdy independence of his character made him a most unique figure in public life; and in the estimation of all communities he occupied a position so high that it is the lot of very few indeed to attain to that height. In him we lose one to whom it was given to long serve his country in varied capacities with remarkable ability. He was a man of high integrity and an austere and fearless champion of whatever he considered to be right. The loss which his death causes will remain unrepaired for a long time, for vainly may we look, at least in the community to which he belonged—the Marátha community,—for one who will immediately take his place. Mr. Telang is a rising luminary, but it will be yet time before he attains the position of the Ráo Sáheb; and amongst those who are free from the trammels of Government service and are thus in a position to fight for the interests of the Natives in an open and fearless manner, Mr. Telang is now the only person that we can turn our eyes to.

33. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik was a leader in the true sense of the word, a leader with unlimited influence and resources, who always kept touch with his followers. The strength of a nation is the strength of its leaders; and Mr. Mandlik's was a vivid example of how such strength secures respect and recognition for the customs and institutions of a community, which a weak and compromising leader will only bring into ridicule. No nation is free from defects and no leader can afford to connive at them. But that does not mean that we should give up our self-respect and individuality, and this is what we have to learn from Mr. Mandlik's career. He possessed in an eminent degree what we so sadly want in these days, and if we do not wish to be vanquished in the race for existence that is getting harder and harder every year, we must study and follow the Ráo Sáheb's career and example. The cruel hand of death has snatched from amongst us rather prematurely a noble personality; but he lives and will long continue to live in our memory. May this memory help us to follow his example, and may his mantle fall upon some one in the younger generation!

34. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—The loss occasioned by the untimely death of Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., will long continue to be felt among the popular leaders and all India will have to wait for some time to see his like. Descended of a high and wealthy family, the Ráo Sáheb showed all the qualities of a high-caste orthodox Bráhman. The rare qualities of independence of character, combined with iron will, sound judgment and close application, aided him throughout his brilliant and varied life. Called to various vocations in his chequered life, he acted with a sense of justice, impartiality and earnestness which loudly call for approbation. All India will continue to be proud of him, who, at a time when political activity in India was at a very low ebb, kept up that spirit in a growing state and showed to the world at large how fully, how soundly and in what masterly a manner he could deal with political subjects. The several speeches that he made, both in the Bombay and the Viceregal Legislative Councils, are standing monuments of his high intellectual powers. He was no mean literary writer and his legal knowledge was immense. But he was no exception to the trite but all true maxim "man is liable to err," and his failing was but too plainly seen in his dealing with social questions. To spare much criticism on this point we would simply allude to the now historic Mádhav Bág meeting. [The death of the Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanáth Náráyan Mandlik is deeply regretted by the papers of this week.]

Alleged breach of etiquette on the part of Mr. Pritchard, Commissioner in Sind.

35. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—A correspondent in a Karáchi newspaper rightly takes to task the Commissioner in Sind for having addressed a meeting convened at the Denso Hall on Good Friday in an informal manner without rising from his chair. The conduct of the Commissioner is defended on the ground that as the attendance was sparse it was not deemed necessary to address the meeting in the usual othodox manner. It is urged in extenuation of his conduct that Mr. Erskine, the late Commissioner, had also addressed those present sitting in the chair at a meeting held in Frere Hall in connection with the erection of a memorial tower to the late Sir William Merewether. We consider that both Mr. Erskine and Mr. Pritchard were decidedly in the wrong. At a public meeting speakers are bound to rise whether they address one man or a thousand men, and the public or any and every citizen has every right to denounce the conduct of those who deviate from the usual rules of decorum. By speaking without standing, Mr. Pritchard could hardly have exalted himself in anybody's estimation but his own. It was a distinct breach of etiquette. At informal meetings His Excellency the Governor and many other noblemen and gentlemen are known to speak, as a rule, standing. Lord Reay and others do not act thus simply out of a too sensitive regard for the "squeamishness" of their Native friends, but because they know that gentlemanly behaviour is expected from them. The question is not whether the hearers are gentlemen, but whether the speakers are, and no true gentleman will be less polite to men because they wear shabby coats or hawk vegetables through the streets.

Complaint against Captain Kennedy, Acting Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and Mr. Keshavlál Pránjivan, Judge of Vasávad.

36. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 14th May, once more reverts to the necessity for removing Mr. Keshavlál Pránjivan, Judge of Vasávad, from his post (*vide* paragraph 27 of the Report on Native Papers, No. 19 of 1889), quotes the opinion of Captain Kennedy himself against the Judge expressed in the Captain's decision in a certain case and dated the 18th October 1888, asks why Captain Kennedy hesitates to remove him, and requests Government to enquire into the matter.

Praise of Ráo Sáheb K. P. Joshi, Mámlatdár of Gadag in the Dhárwár District.

37. Referring to the transfer of Ráo Sáheb Krishnáji Pándurang Joshi, Mámlatdár of Gadag, to the Kolába District, the *Rasik Ranjini* (146), in its issue of the 9th May, says that he was an impartial, just and kind officer, and that people in Gadag are very sorry to part with him.

Sale of Government land for building purposes at Bándra since 1878-79.

38. One Limji Jamsetji Nádodvála writes as follows in the *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 16th May:—In 1860 it was the rule in the Thána District as well as the rest of the Bombay Presidency that if a person opened a quarry in a cultivable plot of ground he should be made to pay Government thirty times the annual assessment of the land. Afterwards permission was granted to persons to build houses on cultivable lands on the same terms. Subsequently the price of land rose and permission was granted to build houses or open quarries at the rate of Rs. 500 per acre. In 1879-80 the charge was raised still more, namely, Rs. 1,000 were exacted per acre for so much land as was actually occupied by a building, the land included in the compound of the building paying annual assessment, and since then numerous houses have been built at Bándra under this rule, the householders possessing receipts for the money paid by them. Since the last fortnight the Taláti of Bándra has been going round informing the householders who have built their houses since 1879 that they should pay the sum that would be chargeable to them for the land included in their compounds, at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per acre, as the payment made by them before was for the land actually occupied by a building. This demand is evidently unjust as the land included in a compound is not used for any other purpose than cultivation. In Bándra land can be purchased for two annas per square yard, while Government wants to charge a rupee and a quarter per square yard as a fine. If no such fine is imposed in the town of Bombay, Poona or Surat, there seems to be no good reason why the district of Thána alone should be subjected to it.

Alleged hardship upon the labourers in Katárgám, Surat District, and a request to the Mámlatdár of Chorási in the matter.

39. The *Suryă Prakásh* (84) of the 11th May disapproves of the Patel at Katárgám having, with the sanction of the Mámlatdár of Chorási, stopped the labouring class in that place from removing earth from the tank there, and says that when the labourers do not get work they sell the earth removed from the tank in question for a paltry sum, that they have been enjoying this privilege for a very long time past, that the removal of earth from the tank is beneficial to the public, and that the order should be cancelled by the Mámlatdár as the labourers do not get work and as the prices of articles of food have risen very high owing to the scanty rainfall last year. It adds that the local potters pay a fee for the removal of the earth because they make a large profit out of it.

Licenses for keeping boarding-houses in Bombay disapproved.

40. With reference to the instructions issued by Government, after obtaining the opinion of the Advocate General, to the police of Bombay to take before a Police Magistrate a new case of a boarding-house failing to obtain a license from the police, in order that the question of a license may be finally settled by the High Court if the Magistrate refuses to convict the boarding-house proprietor, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 13th May, says:—The decision given by Mr. Hamilton on a former occasion, refusing to convict the proprietor of a boarding-house for not taking out a

license, appears just, and Government ought not to insist upon the license being taken. Numerous poor people who cannot afford to keep a household of their own take their meals at a boarding-house and either sleep in a small room rented for the purpose or in the verandahs of other people's houses. If a boarding-house is compelled to take a license it will amount to so much tax on the meals of these poor persons, without bringing in any appreciable sum of money to Government. While strenuous efforts are being made in England to exempt tea, sugar, bread and butter from even a small tax in the public interests, it is not right to impose a special tax on the food of the poor people in Bombay whose meals are very poor. [The *Pársi Tikákár* (123) of the 15th May also disapproves of the owners of boarding-houses in Bombay being compelled to take out licenses.]

The prostitutes' quarters in Karáchi and the necessity of removing them from their present site.

41. The *Sind Sudhár* (165), in its issue of the 11th May, writes:—About two or three years ago it was said that Government was thinking of removing the prostitutes' lines from the present site in the heart of the town of Karáchi to a large unoccupied piece of land near the Barracks. All people, and more especially those at present living near the prostitutes' quarter, were very glad to see that steps were being taken to remove the nuisance they long complained of; but it seems that the rumour has turned out to be false and the people have consequently been sorely disappointed. The Beluch sepoys now live near the Camp, and although they can get all their supplies in the Camp, still they visit the town more frequently than is necessary for them to do. The chief cause is the location of prostitutes in the town, and that has resulted in bloodshed and tumults on several occasions. By the removal of prostitutes' quarters to the Barracks it is certain that the Beluch sepoys will not have so much to do with the town, and consequently all the disturbances that now take place in the town will cease. Besides this advantage, the houses at present occupied by the prostitutes in the heart of the town, which is overcrowded, will be available for the townspeople, who are unwilling to shift to the Barracks. By this arrangement the land now lying unoccupied near the Barracks will also be utilized and the evils and diseases that frequently take place at present will be lessened. We hope that the proper authorities will see to this and take the necessary steps.

PART II.—*Legislation*.

Amendment of the Indian Factory Act.

42. With reference to the despatch of the Government of India on the working of the Indian Factory Act presented to the House of Commons, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 16th May, says:—Since the Bengal Government says that the factories in Bengal are closed on every Sunday and the Bombay Government has recommended that women and children should not be allowed to work on Sundays and has observed that since the mill-hands work very leisurely there is no need of curtailing their working hours, it would not be improper to require all Indian mills to be closed on Sundays and to insist upon the workmen being employed from 7 in the morning to 6 in the evening, they being allowed one hour for taking their meals and rest. Such an amendment of the Factory Act as here indicated would cause no pecuniary loss either to the mill-owners or the mill-hands, and ought to be adopted.

Dr. Hewlett and the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill.

43. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—One cardinal defect seems to us to vitiate almost the whole of Dr. Hewlett's criticism on the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill. He fails to see that the villagers are left to manage their own affairs under instructed guidance, and that it is only in the event of certain groups failing to give heed to the extremely moderate proposals that the Government will step up to them, as schoolmasters step up to incorrigible pupils. If the Bill sets the villagers working, the latter will have no fear of interference. If the Bill does not avail so far, why, then, the villagers deserve some sort of interference in their own best interests? The measure in charge of Sir Raymond West is moderate and tentative, dealing only with the grosser forms of public nuisance and even to that extent feeling its way step by step. So far as practicable

every provision of the Bill has been drafted with due regard to the intelligence and precuniary resources of the people whom it intends to benefit. Such official guidance alone has been availed of as is absolutely necessary and easily available. And wherever there is room for improvement, the author of the Bill is sure to welcome it. What more can the critics require? Any radical change in the measure could hardly be dictated, save by the desire of letting things alone. That would really be too bad. For hundreds of years have our villagers neglected the simplest rules of sanitation. Under Native rule, we believe, they managed things a little better, —the punishment for every flagrant neglect came sharp and swift in those days, though we are not so certain if it always overtook the right parties. In our day Government must needs adopt somewhat elaborate and cumbrous methods. To revert to the old *pancháyat* is out of the question. Let us see what can be done with a new kind of *pancháyat*.

PART III.—*Education*.

Alleged unlawful conduct of Mr. Macnaghten, Principal, Rájkumár College, Rájkot, in collecting about Rs. 450 from the students under him in order to present a golden ornament to Miss Hancock on the occasion of her wedding.

44. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 14th May, complains once more against Mr. Macnaghten, Principal, Rájkumár College, Rájkot, having some time back illegally collected about Rs. 450 from the princes studying under him and having presented a golden ornament purchased out of that amount to the daughter of Colonel Hancock, then Acting Political Agent, on the occasion of her marriage with Captain Salmon, and says that Mr. Macnaghten's object in presenting the ornament to the daughter of the Political Agent, who is *ex-officio* president of the Rájkumár College, must, it seems, be to oblige him and to thereby make him defend his unlawful conduct, and that the Bombay Government ought to enquire into the matter. It adds that if Government connive at it, it will have to place the subject into the hands of a well-wisher of India like Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., and to take steps to stop the high-handed action of Mr. Macnaghten.

PART IV.—*Railways*.

The Golden Gang on the G. I. P. Railway and the employment of Natives as guards and engine-drivers on that line.

45. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—The Golden Gang on the G. I. P. Railway, let us hope, is broken up. All have escaped save one man, who got his deserts at the last criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court. We think, however, that there was more of the dupe than of the knave in him. There were greater rogues behind the scenes, but the police did not succeed in bringing them to justice. The moral to be drawn from this case may be remembered with advantage by the G. I. P. Railway Company. In many departments where Pársis and other Natives can do the work more cheaply and as efficiently, if not more, Europeans, Eurasians and East Indians are employed by preference. They are generally men of very little learning, and as for the men of mixed parentage they partake to some extent of the defects of both Europeans and Natives without having much of the virtues of either. The recent disclosures have at least proved that Europeans, whether pure or mixed, possess no special qualifications to render them more useful and honest as railway guards and engine-drivers than Natives. Dishonesty is an infirmity peculiar to all races, though we think that if the Golden Gang had consisted of Natives, many Anglo-Indian newspapers would have dilated upon the folly of employing Natives, whose inherent wickedness can be purged by nothing—no, not even by the better example of their very superior neighbours.

A complaint against the Sind-Punjab Railway.

46. The *Sind Sudhár* (165), in its issue of the 11th May, writes:—It is greatly to be regretted that the railway officers cannot manage their work satisfactorily. The trains from Sukkur now start from the "main station"—an arrangement very inconvenient to the passengers. It is therefore necessary that another local train should run between Sukkur Bandar and Jacobabad. Three local trains at present run from Sukkur Bandar to Sukkur Main. As

a few passengers travel by them the cost of running them seems unnecessary. Either the Sukkur Bandar station should be closed or only one assistant station-master at that station should be kept. At the Main Station the services of two booking-clerks appear absolutely necessary. We hope that the railway authorities will see to this.

The Wadhwán Junction Station and a request to the railway authorities.

47. The *Káthiáwádi* (80), in its issue of the 7th May, complains of the inconvenience and trouble caused to passengers by the want of a roof over the space between the B. B. & C. I. and the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway Station at Wadhwán and of a good station platform, and requests the authorities of both the railways to speedily remedy the complaint.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

The Bombay Municipality and the water-rate on public places of worship.

48. A correspondent of the *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 12th May, writes :—The enclosed copy of a letter addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, has casually come under my observation, and as it exhibits to my mind a somewhat serio-comic phase of municipal taxation under the new Act, I send it to you for the information of your readers. The man from whom it is proposed to ask the water-rate is a poor labourer. Verily the new Bombay Municipal Act is *Kuber's* treasure. The letter runs : "Sir, a week ago your ward clerk presented me a bill for water-rate in connection with the place of worship opposite to my house. I would respectfully submit that this place of worship is a mere niche in a corner adjoining two properties of which I am not the owner. A stone representation of the god Hanumán has been in this niche for years past, and has been looked after by no particular individual—in fact, it needs no care and is a sort of shrine seen in so many places in Bombay in the recesses of walls. Beyond occasionally placing a light and sweeping the public road in front of it as a devotional duty, I have no further concern with the said niche. The place is a mere span and there is no water and none is required. I am told that the new Municipal Act requires all public places of worship to be taxed, but I would respectfully submit that such niches in the sides of walls and corners, where the worshippers, an individual here and there, make their salutations while passing by the road, can hardly be intended to be taxed. I am a poor man earning only sufficient for my bread and unable to contribute to the tax, and therefore humbly beg that you will be pleased to reconsider your decision and withdraw the bill against me."

PART VI.—*Native States.*

Nomination of a Council for the administration of Kashmir disapproved.

49. In alluding to the institution of a Council for the administration of Kashmir, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 15th May, says :—The Native public is dissatisfied with this arrangement. The Resident of Kashmir will virtually be the ruler of the State, the Mahárája having little authority to interfere in the administration. It is quite natural that this position of the Mahárája should disquiet the minds of his brother princes. The alleged seditious correspondence exposing what was said to be an attempt to poison Mr. Plowden, the late Resident, does not seem to have been the cause of the new arrangement, which appears to have been resorted to on account of some political reasons having connection with the fact that Kashmir is a border State. English statesmen have accepted the sound rule that it is beneficial that a small State situated between the countries of two powerful rulers should be kept quite independent, but the Indian authorities appear to entertain an opinion contrary to the above. There is no need of showing that the latter view is not sound. The change effected in the administration of Kashmir appears to be one long thought of, and indicates that the Government of India have been compelled to take this course under the pressure of certain cares and anxieties of which the Indian public know nothing.

50. The *Gujarát Mitră* (78), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—To the Baroda Prince and to his hard-worked officials a near and agreeable sanitarium is a prime necessity. The Powagad Hill is the only place which will answer all purposes. There is no doubt that even if the proposal is shelved now, it must be attended to in future. The consideration of it, however, need not be delayed. The present geographical distribution of His Highness' territories is worthy of the serious consideration of both the Government and the Baroda State. The remote and isolated parts of His Highness' territories should be given over to the Bombay Government if His Excellency Lord Reay be pleased to propose the transfer of an equally valuable territory on the Powagad side. Undoubtedly there would be some constitutional difficulties in carrying out the territorial transfers, which, however, are not insuperable. No reason would exist for any Gáikwád to travel abroad for a long time and to resort to sanitaria not within his own jurisdiction, if a lovely place were at hand. Progress towards the solution of the question could be made by first adopting measures which would be practical and not require the sanction of the British Parliament. The Baroda State may propose to construct bungalows on some of the more accessible points of the Powagad Hill, for ample tableland is available for the purpose. If Lords Lansdowne and Reay are disposed to facilitate a negotiation of this character, we do not think His Highness Sir Sayáji Ráo would object to such a proposal being made. The carrying out of the project will prove a great boon to the reigning family of the Gáikwád and his numerous subjects and servants. The distance would be traversed by a small railway in an hour, tapping important villages on the way. The British Government are as much interested in the improvement of the Baroda State as its own ruler is. Some attention has latterly been paid to the establishment of a sanatarium at Umreth; but it apparently will not meet all the wants which the Powagad project is likely to supply. The sea resort will always be useful, but will not supply all the excellences of a near and very rich, luxuriant and salubrious hill resort for the hot weather.

His Highness the Gáikwád and a sanitarium for him and his hard-worked officials.

51. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 8th May, writes:—The State of Khairpur has been going steadily from bad to worse. The Government have placidly looked on and have not raised a finger to warn or save the drifting vessel of the administration. In the annual administration reports of the Bombay Presidency the Khairpur State is referred to briefly with dry humour as being in the same 'patriarchal' state as before. Beyond that the report is discreetly silent. There is no Political Agent at Khairpur, although His Highness the Mir is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns and consequently takes rank as a second class prince. The annual revenue compared with the extent of the territory is ridiculously small, and the treasury is always empty. In fact, the State is heavily in debt. The ostensible reason for this prolonged non-interference is that His Highness Mir Ali Murad is a very old man, that he dislikes any kind of interference with his administration and that the Government will introduce reforms immediately after his death. But from all accounts, although it is next to impossible to get any accurate information about the State, there will be almost nothing to reform after the Mir's decease and it is doubtful whether there is anything to reform now. Or, if suddenly the Government are awakened to the fearful mal-administration at Khairpur, the State may be quietly annexed and the heirs pensioned off. His Highness Mir Ali Murad, although an intelligent man, is passionately fond of sport and has sacrificed everything to this passion. Khairpur can be scarcely called a town and is in a state of decay. Miles and miles of arable land have been turned into game preserves, abounding with wild pigs, which devastate even cultivated areas and enjoy perfect immunity except from the Mir's hunting party. From year's end to year's end the Mir is absent from his capital and roams in the jungle shooting pigs and deer. People from Khairpur are constantly leaving the Mir's territory and settling at Sukkur and other places in British territory. The administration is not merely patriarchal, but of the most primitive and unsatisfactory kind. The administration of justice, the collection of revenue and the protection of the subjects are such as are never heard of in any State tributary to the British Government. We have

Mal-administration in the Khairpur State and the Government blamed for their non-interference.

never heard that in instances of this kind the feelings of the ruling Prince are alone consulted. If the State of Khairpur had been Mir Ali Murad's personal and self-acquired property he could have of course done what he liked with it. But it is only a trust which must go down to his heirs and the Government are partly responsible if the trust is abused. As it is, the next Mir of Khairpur will come in possession, if he does so at all, of some thousand square miles of jungle land, some million pigs, and a heavy debt. Compared with Khairpur, Kashmir, Bhopál and other States were models of good administration when interfered with. The Bombay Government deposed the Rána of Porbandar, although that State could not possibly have been worse administered than Khairpur. The result of the present policy of non-interference at Khairpur is that the Mir quakes in his shoes if he happens to offend the Collector of a district, conscious as he is of the mal-administration of his State. If the Government have made up their mind not to stir in the Mir's lifetime, then pressure from outside can alone make them move. It was not at their own instance that the Government moved in the Bhopál affair, or that Sir Lepel Griffin was given his *congé*. In that case Bhopál was suffering from the evils of interference. Khairpur is suffering from the evils of non-interference. But if detailed cases of mal-administration could be gathered and by the aid of such facts as may be available a case could be made out for a question in the House of Commons, the present policy of masterly inactivity might be abandoned and Government might see their way to save Khairpur from the utter ruin towards which it is hopelessly and certainly drifting.

Alleged mismanagement in the Pálitána State.

52. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 14th May, complains of the prevalence of mismanagement in the Pálitána State, of its being in debt, of its servants making money anyhow and doing injustice and of His Highness the Thákor passing his time in pleasure and being powerless, and observes that looking to some of the petitions made to the Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvád, against the State, it is desirable that it should be entrusted to better hands. The paper refers to the petition made to the Assistant Political Agent by an old servant of the State named Maganlál Pánáchand for payment of Rs. 650, being the balance remaining due to him for his salary for 17 months from 2nd April 1887 to 2nd September 1888, and to the complaint made to the Piánt officer by a Rajput named Rupa Jetha, who is in the service of Prince Sámatsinghji, against the fine of Rs. 10 imposed upon him for crushing the leg of a she-goat under the wheels of his carriage, Rupa alleging that the charge against him is the result of spite, he being in the service of the Thákor's brother, and remarks that the Prant officer ought independently to enquire into the complaint instead of referring Rupa Jetha to the Diván. The paper adds that the family disputes, which are increasing, have done much harm to it, and draws the attention of the Bombay Government to it.

Mismanagement in Cambay and the necessity for Government interference.

53. The *Khambát Samáchár* (114), in its issue of the 17th May, complains once more of the prevalence of mismanagement and intrigues in Cambay, and of His Highness the Nawáb being given to pleasure and having given the management to the Diván, who is engaged in intrigues, and says that cholera has made its home permanently in Cambay, that the people suffer from scarcity of water and other troubles, and that it is necessary that Government should interfere and assume the administration for a time. [The *Svadesh Bandhu* (136), in its issue of the 15th May, refers to a case in which the Cambay police are alleged to have ill-treated and beaten some Boráhs while in custody on the 15th ultimo, to a charge being trumped against a Boráh on the same day, to the Boráhs having collected Rs. 6,000 with a view to petition the Political Agent and the Bombay Government, and to the Diván having through the head-priest of the Boráhs persuaded them to refrain from so doing, and observes that until the present Diván is replaced by another man the rottenness in the State will not be removed and that it is discreditable to Government to allow it to continue.]

Mismanagement in Dharampor and alleged cruelty upon two female prisoners.

54. The *Broach Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 16th May, complains of the prevalence of mismanagement and intrigues in the Dharampor State and of the cruelty practised upon two female servants employed in the palace by their imprisonment since a few months past in ill-ven-

tilated wooden cages in the palace compound on suspicion of thefts of jewellery, one of the prisoners having been once on the brink of death owing to want of ventilation, and says that the Diván ought at once to publicly enquire into the charges brought against them and release them on bail in the meantime or take them under his protection. The paper observes that the prisoners are said to have been the victims of some intrigues in the palace, which appear to have compelled the heir-apparent, Mohan Devji, to flee to Bulsár about four months ago, and calls the attention of the Rája, the State authorities and the Political Agent to the affair. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 16th May, says that intrigues are on the increase in Dharampor, that intriguers are trying to foment quarrels in the royal family, and that the Political Agent should speedily stop them.]

The people and the Native States of Káthiáwár and a petition prepared by the editor and proprietor of the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper for presentation to His Excellency Lord Reay on their behalf.

55. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 14th May, gives a further instalment of the petition prepared by its editor and proprietor for presentation to His Excellency Lord Reay on behalf of the people and Native Princes of Káthiáwár, complains of a very large number of men, girássiás and petty tálukdárs in Káthiáwár having been deprived of their land by powerful Native States with the help of the Political Agents and of their having got no redress either from the Political Department or the Government though the Honourable East India Company promised protection to them in a Resolution issued in 1803 and though Colonel Walker guaranteed protection to the landholders on behalf of the Honourable East India Company in 1808-9, suggests the appointment of a commission of inquiry, and remarks that if any tálukdár in Káthiáwár were to file a suit against Government they would have to pay him a large sum of money in consequence of the above-named guarantee given by Colonel Walker. The paper refers to the views expressed by Colonel Barr on the 8th June 1854 regarding the necessity for the Political Agent protecting petty tálukdárs and girássiás from the tyranny of powerful tálukdárs (*vide* page 106 of the Bombay Government Reports, No. 37, New Series), and observes that notwithstanding this if the Political Agents have not duly protected them and ruined them, the Government ought to enquire into the matter. The paper adds that the changes introduced into Káthiáwár by Colonel Keatinge in 1863 have done no good to the province, but have done harm.

The Porbandar Show pronounced a gratifying success.

56. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 15th May, conveys thanks to Mr. Lely, the Administrator, for the Porbandar Show, records the gratifying success of the Show, and exhorts other Native States of Káthiáwár to hold similar exhibitions in their respective territories and to benefit their subjects by affording due encouragement to the long-neglected arts and manufactures of the province.

GOVIND B. LAGHATE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
25th May 1889.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 25th May 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names o Newspape .	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
55	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
62	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
63	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
65	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
66	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
67	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
68	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
69	„ Vrittamála	Sátára...	Do.	...
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
71	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
72	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Din Mani	Broach...	Weekly	300
74	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	303
75	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly ...	600
76	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
77	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
78	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
79	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
80	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
81	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly ...	1,015
82	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
87	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
88	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
92	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
93	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
96	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
97	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	560
101	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád - ...	Weekly	550
102	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,283
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
123	„ Pársi Tikákár	Do.	Fortnightly	350
124	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
127	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
128	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
129	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
130	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
131	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
132	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
133	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
141	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
145	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
148	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
149	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
150	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
151	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
152	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
153	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
154	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
155	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
156	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
157	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
158	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
159	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
160	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
161	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
162	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
163	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
164	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
165	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ा) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The proposed abolition of the presidency armies in India and the India Council.

1. In alluding to the fear alleged to be entertained by the India Council that if a Bill were brought before Parliament for the abolition of the presidency armies in order to carry into effect the proposal submitted by the Government of India on the subject of the proposed army corps system, Messrs. Bradlaugh, Caine and other advocates of the rights and privileges of the Natives might try and succeed in introducing into the Administration Act of 1858 certain provisions in the interests of the natives of India, and in referring to the supposition that for this reason the India Council have thought it discreet to let things alone for the present at least, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 20th May, says:—It is much to be regretted that through such a fear as this the authorities should desist from introducing a much needed reform. The Natives are anxious for this reform, as it would lessen to some extent the cost of the army and consequently the burden of taxation. It is beneficial to the State that the Natives should interest themselves in the efficiency and progress of the army, but on account of the persistent refusal of Government to appoint Natives to higher posts in the army, or for some other reasons, they do not take that interest and they are not to blame for their unconcern.

The rumoured infliction of a Wheat Frauds Act on India condemned.

2. The *Nagar Samáchár* (44), in its issue of the 18th May, writes:—The merchants in England are trying hard to get a Wheat Frauds Act passed so as to force the wheat merchants of India to lessen the impurities in wheat. This enactment, if passed, will be a powerful engine of oppression and injustice. Do the Indian wheat merchants force the English merchants to buy their impure commodity? It is a matter of mutual pleasure. If English merchants do not like to purchase Indian wheat, they may not do so. They may buy a better kind of wheat in any other market. If the sellers of impure wheat are to be punished by the proposed Act, the buyers ought also to come in for their share. They buy, with their eyes open, a commodity which they know to be impure. Why should they buy it? But it is better to be forewarned. If our Indian agriculturists and merchants think of lessening the impurities in wheat, it will not be a difficult task. Let them do it and then the agitation of selfish merchants in England will have no power to harm their interests.

High postal rates between England and India.

3. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 21st May, and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (86), in that of the 22nd idem, express heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., for his exertions to obtain a reduction in the high rates of postage on letters and newspapers to India, and hope that the Honourable Member's exertions will be crowned with success, removing the flagrant injustice done to India and affording due encouragement to the increase of commerce and epistolary and literary intercommunication between her and England.

The administration of India by the British found fault with.

4. In an article headed "Signs of the impending extinction of the British rule in India," the *Anonymous* (88), in its issue of the 19th May, writes:—Innumerable are the obligations under which the British rulers are laid by the Native Rájás and the people of this country. But if the latter had known that they would be so ill-repaid for their fidelity they would certainly have never helped the English at the time when the tables seemed likely to turn against them in 1857. Scindia never dreamt that his invaluable help at a most critical moment would be repaid by the English by appropriating his treasury after his demise, by neglecting the care of his son, and by creating discontent in his dominions. Holkar never thought that his son would be insulted. The Nizám never entertained a suspicion that the Berárs would be swallowed up by the British and his State opened up as a field for European adventurers. Khanderáo Mahárája of Baroda had no idea that his brother Malhár Ráo would die a prisoner. If the present wretched condition of Oudh, the Panjáb, Kolhápur, Jhánsi, Rewah, Gwalior, Burmah, Baroda, Mysore, Por-

bandar, Hyderabad and other small and large States could have been known beforehand and anticipated, the Delhi Darbár and the great *éclat* with which Her Majesty the Queen of England was declared the Empress of India would never have been historical facts. The annexation of Burmah, the frequent insults heaped on sovereign heads in India, the stringent enforcement of the Arms Act, the misappropriation of the famine relief fund, the tax on a prime necessary of life like salt, the activity of the A'bkári Department, the practice of supplying prostitutes to European soldiers, and other acts too numerous to mention which run counter to the dictates of Christian religion, which are against morality and which defy the injunctions of the Almighty God, appear to us to indicate that the British sun is not to shine very long. Our rulers, if they wish to continue to rule over us, must faithfully fulfil the promises made from time to time. They should not keep an evil eye on the wealth of the Rájás and the people of this country. The deprivation of Theebaw, the appropriation of the jewellery and territories of Dhulipsing, the deposition of the ruler of Kashmere, the discontent in Bhopál, the condonation of the offences of Sir Lepel Griffin and other unjust actions of Government go to justify the title of our article. We heartily hope that the pure conscience of England will be soon awakened, that the people of this country will be governed in a Christian spirit, and that our guesses will be soon falsified.

The Indian National Congress and the Pársis.

5. The *Kannadă Suvárte* (142), in its issue of the 17th May, writes:—Last year a split in the Indian National Congress camp had occurred by the separation of a large part of the Mahomedans, who were led to offer an ill-considered opposition to the Congress on purely sentimental and groundless objections. Nevertheless the success of the national movement was a marked one. This year again a similar danger threatens the movement from the Pársi quarter. Dr. Vicajee, a respectable member of the Pársi community, has sounded a note of warning to his co-religionists, calling upon them to pause and think before they join the Congress. His objections to the Pársis joining the movement look plausible at first sight. But they are based upon incorrect notions of loyalty and nationality. That the Pársis are merely a set of foreign settlers and their nationality is distinctly different from that of the Hindus is a fact which admits of no doubt. But it is not sufficient to furnish that community with a plea for keeping itself aloof from the Congress. If it were possible for the Pársis to return to Persia and regain their power and influence, they might well have considered themselves as mere sojourners in this land. But under the present circumstances their fate is closely bound up with that of the rest of the Natives. It would therefore be very imprudent on their part to sever their connection with a movement which concerns the interests of all the communities of India. The Congressionists, however, have little to fear from this threatened separation of the Pársis. Their opposition, however significant, will not lessen the importance of the Congress much as the last year's split did not come at all in the way of its success. Besides, the most influential and leading members of the Pársi community have all along shown their sympathy with the movement and have given their hearty co-operation for furthering its cause. It is, however, highly desirable that there should be perfect unanimity in such matters as the Congress deals with. We therefore hope that our Pársi friends will consider well their position before they take the decided step of disuniting themselves from the promoters of the Congress.

6. In connection with the advice tendered by a few Pársis and Pársi newspapers that the Pársis should not join the fifth Indian National Congress to be held in Bombay next December, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 24th May, says:—The sympathy of the general Pársi community is with the Congress and the above advice proceeds from a few isolated individuals who have not been able to show that the aims and the mode of working of the Congress are improper, but who, on the other hand, accept them as quite just. Properly speaking, these advisers only fear that there is a probability of the interests of the Pársis not being advanced by joining the movement. The fear is quite groundless, it being entertained on the imaginary supposition that the Congress might hereafter proceed upon improper lines and become disloyal to Government. These advisers, moreover, assert that the Pársis are foreigners in India and there-

fore need not join any Native movements. But the Pársis are, in fact, better Natives than the Mahomedans and did not allow a similar attempt made by the Anglo-Indians in connection with the Ilbert Bill to produce any effect on their minds. India is the adoptive mother-country of the Pársis, who should continue to join all legitimate movements for the advancement of her interests as they have hitherto done.

7. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 23rd May, writes:— *A propos* of the threatened Pársi secession from the Indian National Congress, we are unable to follow without a smile the line of argument adopted by the Bombay *Rást Goftár* who has begun to play the *rôle* of a sympathetic anti-Congressionist, if we may be allowed to use the expression. The mere dogmatic assertion that it is not beneficial to the Pársis to join the Congress, without any solid arguments to support it but founded on vague premises, should, we think, carry no weight either with the community in question or the public at large. It is admitted that the Congress is a good thing in itself; its ways are loyal, but because the customs, manners and traditions of the Pársis are different, as their interests are different and their loyalty to the British Ráj different, it is impossible for them to join the Congress. Let us examine if these are valid grounds and if the writer has not begged the question. By a contact of near 1,200 years the social customs, manners and habits of the Pársis have received more of a Hindu impress than any other, though the race has managed to preserve its individuality. If one take the trouble of travelling in the Surat District, he cannot but be struck with having little to differentiate between the Pársis and the Hindus. As to whether the interests of the Pársis are different, we have shown in a recent issue of ours that they are not. Does our contemporary think that as the Pársis are a more advanced race they would suffer if they join backward Hindus? Does he at all entertain the idea that Government will grant his community special privileges for their special interests, if they are any? If he think so, he is greatly mistaken. What then does he ask his community to do after it has abstained from taking any part in the Congress? Unless this question is answered satisfactorily, we consider that he cannot in justice ask the Pársis to take the step he wants them to do. Their political traditions of the last fifty years are against such an action. Their much-vaunted loyalty, too, is not of a kind superior to that of the Hindus and the Mahomedans. Let us ask our contemporary if the Pársis enjoyed no political power in the times of Hindu and Mahomedan supremacy, and if they did, as history proves, why they cannot come under the category of conquered races as much as the Hindus and the Mahomedans. The reason shown by him for Pársi loyalty is nothing but flimsy. There being not much to differentiate the Pársis from the rest of the natives of India, they can assimilate themselves with the other races of India on the platform of politics, and even if there be anything to do so, it is prejudicial to their interests if they do not join the other races. We hope the hubbub that is raised by unthinking minds for severing the Pársis from the Congress will subside ere long.

The second meeting of the Provincial Congress at Poona.

8. In noticing the second meeting of the Provincial Congress recently held at Poona, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 24th May, says:—Among the subjects discussed at this meeting was that of village sanitation, on which valuable suggestions have been made, which, if adopted, would remove much of the anxiety entertained in connection with the measure. The meeting expressed approval of the course taken by the Bombay Government in connection with the Crawford Commission, and conveyed the thanks of the public to the local Administration. This step of the Congress has proved distasteful to many Europeans and a few Natives, but it is no less true that the same duly represents public opinion on the subject. The Provincial Congress is an appropriate movement for the due representation of the wants and wishes of the people of this presidency, and ought to have district and táluka branches. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments, recording its disapproval of the opinion expressed by the Congress on the Crawford case, and repeating that the Bombay Government committed several serious blunders in connection with the enquiry, unnecessarily causing a heavy loss to the treasury.]

The present policy of retrenchment condemned and the re-imposition of the import duties on cotton goods recommended.

9. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 20th May, writes:—It is to be greatly regretted that the Bombay Government should have been compelled to levy forced contributions from urban and rural boards for the purpose of finding some relief from the exigencies of the financial situation. It would be more statesmanlike if, instead of resorting to such petty devices and makeshifts for saving a farthing here and a farthing there, the local Governments and the Supreme Government reviewed the whole financial situation in a calm and sober spirit, and found out some other way of meeting the difficulty,—a way which will not be open to the reproach of being characterized as undignified and mean. So far as the general taxable resources of the country are concerned it would seem that they have been exhausted with the imposition of the hated income-tax and the enhancement of the equally unpopular salt-duty. There would thus seem to be no other financial expedient open to Government than the import cotton duties, the re-imposition of which has been of late frequently urged on the attention of the Indian and English authorities. Many useful reforms in the Indian administration have been delayed for want of funds, and it is highly necessary that they should not be further put off for want of resources, when such resources can be immediately secured by the re-imposition of the import cotton duties, at least as a temporary measure. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will at an early date review the financial situation and apply the remedy at once.

The policy of Government in connection with the ábkári revenue condemned.

10. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 23rd May, says:—The successful attack made by Messrs. Samuel Smith and Caine in Parliament on the Indian ábkári policy had led the public to expect that from the 1st of August next the importation of inferior European spirits would be discouraged and the consumption of genuine country drinks manufactured from mowra flowers, dates, coarse sugar, grapes, &c., would be encouraged by increasing the duty on the former and lessening the duty levied on the latter; but Government have adopted a course quite the reverse of these expectations. The duty levied on Europe spirits has been allowed to remain what it was, while that on underproof healthy country drinks has been raised by eight annas per gallon, and the license fee of country liquor-shops increased by one and a half times the old amount. This is evidently a disregard of the high authority of Parliament. Sir Richard Temple and other members on the side of Government asserted in Parliament that a heavy ábkári duty was levied in order to discourage the consumption of spirituous drinks, but the fact is the reverse of it. There has been an increase in the consumption of liquor every year, bringing in correspondingly increased revenue to Government. Government try to show that the vice of intoxication has lessened, but it is not so. Since the spirituous drinks have been made very dear by a heavy increase in the duty, intoxication has largely increased, as is proved by the convictions for getting drunk and disorderly on the records of the magistracy of the Thána District. In addition to drinking for the sake of enjoyment the lower classes of the people use liquor on the anniversaries of their deceased relatives and on festive occasions, and obtain it even by incurring debt and exposing themselves to various privations.

The argument for increase of salaries to European officers in India refuted.

11. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 20th May, writes:—The Crawford case has been taken by some English papers as a text for an argument for increase of salaries of European officers in India. Mr. Crawford's borrowings, it is argued, were necessitated by his salary being inadequate. A more perverse inference could not have been drawn. The writers either do not know or forget the fact that Mr. Crawford's extravagance was phenomenal, that his impecuniousness was chronic and habitual, and that the vice grew upon him with age. His living was so abnormally reckless that the wealth of Plutus or our own Kuber could not have sufficed to keep him out of debt. It must be said to the credit of the Indian Civil Service that men of the type of Mr. Crawford are the exceptions and not the rule. The salaries are

usually found to be so high, especially in the higher grades, that with all high living of Europeans in this country they are able to amass sufficiently large fortunes and are able to retire on comfortable incomes. It is a strange irony of fate that while we in India are complaining that the salaries of Europeans are too high, the press in England raises a cry that they are too low. In fact the Indian Civil Service is one of the most highly paid services in the world. Its cost is already felt to be an insupportable burden on our finances, and one of the most difficult problems every Indian statesman has to grapple with is how best to reduce the cost of our administration. In face of this, to propose that the salaries should be increased seems to us the height of perversity.

The proposed increase in the salary of the Inspector-General of Forests disapproved.

12. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 19th May, writes:—While public institutions are being starved for want of funds, the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an increase in the salary of the Inspector-General of Forests by Rs. 300, and a fat berth under the name of the Inspector-General of Ábkári is in a fair way of being created. That while the local Governments should be asked to exercise stringent economy even at the cost of departmental efficiency the Supreme Government should be liberal enough to enjoy the luxury of a fat berth is indeed surprising. When there was a famine in China a few years ago the Imperial expenditure there was cut down by half, but with us things are done in a different fashion. The ábkári revenue is collected by all provincial departments and credited to the supreme treasury, and we fail to see the necessity for the new post unless a strong hankering after the multiplication of new appointments be at the bottom.

Death of Colonel Osborne considered a loss to India.

13. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 19th May, writes:—"R. D. O." is dead. He who figured so long in the columns of the Calcutta *Statesman* and made his individuality felt by all is now gone out of this world, and we shall long miss his vigorous, trenchant and withal just criticisms. Colonel Osborne did not give any personal help to the Indian National Congress movement, but as a third party he was a very valuable ally. His most recent observations were against the policy of the Government of India towards the Native States of India. We are sorry to lose such a staunch friend who would have rendered us considerable help at this most interesting period, when the people of India are but learning to appreciate their rights and are fighting for them. He was a thorough hater of the Indian bureaucracy.

14. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 20th May, writes:—Another sad death we have to mourn is that of the late Colonel R. D. Osborne. The late Colonel was one of the few sincere friends India has had in England. Like Major Evans Bell his service in India belongs to a time when India was an object of the deepest suspicion and anxiety to Englishmen. His liberality of mind was all the more remarkable, since at a time when most Englishmen lost the balance of their minds and grew furious over the wrongs, or supposed wrongs, which their countrymen had suffered he kept his head cool and his heart warm, and maintained throughout a steady and earnest attachment for India which is not often met with. He was an author and journalist of no mean repute, and the familiar initials of R.D.O. will long be missed by the readers of the Calcutta *Statesman*. India can ill-afford to lose such fast friends as Colonel Osborne. His example may induce other noble Englishmen to work in the same cause, but the singleness of purpose and the hearty and disinterested love with which he worked will seldom be equalled and will never be surpassed.

Death of Father Damien regretted and the necessity for the segregation of lepers in India pointed out.

15. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 19th May, writes:—The death of Father Damien at Molokai will evoke feelings of universal sorrow and admiration. His life was indeed a life of heroic self-sacrifice rarely equalled in the annals of martyrdom. He suffered voluntary banishment in the colony of lepers with the certainty of contracting the terrible disease. He, however, did his work with a sympathy, kindness, heroic resignation and calmness that are beyond all human praise. His painful and lingering death proves beyond all

doubt that leprosy is a contagious disease, and we hope that the Government of India will take speedy and effective measures for the segregation of lepers in this country. The presence of these unfortunate wretches in the vicinity of public institutions and in overcrowded localities and thoroughfares is a standing disgrace to the country, and if the evil is not vigorously grappled with, the consequences of a *Laissez faire* policy will be simply disastrous to the health of its teeming population.

16. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 19th May, writes:—Father Damien's death will unfortunately support the arguments of those who believe in the contagiousness of leprosy, and the good man would not have died in vain if his end had been to serve as a warning and a lesson to those governments and municipalities in the world which have hitherto neglected to take stringent measures for stamping out the great evil. The Bombay Government and the Bombay Municipality are among the greatest sinners in this respect. We have a colony of lepers in our midst. They go about freely. They buy and sell. They marry and give in marriage, and propagate the disease quite as they please. Attention was lately called to the subject by Mr. Kirkham in a very effective speech in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and we hope the death of Father Damien will stimulate the city to the adoption of stringent measures of segregation.

Proposed grant of a pension to Mr. Crawford condemned and the injustice thereof pointed out.

17. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 20th May, writes:—We have no wish to be unduly severe upon Mr. Crawford. We admit his services have been brilliant, that his fall has been uncommonly severe, and that one's natural sentiment under the circumstances is to pity the man and to wish that, whatever his failings, he should not be left unprovided for. On the other hand, it must be remembered that conduct which Mr. Crawford is found guilty of, not to speak of what is popularly believed against him, calls for exemplary punishment, especially in the case of a man of the exalted position of Mr. Crawford. The deleterious influence of Mr. Crawford's example needs hardly to be described. The demoralization of the whole administration and the utter loss of *prestige* and confidence of the Government among the people have been fittingly recognized by Sir Raymond West in his able minute. In prosecuting and punishing Mr. Crawford the chief object was not to correct Mr. Crawford, for he is beyond correction, but to correct the service and to signify the displeasure of Government in such a manner that like offences may not be perpetrated in future. This object is sure to be frustrated if a pension of £400 (which, be it noted, comes to about Rs. 6,800 a year, a sum larger than the highest pension attainable by a Native after the best service) be granted to Mr. Crawford. Further, the stealthy manner in which Mr. Crawford has eventually left the country, leaving a host of claims unsatisfied and defrauding the people of this presidency to the extent of *krors* of rupees puts the Government and the European community in by no means an enviable position. What can all the best service in the world avail against such conduct? [The *Gujarát Mitră* (78) of the 19th, and the *Hitechchhu* (79) of Ahmedabad and the *Gujarát Gazette* (76) of the 23rd May, also condemn the proposed grant of a pension to Mr. Crawford and doubt whether a Native similarly circumstanced would have been thus treated with kindness. The *Gujarát Mitră* takes the Conservatives to task for their attack on His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter of the Crawford case and for the partiality which, it alleges, they show towards the European accused in India, and says that such conduct of theirs is improper and has tarnished the fair name of British justice, and that they should well bear in mind that if an association or a learned well-wisher of the people were to come forward and to collect all the cases of European accused persons in India and the decisions given therein, to publish them in the form of a book and to distribute copies thereof throughout England, France, Russia, Austria, Germany and America, the policy pursued by British officers would be condemned, the good name and fame of the British rule would be lost, and the British would fall in public estimation. It adds that the Conservatives would be very fortunate if they were to keep this thing in mind, that the British are lucky in having such officers as Lords Ripon and Reay, who pacify the annoyed Indian public and protect their honour, and that

it is owing to them that the Native public is quiet and does not wish ill of the Government. The *Hitechchhu* observes that the boast regarding the impartial administration of justice in the British rule is false, that the law itself observes race distinctions inasmuch as European offenders can claim to be tried by European jurors and as Civilians can only be tried by a Commission, however grave their offence, and that the public has seen in a few recent cases how Europeans try to protect their co-religionists, refers to the case of Mr. Beames, of Mr. Sullivan, a member of the Madras Executive Council, of Mr. Wilson, late Political Agent, Cambay, and of Mr. Arthur Crawford, and strongly disapproves of the attacks made by European public writers upon persons exposing their countrymen and upon the Judges trying them and of the attack made upon His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter of the Crawford case. It adds that if a pension be granted to Mr. Crawford, many Europeans will extort large sums of money as bribe from the people and will leave the service with a pension and with their ill-gotten gains in case they are found out, and that it is very probable that the Secretary of State for India will sanction the proposal for grant of pension, even if it be assumed that the proposal is made by Government out of pity and not out of fear for the uproar set up by Europeans in favour of Mr. Crawford. The *Gujarát Gazette* remarks that it would be creditable to the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay and to the Europeans if they were to help Mr. Crawford out of their private purse and not from the public treasury, that when the Government pity Mr. Crawford why do they not pity thousands of families in this country who are being every day reduced to a worse condition than Mr. Crawford's, and that the moral of the whole affair is in accordance with the proverb that the right hand only turns towards the mouth.]

18. The *Hindu Punch* (31), in its issue of the 23rd May, says:—Mr. Crawford hardly deserves any pension. For more than thirty years he has been fattening himself in India. Lákhs of rupees he obtained and spent. Without the least shame and compunction he sold off in the regular *bazar* fashion the highest posts in his Division. He stigmatised the fair name of the British Government and the fairer name of the Civil Service to which he belonged. The Bombay Government is his enemy and he takes care to let the world know that it is vindictively ruining him, and yet he comes before it and claims a pension! If Government will grant him a pension,—him who seduced the wives of his brother-officers and took bribes,—then surely the hard-earned money of the helpless *rayat* is being utterly wasted. No good government will like to be considered a party to the sinister interests of its immoral and shameless servants. One question in this case is whether Mrs. Crawford deserves to get any allowance. To this question our answer is that Mr. Crawford's two sons are in India and they are very highly-paid servants of the State. It is their duty to see that their mother gets sufficient to live upon in England. We heartily wish this Crawford affair ends soon. It is disgusting—positively sickening. Mr. Maclean, M.P., and men of his kind are girding up their loins to fight for Mr. Crawford. Let them do whatever they like; we know what they will achieve.

Grant of a pension to Mr. Crawford approved.

19. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 19th May, says:—If the rumour that Mr. Crawford is to get a pension of four hundred pounds per annum be true, then it can be said that the Bombay Government has done a very graceful thing indeed. We hear that Mr. Baumann, M. P., is working for Mr. Crawford in Parliament, but we think that the recommendation of the Bombay Government will be of greater use to Mr. Crawford than any efforts on the part of members of Parliament like Mr. Baumann. Nobody in the presidency will have the cruel heart to refuse a compassionate allowance to a man like Mr. Crawford. But if Mr. Crawford is to get a pension, the Mámlatdárs must also be reinstated in their former positions. To forsake them at the end will hardly be a good policy on the part of Government.

20. The *Yajdán Parast* (141), in its issue of the 19th May, expresses approval of the proposal alleged to have been made by the Bombay Government for granting a small pension to Mr. Crawford, and remarks that the public will with one voice approve of the resolution of Government to show mercy to him,

and that it is to be hoped that they will also show mercy and favour in a case in which a Native may be concerned. [The *Surat Akhbár* (83), in its issue of the 20th May, says that the proposed grant of a pension to Mr. Crawford by the Bombay Government shows the latter to be pure and large-minded.]

The proposed compassionate allowance to Mrs. Crawford disapproved.

21. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 20th May, writes :—It is a good thing to have a feeling heart. But we ought not to be prepared to override all notions of real and adequate justice in obedience to the promptings of such a heart. We feel for Mrs. Crawford as much as anybody else, but we cannot allow this feeling of pity to come in the way of our protesting against any compassionate allowance being granted to her. The *Bombay Gazette* says : "There was fair ground for urging that the claims of Mrs. Crawford to the pension which would have been indefeasibly her right, had she been widowed a year ago, should not be over-ridden by the course which the Government has since deemed it its duty to take. This view has been influentially urged upon the Government, and it is likely that a pension of the usual amount will be accorded to Mr. (Mrs. ?) Crawford for subsistence." We do not know what these influential quarters are from which this view has gone up to Government. But we cannot help saying that whosoever, out of a wrong tender-heartedness, urges this view upon the Government, makes an effort to unjustly fleece the tax-payer. If it was the duty of any one to care for Mrs. Crawford, evidently it was her husband's. It is but fair to assume that she was the sharer of all his former glory and that she might have profited by his ill-gotten gains, and it is therefore but just that she should now suffer the consequences of his misconduct. If Mr. Crawford had retired from the service, or had even died, before this terrible exposure took place, it would have been a fraud successfully played on the public till the end—one of those many cases where crime escapes detection and the criminal in consequence remains in full enjoyment of what he has unlawfully or immorally acquired. The reward which is and ought to be reserved for meritorious service alone would have been obtained in that case, but obtained without being deserved. The tax-payer would have been in that case defrauded, but defrauded with his eyes shut. But now the fraud is detected. The Bombay Government is convinced of the delinquencies of the man. We cannot therefore allow ourselves to be fleeced so openly. What claims has Mrs. Crawford on the tax-payers of the Bombay Presidency except as the wife of Mr. Crawford ? It has been proved that this man has done enormous disservice to the province. He has been the cause of perverting the morals of a large body of public servants and of discrediting the system of administration in the presidency, and he has further been the cause of the pecuniary ruin of a large number of individuals. Surely this is no service worthy of reward, and the wife of such a man, howsoever she may deserve to be pitied, can have no claim on the money of the tax-payer and must perforce be content to share the lot of her husband.

Mr. Crawford's application for a re-imbursement of the costs incurred by him in his defence approved.

22. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 15th May, writes :—Mr. Crawford, the ex-Commissioner, has applied to be paid the expenses of the defence he was recently compelled to conduct at Poona. We think he is justly entitled to a moiety of the expenses, in so far as those incurred in defending himself on the graver charges of corruption and bribery are concerned. He has been acquitted by the Commission, and the acquittal has had Lord Cross's approval, regardless of the opinion His Excellency Lord Reay and the Honourable Sir R. West have expressed on the Commission's report; but as long as the tribunal appointed to try him has declared Mr. Crawford not guilty, and as long as this decision has received the approval of Lord Cross, Mr. Crawford is justly entitled to claim and receive compensation. If every officer (be he high in service or a mere subordinate) were to be similarly tried on evidence of the kind brought forward before the Commission, and thereby compelled to place himself on his defence, there would be no end of trials by commission. We do not for a moment wish to insinuate that Lord Reay's action was in any way hasty or uncalled for. What we wish to impress upon those concerned in considering Mr. Crawford's application is, that once an officer is acquitted in the manner Mr. Crawford has been, the *amende honorable* should be made in order to compensate him for his heavy pecuniary loss. Mr. Crawford has

been dismissed for heavy indebtedness, and we do not for a moment suggest that the expenses incurred by him in defending that part of the proceedings should also be refunded to him. No better precedent can be quoted than the case of Mr. Wilson, of Cambay notoriety. In that case, we believe, a reimbursement was made of all the expenses he incurred in his defence.

The moral from the Crawford case pointed out.

23. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 19th May, writes:—The truest and wisest moral of the Crawford case appears to us to have been pointed out by Mr. Caine, M. P., in the following words, as if by anticipation, for these words were written and published early in 1888, when nobody knew or heard anything of that case:—"Briefly, what educated India desires is representation in all the departments and governing bodies which control the destinies of their country. If they had fairplay in the Civil Service, representation on their own Legislative Councils and on the India Council at home, and if it were possible to induce some English constituency to accept one of their number, they would be more than content, while the advantage to Indian society of being able to discuss every grievance publicly in all the governing bodies which rule their destinies would be beyond all measure." We advisedly say that this is the truest and wisest moral which the Government can draw from the Crawford scandal; for, under the state of things therein indicated, it would be very difficult for one adverse influence, however potent, to vitiate the entire administrative machinery in any large division or province; it would certainly be impossible for such a scandal to germinate, grow and flourish unsuspected and unknown till it should assume proportions which, by their very magnitude, appear incredible to those not personally cognizant of or affected by it in one way or another. Let this moral, therefore, be well pondered over by those English politicians and publicists who value their good name or the prestige of their rule in India.

The Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case.

24. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 19th May, writes:—We know that there has been a cry in certain quarters against those that have come forward and confessed the truth. But we warn Government against mistaking the same for real public opinion. It is a sectional and a party cry, raised by the partizans of Mr. Crawford and by the friends of those who hold that the honest confession of one's weakness is far more culpable than the weakness itself. Government have hitherto tried to keep clear of both these parties, and we urge upon their attention the necessity for adhering honestly to the same path of duty. No one denies that the Native subordinates have, as a class, exhibited great weakness. But the way to remedy it is not to hang those who had at least the courage and honesty to come forward and openly confess their faults. The chance is that Government might thereby lose their best hands, while the worse offenders will prosper. Of course if there are any independent cases of corruption they should be at once taken up and the offenders brought to justice. No one would be sorry for it. What we say is that it is perfectly unsafe, nay mischievous, to draw such fine distinctions as that between those who offered to pay and those who consented to pay with regard to the corruption prevalent in Mr. Crawford's time. Government at present have no materials to do so, and even if they have, it is extremely doubtful if they would be able to do anything like justice in this matter. They cannot again forget the fact that they have after all to govern through Native agency. We hope, therefore, that they will give up the unprofitable, mischievous and unjust attempt of distinguishing between the various cases and be prepared to pass a wet sponge over the past, taking due care to see that the subordinates are kept under "happier influences" hereafter. Nothing more is possible under the circumstances, if we must keep the honour of our word and if we must care to see that the innocents are not put to unmerited loss and degradation. [The *Hitechchhu* (79) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 23rd May, says that the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case should not be punished at all, as they cannot be held to have given bribes when the receiver thereof has been acquitted on that charge and as they are not guilty of giving bribes but of giving money under strong pressure, that the object of Mr. Crawford's friends in having them punished is to deter Natives from giving evidence of any kind whatever against Europeans so that the latter may fearlessly indulge in injustice, oppression, bribery and other vices and

escape scotfree from the consequences thereof, and that the Government should think well whether such a course would be beneficial to themselves and their subjects.]

25. The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 21st May, says :—The Mámlatdárs are out of the reach of the power of Government to harm them. The conditions on which they were allowed to escape the punishment to which they were liable by reason of their guilt have been strictly fulfilled by them and therefore they cannot be harmed. This is not our opinion. This is the opinion of a member of His Excellency the Governor's Council, one of the most experienced and learned of the Civil Servants. If Government are thinking of doing any harm to the Mámlatdárs, then surely they are courting unmitigated unpopularity and disgrace. To find out who offered to pay and who consented to pay, to separate the victims and the dupes from the rascals and the cheats, is a very difficult and delicate task and would hardly serve any useful purpose of Government. The shade of difference between the guilt of the two classes is faint. The whole atmosphere was vitiated. It is not just that those who confessed their crime should be punished while those who had the hardihood to remain silent and who could not be prosecuted for want of evidence should remain in the full glory of their position. To take away the powers of the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs or to otherwise degrade them in the eyes of the public is akin to punishing the innocent and rewarding the guilty. We hope His Excellency Lord Reay will not be a party to a scheme under which such a farce of justice and morality will take place. Again, look at the inconsistency which is apparent. The Mámlatdárs say in their evidence that they gave bribes to Mr. Crawford. The Commissioners do not believe in this evidence and acquit Mr. Crawford on the charge of taking bribes. The Secretary of State for India confirms the decision. Then why should not the Bombay Government accept the Secretary of State's finding ? If, on the count of taking bribes, Mr. Crawford is found innocent, why should the poor Mámlatdárs be found guilty and punished ? Consider the position from any point of view, the most honourable way to get out of the difficulty is to stick fast to the promises solemnly given.

26. The *Poona Vaibhav* (48), in its issue of the 19th May, writes :—We advise the Government not to persist in making any more disgusting exposures and to bury the Crawford case deep in the ground. No end will be served by unnecessarily harassing the unfortunate Mámlatdárs. The present position is that those Mámlatdárs who have confessed their crimes are being harassed by the High Court of Bombay and the Supreme Government, and those who have been reticent about their misdeeds are being hunted up by the Bombay Government. Even granting that those who have not confessed are really guilty, are they to be punished because out of shame they sealed their mouths ? In our opinion those who stuck fast to the resolution not to forsake their master, Mr. Crawford, and aggravate his guilt by their self-incriminating statements are more faithful to the salt they ate and have better heart than those who, as soon as they saw Mr. Crawford's sun was set, came shamelessly forward to bear evidence to his guilt. The former deserve a better fate than the latter. We heartily wish that Government should stop this sickening case. The prestige of Government depends now upon their silence.

27. The *Pratod* (51), in its issue of the 20th May, makes the following suggestion to the Government of Bombay regarding the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case :—The Mámlatdárs who have criminated themselves by their confessions should only be given third-class magisterial powers. The first and second class magisterial powers should be taken away from them and given to Subordinate Judges. The reason why the Mámlatdárs should have third-class powers is that without such powers the work of collection of revenue will not be carried on properly. By such an arrangement the people will also be benefited and the pressure of work in the Revenue Department will be lessened. The first principle of good administration, viz., the separation of the judicial and the executive functions, will be respected. The Mámlatdárs will get their deserts, and the claims of justice will be satisfied. We hope therefore that His Excellency Lord Reay will give heed to our suggestion and carry it into practice.

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay and grounds for applying for extension of his term of office pointed out.

28. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 19th May, writes :—There is now barely one year left before His Excellency Lord Reay will complete his term of office, and we submit it is time to contemplate what steps should be taken to secure an extension of it. It is beyond question that it is many years since Bombay has had a Governor so conscientious, able and firm, and assisted by a partner who has not only maintained what is a first essential to their position,—a severely moral tone at court,—but has also evinced an intelligent interest in the welfare of her Native sisters. Moreover, as a contemporary has pointed out, His Excellency has by a conjuncture of circumstances been led into a clearer insight into the administrative machinery and its virtues and failings than falls to the lot of Governors generally, and even for that reason a prolongation of his rule is desirable in the interests of good government. But this ground is further re-enforced by the consideration that if any changes are to be introduced—and some changes are unavoidable—no one would be in a better position to inaugurate them with the best chances of success than Lord Reay. These are among the reasons which render it desirable that the period of his rule over us should be extended beyond the usual limit.

Extension of His Excellency Lord Reay's office as Governor of Bombay pronounced unlikely.

29. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 25th May, says :—Some persons in Bombay and the second meeting of the Provincial Congress recently held at Poona are said to be prepared to submit a memorial to the Home Government praying for an extension of the period of His Excellency Lord Reay's office as Governor of Bombay, but they had better think over and see if their prayer is likely to be granted. His Lordship is, no doubt, highly popular and deserves the concession, but the same is not likely to be made, since a similar prayer made by the whole of India in the case of Lord Ripon was not attended to by the Home authorities. The admirers of Lord Reay's administration ought to perpetuate his memory by raising an appropriate memorial by public subscriptions.

Mr. Pritchard's departure from Sind hailed with joy and Sind congratulated on its being relieved of an unpopular officer.

30. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 15th May, writes :—We sincerely wish both Mr. Pritchard and this province joy : to Mr. Pritchard on his departure (which will be permanent, let us hope), and to Sind on being relieved of his administration. No contrast can be keener than that between Mr. Erskine's administration and Mr. Pritchard's. We may credit Mr. Pritchard with good intentions and with honesty ; but that is all. His unforgivingness, narrowness of ideas and absolutism, all go to form a character sadly "dashed with wandering isles of night." The little good, if any, that he has been able to do is purely accidental. Our contemporary of the *Indian Spectator* protested against Mr. Pritchard's translation to the Governor's Council, but had the unkindness to be agreeable to his remaining at his post in Sind. We think that while in the Council Mr. Pritchard would be only one man open to correction and contradiction, in a province like Sind he could have his way in almost every thing. We gladly make a present of Mr. Pritchard to the Council, and trust that his leave-taking from Sind will be a final one.

Remarks on the report on the working of hospitals and charitable dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during 1888.

31. In noticing the annual report on the working of hospitals and charitable dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1888, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 20th May, writes :—It is to be regretted that sufficient care is not taken for the free distribution of cholera pills and mixture in the different towns and villages of the presidency for being supplied *gratis* to indigent persons attacked by the epidemic. The Surgeon-General has recommended that the presidency town should be provided with a big hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases. The recommendation ought to be adopted with this modification that separate wards should be built at some distance from the main buildings of the Sir Jamsetji, Gokuldás Tejpál and European General Hospitals, instead of having a separate edifice. The Surgeon-General as well as the Senior Surgeon of the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital are of opinion that relapsing fevers are infectious and patients suffering from them ought to

be segregated. It is desirable that the scheme for the extension of Bombay should be worked out at an early date in order to remove the evil of a thick population which is one of the causes of relapsing fevers. As recommended by the Surgeon-General, no delay ought to be made in passing a law for the compulsory segregation of lepers, who should be provided with an asylum that should be maintained at the joint cost of Government and the municipal bodies.

Complaint against Captain Kennedy, Acting Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

32. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 21st May, complains against Captain Kennedy, Acting Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, in the matter of the appointment made by him in July last of a member of the family of Mr. Maganbhái Hathibhái of Ahmedabad, who was recommended by the Honourable Mr. Richey, as tutor to the Wadiya Prince on the large salary of Rs. 110 per mensem. The paper shows what a burden this large salary has been on the petty Wadiya táluka, first class States like Jámnagar and Dhrángadra paying Rs. 30 and Rs. 60 respectively to the tutors employed by them, and asks whether it is not tantamount to plundering the treasury of the táluka in question and whether the Captain could not have got a tutor in Káthiáwár itself for the prince studying Royal Reader No. 4. The paper then complains against Captain Kennedy having ordered the Nágar tutor to Prince Kálávála of the Luni táluka in Sorath, drawing Rs. 80 per mensem, to teach law to the prince while the tutor himself is ignorant of it instead of doing away with his services which were to be entertained for one year only, and observes that it has been recently arranged that the tutor in question should be taught the work of the administration of the táluka, that it would have been better if the Manager of the táluka had been entrusted with the work of teaching law and a saving effected thereby, asks whether Captain Kennedy has been appointed to Sorath for such management, and wants to know when Government wish to stop the arbitrary conduct of their European officers in Káthiáwár.

The proposals submitted to Government by the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, Mr. Macpherson, disapproved.

33. The *Sind Sudhár* (165), in its issue of the 18th May, writes:—We have heard that Mr. Macpherson, the present Judicial Commissioner in Sind, has submitted certain proposals to Government recommending the abolition of the appointment of the Subordinate Judge of Mirpur Batoro and the retention of his entire office establishment. He has proposed that the Subordinate Judge of Kotri should visit Mirpur Batoro once in the cold season and twice in the hot season and Sujáwal only once in the cold season, and that the establishment should receive petitions and applications for the Judge during his absence and forward them to him for disposal. Now if this proposal has really been submitted to Government, we beg to point out that it will inflict considerable hardship on the inhabitants of the Mirpur Batoro division, for the Subordinate Judge will hardly stay more than three months in the Batoro sub-division. In the year 1887 Mr. Candy, the then Judicial Commissioner in Sind, also proposed the reduction of one Subordinate Judge in the Karáchi District by attaching the táluka of Kotri to the jurisdiction of the Sehwan Subordinate Judge and by adding the tálukás of Mirpur Sakro, Ghorabari and Tatta, now subject to the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge of Kotri, to the Mirpur Batoro division and placing the whole under the control of only one Subordinate Judge instead of two, as at present, with head-quarters at Tatta. The inhabitants of the newly proposed division being dissatisfied with the intended changes applied to the Sind Sabha for assistance and represented their grievances to Government. The Government then referred the matter to Colonel Grant, an officer who has remained for a number of years in Sind, for favour of his opinion. This officer informed Government, in reply, that no good would result from the proposed change. It was thus that the idea of amalgamating the Mirpur Batoro with the Kotri division was given up. It is now upwards of two years that the matter has been again moved. In 1884, when Sir James Fergusson, the then Governor of Bombay, visited Sind, the Sind Sabha brought to His Excellency's notice that the number of Subordinate Judges in Sind was smaller than necessary and His Excellency in reply said that the number would never be reduced. It will thus appear that the proposal

now submitted regarding the abolition of the appointment of the Subordinate Judge at Mirpur Batoro is quite at variance with the assurance given by Government in 1884, and we hope that Mr. Macpherson's proposals will not be accepted. Of all the divisions in the Karáchi District, Mirpur Batoro is the largest. It comprises four large tálukás, viz., (1) Mirpur Batoro, (2) Sujáwal, (3) Jati and (4) Sháhbandar. Its population is over two lákhs of souls. Its revenue amounts to nearly five lákhs of rupees. The whole of this division is on the river bank. For the last 22 years there has been a separate Subordinate Judge for the Mirpur Batoro division. People are now very sorry to see that proposals have been made to deprive them of the assistance of the Subordinate Judge. If Mr. Macpherson's recommendation is based on the ground that there is not enough work in the Mirpur Batoro Division to occupy the time of a separate Subordinate Judge, we beg to submit that the decrease in work (if any) is due to the fact that during the last few years no intelligent and experienced Judge has been appointed to the Mirpur division. During the current year, when Diwán Dhuramadás held charge of the Mirpur division for only 25 days, 525 suits were filed during that short period, and 100 more in March and April during his absence. From this it will be seen that if an intelligent and competent Subordinate Judge were placed in charge of the Mirpur Batoro division, there would be enough of work for him. Government should not dispose of this matter in hot haste, but should obtain the opinions of the leading citizens. Mr. Macpherson's recommendation, if sanctioned, will inflict considerable hardship on the people, who will begin to feel that they have been deprived of the right to obtain justice. We hope that the Sind Sabha, to which the people of Mirpur Batoro have written on the subject, will submit a memorial to Government in the matter.

The dilatoriness in the working of the Police Courts in Karáchi.

34. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 18th May, writes:—We have received a complaint about the present working of the Police Courts in Karáchi. We believe it must have been almost simultaneously with our contemporary's interview with the redress-seekers that the same complaint was brought to our notice also. We were startled on hearing what our applicant had to say. We then commenced a cross-examination of him, by which process we drew out of him a good deal which had best remain locked up in the innermost of our *sanctum sanctorum*. Suffice it to say that we eventually found that the great dilatoriness he so bitterly complained of was the necessary outcome of three things: (1) the various forms of procedure which a suitor in the Court has to go through; (2) the insufficiency of hands in the Police Court, *i. e.*, the want of an assisting officer for less important cases; (3) the fact of the Court having passed successively through three officers within a brief space of time, with the inevitable result of arrears of work. To those who have had at one time or another to work in a Government department, this statement will not appear exaggerated. It is more the "pantomimic rapidity with which Government officials are being banged and whirled about" that accounts for the present state of work in the local Police Courts. We think we fairly succeeded in explaining to our referee, in his own fashion, to what his disappointment was due and sent him away a more contented and less dissatisfied man. After that we supplemented our deductions from the suitor's own statements by an enquiry, and the replies from more than one quarter indicate a consensus of opinion that the fault lay exactly where we thought it did. We strongly recommend the appointment of another Honorary Magistrate. But of this more hereafter.

The necessity for empannelling educated men to serve on juries.

35. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 22nd May, writes:—By empannelling incompetent men to serve on a jury there is a likelihood of justice being miscarried and unless Government wish to reduce trial by jury to trial by farce it is high time to make a thorough re-organization in this mode of judicial procedure. What we demand is that there should be on every jury men who could ascertain the facts on the evidence before them and come to a legitimate conclusion. Unless and until this is done and unless and until we have clever men to serve on a jury, not the least confidence can be placed in trial by jury.

A complaint against the commanding officer of some Native regiments in connection with the *Pandit* newspaper.

36. The *Pandit* (160), in its issue of the 24th May, says:—Some Native officers have complained to us that they have been compelled by their commanding officers to cease subscribing to the *Pandit* newspaper. This conduct of the commanding officers is evidently harmful to the interests of the Military Orphanage. It is to be hoped that His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will make enquiries into this matter and call upon us to produce proofs in regard to the complaint. The managing committee have addressed letters to these commandants asking their reasons for adopting this despotic course, but we are sorry to say that with one exception we have not been favoured with a satisfactory reply. The Adjutant of the 9th Bombay N. I. has written to say that his commanding officer has issued an order directing to discontinue subscribing to the *Pandit*. No reason, however, is given for issuing this order. That no false impression may be produced about the policy of the *Pandit* a number of copies of the paper are sent *free* of any charge to all the military officers and some members of His Excellency the Governor's Council and every one of them can bear testimony to the fact of the policy of the *Pandit* being thoroughly loyal. The *Pandit* is most useful to the Native ranks and has been loyally serving the British Government for the last five years. The Benevolent Society has sufficient funds to support 35 orphans, but has no means of getting more children, and if Government be chary about rendering pecuniary help it ought to have no objection to getting a sufficient number of orphans sent to the Orphanage. There are thousands of military orphans who are uncared for, and it is the duty of our kind and gracious Government to provide us with means of getting these orphans through the commanding officers of their late fathers' regiments.

The recent fires at Surat and the city police.

37. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 19th May, writes:—It is beyond doubt that but for the laudable exertions put forth by the people themselves to save themselves and their belongings during the recent fires at Surat the city would have suffered even more terribly. The city police has been found quite unequal to the task at a very critical time, and we hope Government will take effectual steps to allay the universal panic by re-organizing the whole force. The presence of a strong and well-disciplined force would have sustained the spirit of many a distressed soul and deterred the criminal classes in the city from committing the mischief they did and are still doing in some quarters.

Gambling in Rájkot and the inaction of the police.

38. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 22nd May, writes:—We understand that extensive gambling is going on in different localities in the Civil Station, Rájkot, for some time past. What have the police been doing? Police arrangements in the Civil Station require to be properly looked into.

Complaints against the Mahudha police.

39. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (136) of Mahudha, in its issue of the 22nd May, refers to a free fight between the Mevási Kolis numbering about 200 and armed with swords, bows and arrows, &c., and about 500 inhabitants of Mahudha at some distance from the Patel Tank on the midnight of the 16th instant caused by the Kolis throwing pieces of bricks, &c., at the town, and says that the assailants belong to the villages of Nadgaon and Undra near Mahudha. It complains of the Mahudha police having failed to duly protect the citizens, of the absence of the Chief Constable on the scene of occurrence and of his having released the next day a Dhárála boy named Dola Khuma and three others of the assailants arrested by the police at the time of the fight, calls the attention of Government to the matter and requests them to have the delinquents punished and to see that the affair is not repeated. The paper further observes that on the night of the 17th instant, from 300 to 500 Mahomedans of Mahudha were fishing in the Patel Tank and dirtied the water, that the Hindus were much pained thereby and that it is to be regretted that the police should not have stopped the Mahomedans from their work.

40. The *Shri Shivdji* (60), in its issue of the 17th May, says that considerable inconvenience is caused to the people by the rules of the post office savings banks being frequently revised and changed and by such changes and revisions not being communicated to the depositors. It complains that a great many depositors being women, they are put to a great deal of inconvenience. The paper suggests that all changes and revisions, as soon as they are made, should be translated into the different vernaculars and should be distributed among the constituents of the savings banks.

The necessity for communicating the changes in the rules of the post office savings banks to the depositors.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

41. In alluding to the memorandum on the amendments to the Factories Act proposed by the Government of India and agreed to by the Secretary of State, and to the recommendation made by Lord Cross to make it compulsory to close the factories on four days every month, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 22nd May, says:—The statement that the mill-hands absent themselves from work for about 65 days in a year proves that they are unable to engage in work continuously throughout the year. If the mill-labourers are allowed every Sunday as a holiday and a few important native holidays, fixing 60 as the total number of holidays in a year, the mill-hands will not, as they are stated to do now, absent themselves from their work at irregular intervals, and no loss will befal owners of mills by the proposed arrangement of the weekly holiday. [In writing on the same subject, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (86), in its issue of the 21st May, says:—Lord Cross has very fortunately recommended that the mill-hands should have four days' holiday every month, and has not made the mistake of saying that they should be allowed a holiday on every Sunday. If he had made this mistake the mills would be closed for so many days in a year that the mill industry as well as the workmen would be at a disadvantage, since the mill-hands are averse to work on public holidays which are so numerous in India. The Government of India have proposed that a factory should include premises in which as many as twenty persons are employed. But several small indigenous industries employing twenty or a few more hands in each manufactory are being pursued in India and a few new industries have been started on a small scale, such as oil, paper, ink, soap, &c., after the order issued by the Government of India directing the consumption of indigenous products in preference to foreign goods in public offices, and the application of the Factory Act to these factories would be a certain death-blow to them. It is proposed that the District Magistrate should exercise supervision over factories in the districts as regards securing the proper sanitary condition and other vital matters, but there is likelihood of unnecessary and undesirable interference being made in the proper pursuit of industrial occupations from sheer ignorance, and it would be far better to entrust this work to inspectors who have experience of such matters. The Government of India have also proposed that no child under nine should be employed in any factory. At present a child of seven years or upwards may be employed and numerous children of mill-hands and other poor persons are usefully employed, affording good help to the earnings of their poor parents, instead of roaming about and proving a cause of anxiety to them while they are engaged in the factories or other places. The proposed raising of the age-limit would not therefore prove beneficial to the parents of these children as well as to mill-owners who now get child-labour so cheap.]

Amendments to the Factories Act proposed by the Government of India and agreed to by the Secretary of State for India.

42. With reference to the objection taken by European merchants in connection with the provision of the Merchandize Marks' Act requiring the stamping of lengths on cloths sold by length to the effect that such stamping would stain such cloths as prints, muslins, woollens and silks and to their request to be allowed to stick on such cloths paper labels showing their lengths, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 20th May, says:—The concession prayed for would miscarry the original object of the Merchandize

The Merchandize Marks' Act and the use of paper labels on certain kinds of cloth.

Marks' Act. However, since the objection is said to be backed up by the mercantile community of the three presidencies, it is to be hoped that some means will be devised to remove it without losing sight of the original object of the law. Certainly in these days of new inventions it will not be difficult to devise some sort of ink to stamp the cloths mentioned above without disfiguring them.

PART III.—*Education.*

Visit of Dr. Cooke, Acting Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, to Sind approved.

43. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 15th May, writes:—The visit of Dr. Cooke, Acting Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, to Sind is almost an event in the educational history of the province. Among the many ways in which this isolated province has been neglected by Bombay the educational neglect deserves prominent mention. Even local efforts have not been properly or generously supplemented by Government assistance, as is only too painfully evident in the case of the Sind Arts College. The appointment of a whole-time Educational Inspector and the selection of Mr. Jacob for the appointment are the only tardy recognition of the claims of the province. Mr. Chatfield, however, never thought the province worth a visit, and Dr. Cooke should be thanked for setting what, let us hope, will be a precedent. Mr. Jacob is full of enthusiasm for his work, and, although occasionally carried away by his enthusiasm, has already done more for the progress of education in Sind than had been accomplished in the last decade.

The Rájkumár College, Rájkot, and the action of Captain Kennedy, Acting Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, in the matter of requiring certain tálukdárs in Káthiáwár to send their sons to it.

44. A correspondent writes to the *Rájyabhakt* (126) of the 21st May to say that Prince Ranig Khachar of Jasdan, who had been studying for the last three years in the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, left it at the end of April last, that he began reading Royal Reader No. 1 in the sixth class when he entered it and that he was reading the same book when he recently left it. When such is the state of progress in the College, why is, observes the correspondent, Captain Kennedy issuing stringent orders for sending the sons of the tálukdárs Godad Punja, Rukhad Gorkha, Nathu Chánparáj, Nágu Hamir, Desa Nima, and Rána Mámeya to it? The Captain has issued a similar order to Gidhad Sámat Khánji. Some of these tálukdárs are in debt, while some of them are very petty. Should those tálukdárs who cannot defray the heavy College expenditure be ordered to send their sons to it? Would it not be tyrannical on the part of Captain Kennedy if he were to persist in having his order carried out? What is the object then of having the Girásia School at Wadhwán? Great difficulty is experienced by Sorath not now having such a good Daftardár as Bábáji Rámchandar. The Government have issued a circular by which the Pránt officer is required to advise the parents of the princes who are of the proper age to join the College to send them to it, but it does not state that princes of tender age and the sons of those tálukdárs who are unable to meet the College expenditure should be sent to it. Does not the Captain know this?

Remarks in connection with the Cathedral High School Building, Bombay.

45. In expressing concurrence with the remarks made by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, in connection with the resolution of the authorities of the Cathedral High School to give up and sell the building in which the school has been hitherto held, finding another locality for erecting a new school-house, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 20th May, says that Government have sanctioned the proceedings of the school authorities, but in future should see that a plot of valuable ground or pecuniary help is not given to an educational institution unless it has been proved to the satisfaction of Government that the said institution is self-supporting and that there is no likelihood of the school building being used for any other than educational purposes.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

The necessity for Government to revise their railway policy.

46. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 23rd May, writes:—A short time back the Manchester Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution strongly advocating railway extension in this country. We do not take the responsibility of saying whether the resolution was an interested or a disinterested one. But this much is certain that the Secretary of State for India will have to devote his maturest thought to one aspect of the question before he gives his sanction to the construction of any fresh line. Long experience has shown us that the original concessions and guarantees given by the India Office to several railways and the drain on the exchequer consequent thereupon with equally compensating advantages have proved most prejudicial to the interests of the Indian taxpayer. These usually take the shape of an unqualified guarantee of a certain rate of interest (which is usually in excess of that at which the India Office can borrow) with a participation in the current profits. Thus an investor in railways in India has a greater return for his money with a Government guarantee than one who invests in Government stock. It was right on the part of Government as an inducement to English capitalists to give its guarantee in the beginning of railway enterprise in India. But now that they have found that they might make a worse use of their money than in developing the boundless resources of India where vast regions lie untapped for want of capital, it may not be necessary for the Government to extend its guarantee to all the future railways without discrimination and thus put a monetary obligation on the treasury. Guarantees and concessions become necessary where railway enterprise is a new one, and even though there are now in India only a little over 15,000 miles of railway, which is not at all up to the requirements of the vastness of the country, we consider that that initiatory stage has been passed and English investors would take kindly to railways without any guarantee, if only really productive commercial lines were taken in hand. The Indian Government and the Indian taxpayer would thus eventually be great gainers. Whatever may have been the advantages derived by the country at large from railways, they have most heavily told on the Government revenue. We find that there has been an increasing deficit in the railway accounts. This of course includes the loss incurred on State railways, both commercial and strategic which are on the North-West Frontier. This clearly shows that the railway policy of the India Office is highly questionable and its business capacities may well be called in doubt. In India we are well cognisant of the fact that we are lacking in capital though we have enough of cheap labour, but this does not preclude us from saying that that capital could be more advantageously got in England where the people would like to invest in a dependency of Britain rather than go to France, Germany and Russia to dispose of their money. At the present time several railway schemes are lying before the Government of India one of which is from Wadhwán through Kutch to Hyderabad in Sind. Another is the Chittagong-Assam line and various others besides these. The Godhra-Dohad line has been repeatedly urged upon the attention of the Government by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies. These may have their advantages. But the Government cutting its coat according to its cloth should not give its unqualified guarantee to each and all without ascertaining that they would pay. If its moral support only is wanted, it may extend it so that it be not perplexed financially. From the above it should not be understood that we are out and out against the extension of railways, but where the objects of the projectors are served and only one side of the question is looked to, one is not wrong if he question the utility of Government guarantee.

Injustice done to a railway employé by his employers, the G. I. P. Railway Company.

47. The *Jagadádarsh* (34), in its issue of the 19th May, brings to light a case of injustice alleged to have been done to a railway employé by his employers, the G. I. P. Railway Company, which is as follows:—A European officer was travelling with considerable luggage by railway from the Yeola station. The station-master objected to so much luggage being carried without payment. He therefore asked the gentleman

to have the luggage weighed and to pay for its carriage. The gentleman demurred to this. Thereupon the station-master told the porters to take the luggage to the weighing machine, got it weighed and asked for the payment. The European gave the money, but with a threat that the station-master would have to repent for his foolhardiness, and that he would take the case to Mr. Henry Conder and have the Bráhmans punished. True to his word, the gentleman did tell this tale to Mr. Henry Conder, and Mr. Conder, with that fine sense of justice for which he is famous, rewarded the station-master by transferring him to the most unhealthy station on the line. Is this a reward to the station-master for his faithful service to the G. I. P. Railway Company?

Complaint against the Rajputána-Málwa Railway.

48. The *Ahmedabad Times* (85), in its issue of the 21st May, complains of the passengers being sometimes unable to secure tickets in time at the Ahmedabad, Kalol, Mehsána and Siddhpur stations on the Rajputána-Málwa Railway and of the passengers having sometimes to wait for a day or two at these stations owing to want of accommodation in the railway carriages, and observes that travellers have to suffer great inconvenience and trouble on occasions of fairs owing to their being left behind at stations and over-crowding in carriages, that it is to be regretted that the railway authorities should not have yet adopted remedial measures, and that the Traffic Manager of the Rajputána-Málwa Railway should speedily attend to the matter.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

Major Selby's appointment on the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, approved.

49. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 19th May, writes:—We cannot but express our great satisfaction at the successful return of Major Selby to the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in place Sir Henry Morland. Public disappointment was expressed when Major Selby's claims to a seat on the Standing Committee were passed over by Councillors during the last general election, but that disappointment has been short-lived, and hardly two months have passed away when they have rectified their mistake by giving him once more a seat among their chosen representatives who form their executive body and thereby testified to the sterling worth and qualifications of the gallant member, and to the important and self-sacrificing services he has rendered to the city. Major Selby's appointment comes in good time, for the vexed question of our leaking reservoirs is soon coming on in the Standing Committee for settlement, and no member has more qualified himself by a study of the whole question than Major Selby to deal with it ably, independently, and in a fair and liberal spirit.

The grant of Rs. 1,000 made by the Poona Municipality to the local Gáyan Samáj and disapproval of the action of the Commissioner, C. D., in the matter.

50. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 20th May, writes:—Towards the end of last year the Poona Municipality sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 to the local Gáyan Samáj to enable it to purchase a piece of ground then available for erecting a suitable building thereon for housing the Samáj and its thriving school. Some person thereupon complained to Mr. Vidal, the then Collector of Poona, against the municipality on this very subject, and requested his interference for preventing what he considered to be an abuse of powers. Mr. Vidal, however, declined to interfere on the ground that although opinions might differ as to the expediency of the grant under notice, it was a matter entirely within the discretion of the municipality, and that as that body had exercised its discretion he did not see his way to interfere. This reply from Mr. Vidal did not satisfy the complainant, for he appears to have gone with his complaint to Mr. Moore, Commissioner, Central Division. This officer, without in the first instance calling for an explanation from the municipality, has summarily intimated to that body through the Collector of the district that it should withdraw the grant, and that if it was not withdrawn the matter would be reported to Government. Now we should like to know under what section of the District Municipal Act the Commissioner of the Division is prepared to justify his interference. We should also like to know what power, if any, the muni-

cipality possesses to compel the Gáyan Samáj to refund the amount in the event of the latter refusing to do so. And finally we should like to know what is the use of the Legislature having conferred large discretionary powers of expenditure on municipal boards under Section 24 (amended), clauses 16 to 21, if there is to be a wanton interference with the powers of municipalities on every occasion that their action does not meet with the approval of the intermediate controlling authorities? But it is not on merely technical grounds like those indicated above that we take exception to the action of the Divisional Commissioner on the present occasion. Our objection is based on other practical grounds also. It is to a deserving institution that the Poona Municipality sanctioned the grant of Rs. 1,000 under Section 24, clauses 16 and 21, and the Divisional Commissioner, perhaps in ignorance of the usefulness of the institution and of its claim for a reasonable support, has now required the municipality to withdraw the said grant of Rs. 1,000. Since 1882 the Gáyan Samáj has been doing its best to increase its usefulness, and is it really too much for the local municipality to have marked its appreciation of the useful work done by the Samáj from 1879 downwards by complying with the application of that body for some adequate help? The municipality has been for years past assisting with pecuniary grants such useful institutions as the local educational institutions, departmental and private, the library, the museum, cattle and poultry shows, &c., and can it reasonably be said that the grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Gáyan Samáj is such an extravagant misuse of its discretionary powers that the Divisional Commissioner must needs call upon the municipality to withdraw it under pain of being reported unfavourably to Government in the event of its failure to do so? We cannot agree with the Divisional Commissioner, and have every confidence that the Government even will refuse to support him in his unjustifiable interference on the present occasion.

Cholera in Surat and the negligence of the local municipality in the matter.

51. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 19th May, writes:—Cholera is now raging with all its dreadful fury in Surat and the public is anxious to know the measures the municipality has taken for coping with its ravages. The present unhappy condition of Surat, for which its municipality is largely responsible, ought to be a warning to all other cities in India, and we hope every municipality in the country will try its best to meet the two most pressing demands of modern life, viz., improved water-supply and sanitation. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 19th May, says that 550 deaths have occurred from cholera in Surat during the last four months, that from 8 to 10 persons succumb to it daily, that it is raging in the quarter known as Bhágátaláv, that stringent remedial measures do not still appear to have been taken by the municipal and Government authorities and that this state of things is to be deeply regretted.]

Cholera in Surat and the resolution of the local sanitary committee as regards public dinners and feasts commended.

52. The *Suryă Prakásh* (84), in its issue of the 18th May, writes:—The energetic chairman of the sanitary committee, Surgeon Kaikhasru Sorábji Narimán, deserves the best thanks of the educated public for the resolution that has been passed at the last meeting of the committee to the effect that the District Magistrate be requested to issue a notice, as early as possible, under the power vested in him by the Act, prohibiting all sorts of public dinners and feasts for a period of two months in and around five miles of Surat. We hope that the resolution will receive the early attention of our worthy District Magistrate, for cholera has of late been raging very furiously in the city. The municipal authorities are discouraging public feasts and dinners so far as the Municipal Act permits, *i. e.*, permission is not granted to occupy public roads for the purpose. But there being no provision in the same Act prohibiting public feasts and dinners on by-roads and in lanes, the people have been making free use of them without the permission of the municipal authorities. The latter are quite helpless in prosecuting and getting the parties concerned punished in the absence of a notice being issued by the District Magistrate under the Indian Penal Code.

The Rájkot Municipality and its constitution.

53. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 19th May, writes:—Rájkot is to have a municipality. The members are not elected, but nominated. We are sorry to see that the choice is not happy. The authorities wished to form something like a representative body, consisting of members selected from each of the different sections of society to represent that section. We do not know whether such a representative body is, under all circumstances, the best adopted to carry out the purposes for which a municipality exists. In the beginning it is more desirable to have members able and willing to discharge the responsibility that rests on their shoulders. In a place like Rájkot, where independence of views is naturally very rare, more than ordinary care is needed in nominating members, lest everything be looked at from the official point of view exclusively. Looking at the list of members, we find over and besides the four or five *ex-officio* members, one Pársi, one Christian, one Mahomedan, and two Hindus. Hardly two of these non-official members can be said to have any knowledge of or capacity for business. Water is a crying need at Rájkot. We are eager to know what the new municipality does to supply this much-felt want. In this respect at least it ought to begin well.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

The appointment of a Mahomedan gentleman to the Council of Regency, Kashmir, approved.

54. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 19th May, writes:—The appointment of a Mahomedan gentleman to the Regency Council at Kashmir is one of those wise acts which inspire all classes of Her Majesty the Queen's subjects with confidence in the intentions of her Government. In India we are glad to see some of our Hindu contemporaries amongst the first to welcome this appointment.

The system of appointing managers of Native States in Káthiáwár condemned.

55. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 21st May, writes:—The peculiar system of management of States of minor Chiefs in Káthiáwár leaves their Ráj families (from whom the States are for the time alienated by allotment of meagre monthly allowances) entirely at the mercy of their managers. The appointments of managers are made merely to take prudent care of the *girás* estates. But the ambitious managers, with the firm support of European officers, assume full powers and pass orders on matters affecting these Ráj families, to which implicit obedience is the only alternative. Even if they are dissatisfied with the orders, they are so ill-circumstanced that they cannot speak against them. They have to submit quietly because they fear the wrath of the authorities whom even a just but feeble protest throws at once into a rage. Slight rupture with a manager or a European officer in Káthiáwár entails untold harm on the helpless Ráj family. If in a rare instance redress against such arbitrary orders is sought by an application or appeal, the authorities who passed the orders sit in judgment on them. If they ever think of going to the higher authorities for redress, a policy of non-interference is eagerly awaiting to do them the desired service. So that the grievances of Ráj families which left them on a visit for redress return big, the original amount intact plus something else in the shape of aggravation, under the apparently fair name of future good of the táluka. What wonder if such a system becomes in a large measure harassing to the families of deceased tálukdárs? Is not this system opposed to all principles of justice and equity, and is not this treatment of Ráj families anything but human? And yet it is one of the recognized modes of dealing out justice in force in the province of Káthiáwár in the present age of reform, peace and progress. It does not seem to be the look-out of the higher officials to bear in mind the dangers of a one-man rule in the States of minor Chiefs. The Ráj families, which are naturally interested in the welfare of the States, are given no voice either in the appointment of State servants or in State affairs. On the contrary, they are neglected to an alarming extent and even their wants and grievances long remain uncared for, whereas the nominee of the Agency is entrusted with responsible and unlimited powers. On him ostensibly rests the sole so-called responsibility, while he in fact virtually enjoys every sort of immunity. He is a standard authority on every State question, how-

ever imperfect or temporary his knowledge of the State may be. It is only on his words and reports that higher tribunals in charge of supervision as a rule feel bound to act. These latter hardly blink the simple fact that the manager cannot be on good terms with every one in the State or that at times he has a body to be kicked and a soul to condemn. On the contrary, they consider themselves justified in viewing every act of the manager as being entirely free from mean diplomacy, hatred or malice. To be brief, he may not altogether be an objectionable person, but doubtless to some extent he is an inferior governing agency. The sad end of certain unfortunate managers emphatically points to a long-felt necessity for reform in this peculiar system of Native administration which has hitherto worked more harm than good and which has practically enslaved entire States.

The Kárbháris of the Native States of Káthiáwár.

56. The *Sauráshtră Darpan* (131), in its issue of the current month, says:—The Native Chiefs of Káthiáwár are almost all well educated at the Rájkumár College and the sound education they have received has befitted them to rule intelligently and wisely their respective patrimonies. However, these States are mismanaged by the Kárbháris or Diwáns, who have had no education worth mentioning and who happen to rise to the exalted and responsible position of an administrator of a State, simply because they are employed in the office of the Political Agent of the province. Properly speaking, those who had in their power to select Kárbháris for these States are responsible for the mismanagement therein. This state of things ought not to be allowed to continue any longer, and well-educated and experienced persons ought to be appointed Kárbháris of Native States.

The indebtedness of and mismanagement in the Pálitána State.

57. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 21st May, writes:—The Pálitána State was during the time of its late ruler Sursingji considered one of the best governed Native States in Káthiáwár in giving due protection to its subjects, proper management of affairs and its pecuniary condition, social position and respectability amongst the Native States. First-class States even envied its constitution. This good name has been totally lost by its present Chief, Mánsinghji. The State has incurred so much debt that its employés cannot get their pay in full. It is rumoured that on account of large arrears of pay due to the employés and of the frequent demands of merchants for payment of miscellaneous debts incurred by the State, the Chief is trying to borrow five lákhs of rupees of a merchant and to assign to the creditor the revenue of some villages for the interest of the amount thus borrowed. This is much to be deplored. The British Government should see its way to taking up the management of the State in its own hands from such an incompetent Chief in the interests of the Chief himself as well as his subjects. The cause of all this debt is said to be attributable to the irregular conduct of the ruler, who has become altogether indifferent to the satisfactory discharge of his duties, always indulging himself in drinking, low company and singing parties of dancing girls. It cannot be understood why the British Government should not pay due attention to the improvement of this rotten State.

Cholera in Bagasra.

58. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 22nd May, writes:—Cholera of the worst type has broken out in Bagasra and between 25 and 30 men succumb to it daily. All the Tálukdárs, their Kárbháris and others have left the place to escape the jaws of death, leaving the poor helpless inhabitants to shift for themselves as best they can. Thus there is virtually no one to look after the distressed people. We are informed that not one person of those attacked has been saved, though there is a doctor and a dispensary. We should like to know if this state of affairs in Bagasra is known to the Assistant Political Agent in charge of the pránt, as also of the steps, if any, taken by him to check the ravages of the epidemic.

His Highness Kaisarisingji, Thákor of Mánsa, suspected to be poisoned.

59. A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (79) of Ahmedabad refers in that paper's issue of the 23rd May to the sudden death of His Highness Kaisarisingji, Thákor of Mánsa, on the morning of the 18th instant, and observes that various rumours are rife regarding his death, that some per-

sons state that he died of cholera though the epidemic did not prevail in Mánsa, that the doctor says that he died of heart-disease caused by drink, that some persons say that he has been poisoned by somebody and that this last statement is one which can be believed in as he died within two hours and was well before that time.

Transit duties in Tharád and a request to Lieutenant-Colonel Nutt, Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

60. A correspondent writes to the same newspaper to complain against the Thákor of Tharád continuing to levy transit duties and of the oppression caused thereby, says that the duties ought to be abolished when they have been done away with in other States, and requests Lieutenant-Colonel Nutt, Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, to have them abolished.

The Bombay Government requested to stop the appointment of a son of Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock, President, Rájasthánik Court, Káthiáwár, to some post in the Bhávnagar State.

61. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 21st May, strongly disapproves of the endeavours that are being made to get a son of Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock, President Rájasthánik Court, Káthiáwár, appointed to some post in the Bhávnagar State, and remarks that the Lieutenant-Colonel has now gone to Bhávnagar, that he ought to be made to give up the appointment of President of the Rájasthánik Court which has dealings with the whole of Káthiáwár before his son's nomination to Bhávnagar, that the nomination would be tantamount to obliging the Lieutenant-Colonel, that he has acted as Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and that there is likelihood of his getting this post permanently in future and that the Bombay Government ought to stop his son's appointment in Bhávnagar. The paper thinks that the beginning now made to thrust in Pársis and Europeans in the service of the Bhávnagar State is detrimental to it.

Mr. Lely congratulated on the success of the show at Porbandar organised by him.

62. The *Suryă Prakásh* (84), in its issue of the 18th May, writes:—Mr. Lely deserves the highest congratulations for the great success which has attended his conscientious efforts in organising the Porbandar show. Apart from the importance of such shows in Native States, it redounds justly to the credit of the organizers thereof for the one particular reason that these shows will lend the most healthy impetus to the eventual development of native arts and industries.

The *Phœnix* and the alleged maladministration in the Khairpur State.

63. The *Sind Sudhár* (165), in its issue of the 18th May, writes:—The *Phœnix* has referred to the maladministration of Khairpur on two occasions. The complaint made by it is false and unfounded. Mr. Pritchard, Commissioner in Sind, and all the local officers—nay, the Government of Bombay itself,—are in favour of the continuance of the Khairpur State. The motive of the *Phœnix* in condemning the Mir's administration is not understood. Many respectable gentlemen are of opinion that its motive is not sincere. As the subject population are satisfied with the Mir's administration, the Mir and his experienced officials should not be sorry to read the remarks of the *Phœnix*.

Suggestion to reduce the annual subscription to the *Káthiáwár Political Agency Gazette* to Rs. 4.

64. The *Káthiáwádi* (80), in its issue of the 21st May, points out the necessity for reducing the annual subscription of Rs. 8 to the *Káthiáwár Political Agency Gazette,* says that the Gazette fund is now in a prosperous condition and that petty tálukdárs must find the present rate of subscription to be heavy, and suggests that it should be reduced by half and hopes that Mr. Lely, Acting Political Agent, Káthiáwár, will attend to the suggestion.

GOVIND B. LAGHATE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
1st June 1889.

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(For the week ending 25th May 1889.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 1st June 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta'	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names o Newspape .	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
55	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
62	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
63	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
65	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
66	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
67	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
68	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
69	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
71	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
72	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
74	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
75	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
76	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
77	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
78	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
79	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
80	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
81	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
82	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
87	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
88	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
92	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
93	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
96	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
97	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
102	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	,, Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
123	,, Pársi Tikákár	Do.	Fortnightly	350
124	,, Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	,, Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
126	,, Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
127	,, Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
128	,, Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
129	,, Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
130	,, Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
131	,, Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
132	,, Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
133	,, Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
134	,, Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	,, Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	,, Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	,, Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
138	,, Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
139	,, Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	,, Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
141	,, Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	,, Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
145	,, Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
146	,, Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
147	,, Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
148	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
149	The Girvână Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
150	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
151	,, Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
152	,, Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
153	,, Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
154	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
155	,, Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
156	,, Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
157	,, Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
158	,, Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
159	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
160	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
161	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
162	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
163	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
164	,, Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
165	,, Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Refusal of the Secretary of State for India to apply for a Parliamentary enquiry into the administration of India.

1. In noticing the reply of the Under Secretary of State for India to a question from Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., that Lord Cross was of opinion that a Parliamentary enquiry into the Indian administration was not needed at the present moment, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 29th May, says:—The Finance Committee has been able to effect a saving of a few lákhs of rupees in the annual expenditure of seventy-five krors, at the sacrifice of several departments that are highly useful to the public, while the report of the Public Service Commission is said to go in several particulars against the public opinion and is not likely to produce appreciable results. It is, therefore, flagrant injustice to India to refuse to grant a Parliamentary enquiry into Indian affairs on the plea of these committees having already enquired into a few particular subjects. It is, however, gratifying that Mr. Bradlaugh has given notice that he would call the attention of the House of Commons to the subject, and it is to be hoped that the Honourable Member will succeed in obtaining sanction to the promised Parliamentary enquiry. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments.]

The Bill for reducing the number of members of the India Council.

2. In noticing the telegram that on the retirement of Colonel Yule, Sir John Gorst will introduce a Bill for reducing the number of members of the India Council, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 31st May, says:—The Council, as at present constituted, is of little use to India and may well be reduced. If the Council is made up of six members only, namely, one from the Covenanted Civil Service, one representing the army, another representing the navy, one a representative of commerce, and two competent Natives, it is sure to prove highly effective, conferring much benefit on India by its wise counsels. But there is little likelihood of such a salutary change as this taking place so soon. Even if the present large number of its members is reduced appreciably and Native element be introduced into it, the Council will be more useful than it has been. The political associations of this country ought to memorialize the Secretary of State for India in this direction.

The ábkári policy of the Indian Government and the House of Commons.

3. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—The discussion that ensued in the House of Commons on Mr. Samuel Smith's motion regarding the excise policy of the Government of India is rather amusing than instructive. The opponents of the present system urged upon the House nearly the same arguments with which Mr. Caine, M.P., has rendered us familiar, and though the upholders of the Government repudiated with indignation the imputation conveyed in the mover's resolution, the majority of the members were so much convinced of the truth of the allegations made by the temperance reformers that, despite the pleadings of Sir John Gorst and the almost ludicrous arguments of Sir Richard Temple, a vote of censure was easily carried against the ábkári administration in India. The subject is no doubt surrounded with serious difficulties; for instance, in estimating the growth of drunkenness one cannot safely depend upon the increase in revenue. There are other factors in the problem, and unless their influence is correctly gauged, our inferences regarding the policy of the A'bkári Department are likely to be faulty. One has to take into account the natural increase of population and the gradual growth of new habits of life over which no government can have complete control. But the fact remains that the advocates of the present system have not been able to put forward a convincing defence of the excise policy of the Indian Government. If the consumption of alcoholic spirits is steadily decreasing, the A'bkári Department ought to be in a position to answer the charges preferred against it, after making ample allowance for the operation of the two factors we have indicated. The tea-planters of Bengal, the missionary bodies, the Native associations and the temperance reformers have each and all condemned the existing system, and if the Government is not really guilty of the charge preferred against it, viz., of promoting drunkenness for the sake of increased revenue to meet its constant deficits, it is bound to supply a rational and consistent

defence with a view to satisfy the conscience of a good many people who honestly believe that the liquor traffic in India, if it be not regulated on strictly prohibitive principles, would bring about the moral ruin of a very large portion of the Indian population. There is a wide-spread feeling in favour of the system of local option, and we fail to see why a Government which professes to be anxious for the moral well-being of its subjects should at all hesitate to surrender to municipalities the power of granting licenses to open liquor-shops in localities they deem proper.

The proposal to pay the uncovenanted European civil servants in sterling instead of in rupees disapproved.

4. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—The Crawford case, which has already cost the Indian tax-payers so much, is being skilfully used to justify or strengthen proposals for further additions to their burdens. "Chiefs of many departments," we are told by one London paper, "are expected to retire on allowances insufficient for English suburban life, and are then deprived, *if they are not covenanted servants*, of one-third of the sum originally promised." This is merely repeating in a sensational form the application of the European uncovenanted civil servants that they should be paid in sterling instead of rupees, so as to be saved loss from exchange. But after putting the demand in that shape it is a mere sop to add, as the writer does, that "economy in every Indian payment is not only wise, but a duty towards unrepresented tax-payers," for this admission is followed by the qualification that "services penetrated through and through with pecuniary anxiety are in the circumstances of Asia never economical," or, as another friend of the aggrieved puts it, "a badly-paid service is poor economy." Of course, we do not deny that the qualifications are as important in their own places as the statement of the duty itself; but the misfortune is that while everybody is ready to urge the force of the former, there is hardly any one to stand by the latter and speak for the unrepresented tax-payers whenever an increase of expenditure is proposed, except in a preface to and an apology for incurring expenditure.

High postal rates between India and England and the alleged selfishness of the British.

5. The *Hitechchhu* (79) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 30th May, condemns the suggestion made in some quarter for increasing the present salaries of European Civil Servants in India on the ground of their being insufficient to meet their wants as being selfish and disgraceful, says that the English have now become extremely selfish, expresses surprise that extravagant and pleasure-loving European officers should be encouraged to be more so by some persons advocating an increase in their salaries, and remarks that the Civil Servants in Ceylon get only half the salaries their brethren draw in India. The paper also disapproves of England appropriating for her sole benefit the saving of £107,000 effected by the reduction in the subsidy paid for the carriage of mails between India and England, and observes that such conduct is extremely selfish. The postal charge for letters coming to India from England is, continues the *Hitechchhu*, 5 pence, while that on letters from France, &c., is 2½ pence. The English should consider well how very selfish they are in thus levying a double charge on letters for India. Surely, God will not continue to be pleased with the English for such behaviour. It is like a foolish owner beating a milch she-buffalo for giving milk instead of giving her some sweet substance to eat. Such behaviour of theirs will undoubtedly do harm to themselves. It is, however, an indubitable fact that India is anxious that the British should continue to rule over her for ever.

Reform in the Indian Legislative Councils.

6. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 28th May, says:—At the recent meeting of the Provincial Conference at Poona it was resolved that Government should be requested to reform the constitution of the Legislative Councils of India by conceding that half the number of the members of these Councils should be elected by municipal and local boards, one-fourth of the number should be appointed by the universities and public associations, the remaining one-fourth being appointed by the Government itself. Though this prayer is not excessive, it is not likely to be granted and it would be quite

reasonable to modify the request. Sooner or later Government will grant the prayer requiring that the Councils should be composed of members half of whom have been appointed by Government and the remaining half elected by the people. The proper working of the reformed Councils would be an appropriate ground for further extension of the concession. Half the number of the members of the Supreme Legislative Council consisting of persons elected by the public, together with the right of interpellation which it is intended to grant, would be ample concession at the commencement.

The needs of the Indian administration pointed out.

7. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—The needs of the Indian administration are twofold. There is, for instance, the necessity for dividing the executive from judicial functions, and there is the need also of improving the position and quality of the members of the lowest grades of the public service. Yet one hears of proposals for removing temptation to corruption only from the path of the highest officials, as if they were the only agents of the administration or were ubiquitously able to look after every one of their subordinates. Dr. Pollen, Collector of Ratnágiri, speaks of the wretchedly underpaid revenue *patáwálás* and almost apologetically alludes to the charge against him of barring access to the Sáheb unless he is "tipped." The *taláti* or the village revenue-gatherer is hardly better paid, we believe so little in some cases as Rs. 6 per mensem, and a friend once told us of the practice of one of this class located not very far from Bombay charging a couple of annas to every cultivator who came to pay him the revenue instalment. The case of the police rank and file and the standing complaint against them are well-known. So it is not enough to remedy the pecuniary anxiety and remove the temptation of the highest officials alone. They cannot, as we have said, be ubiquitous or look after every one of their subordinates. The position and status of the latter, therefore, require to be improved, and these are only some of the crying needs of the administration. But where is the money to come from for all these and other reforms, so long as the Indian Government must find the cost of vast imperial, military, and other political and commercial enterprises which are thrust on its hands in the interests of England?

The Marquis of Dufferin and the bestowal of the freedom of the city of London and the banquet in the Mansion House commented upon.

8. In alluding to the presentation of the freedom of the city of London to the Marquis of Dufferin, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 31st May, says:—The non-presentation to Lord Ripon, who was so highly respected by the people of India for his good administration of the country, of any such honour as has been now bestowed upon Lord Dufferin whose administration furnished to the public many grounds to complain against it, shows that the authorities in England like an Indian Viceroy who carries out their behests and are pleased with him more than with one who satisfies the Indian subjects of the Crown, and favour the former with titles and honours. While Lord Dufferin was in India he did nothing worth mentioning for the advancement of municipal government, nor did he give sufficient encouragement to the political progress of the Natives, and yet His Lordship expressed at the presentation ceremony sentiments that would lead his audience to infer that His Lordship patronized local self-government. The remarks made by His Lordship at the banquet held in his honour in the Mansion House about the loyalty of the Natives and the future rule in India show that His Lordship has not forgotten the condemnation of his administration by the Natives and their refusal to present him public addresses in praise of his rule at his departure from India and has given vent to his hitherto pent-up irate feelings in revenge. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issues of the same date and 1st June, expresses similar sentiments about His Lordship's speech at the Mansion House banquet.]

The Birthday Honours' Gazette criticized.

9. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—Bombay never, perhaps, gets a fair share of the Birthday or New Year's honours. Never was a list of honours prepared which has satisfied all parties, and it is not in human power to make such a one. We will not therefore much complain if it is only in the fourth rank of distinctions that Bombay is recognized on the

present occasion. The two names which have been honoured with a C.I.E. are among the most deserving. They are Mr. Navroji N. Wádia and Dr. Lyon, and the distinction conferred upon them is all the greater, as the list of the recipients of titles is much smaller than usual. Mr. Wádia occupies a position of great responsibility and importance as manager of some half a dozen large mills in Bombay. He has devoted himself, heart and soul, to the cause of technical education, and the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, of which he is Honorary Secretary, owes much to his zeal, energy and practical knowledge. Mr. Wádia is besides a man of culture and refinement, and the recognition of his merits by Government will be hailed with satisfaction by Europeans and Natives alike. [Several other papers express disappointment with this year's Birthday Honours' Gazette, but approve of the grant of the K.C.I.E. to His Highness the Rája of Lunáváda and the C.I.E. to Mr. Navroji N. Wádia and Dr. Lyon. The *Káside Mumbai* (112), in its issue of the 29th May, complains of the injustice done to the Mahomedan community by the small share it has received of the higher titles this year, the Diván of Patiála, Khalifa Hassankhán, being the only Mahomedan who has been now made a C.I.E., regrets that though there are many respectable and educated Mahomedan gentlemen in the Bombay Presidency they should have been omitted from the Honours' Gazette and especially during the *régime* of such a popular Governor as His Excellency Lord Reay, and hopes that Government will give their due share to the Mahomedans on similar occasions in future.]

The Birthday Honours' Gazette pronounced disappointing.

10. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 27th May, says:—It is gratifying that the public should have been saved this year from the infliction of a long list of birthday honours conferred without much discretion. This year's Birthday Gazette is short, but the few honours have been bestowed upon persons not well-known, and as usual the number of Government officials largely preponderates over that of private individuals. The bestowal of the Knight Commandership of the Indian Empire on the well-educated and progress-loving Rája of Lunáváda and of the Companionship of the Order on Dr. Lyon and Mr. Navroji Nasarwánji Wádia is most gratifying as they are persons quite deserving of the favour conferred on them. The lower titles of Ráo Bahádur, Khán Bahádur, &c., have fallen in a larger share than usual to the lot of the residents of the Bombay Presidency. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the same date, also observes that this year's Birthday Gazette is disappointing and that the higher honours having been bestowed exclusively upon European officers, very few Native private gentlemen deserving of the honour have been graced with the favour.]

Advocacy of the grant of titles to women in India.

11. A female correspondent writes to the *Dátardun* (97), a comic paper, in its issue of the 30th May, to complain that no titles have been up to this time given to Indian women, advocates their claims to receive titles and medals, and remarks that it behoves Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress to grant titles to them in the same way as to men and to thereby raise her poor Indian daughters in *status* and to earn their blessings.

The Indian National Congress and the Pársis.

12. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 25th May, writes:—Whatever our opinion may be as regards sectional participation in the aims and objects of the Indian National Congress, we do not for a moment mean to insinuate that the Congress is an uncalled for and unnecessary institution. Rather, we hail with delight any political movement for the better government of India which is managed with due care and caution, particularly movements which tend to secure more rights in the matter of representation by the Indian public in its own Government. It is a movement of this kind and of an allied nature that we welcome; but when the Congress undertakes to represent to the rulers grievances, or to ask for concessions for the Indian nation *in* the name of the Indian public,—grievances and concessions in which India as a whole cannot unanimously join,—then we say the Congress exceeds its functions and pretends, as it were, to represent grievances which do not really exist with the several communities. Take, for instance, "the Pársis and the Civil Service"

question. Here the Pársis and the Mahomedans cannot and ought not to join the Congress. Again take the Arms Act resolution of the last Congress. Now wherein lie the grievances of the Pársis in this respect? So that, putting all the various actions of the Congress together, we find that the Pársis would be running counter to their own interests if they joined the Congress. For what little that *does* interest them, and in the matter of which the Congress has already moved, the Pársis are not bound to join the Congress, as with or without them the mother communities are bound to represent and obtain a redress of their grievances alone.

His Excellency Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, blamed for not removing Mr. H. T. Ross, District Judge of Madura, from his post.

13. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 29th May, writes:—His Excellency Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, does not appear to be a strong-minded man. If the *People's Friend* is to be trusted, we ask if it is fair and honourable on the part of the Madras Government to allow to remain on the mofussil bench a Civilian whose conduct has been publicly denounced by the Chief Justice as that of a "low-class pettifogging attorney"? We refer to Mr. H. T. Ross, the District Judge of Madura. The manner in which he is said to have cooked up evidence against Mr. Morgan—of the Morgan-Ross scandal—has, it appears, scandalized the whole judicial administration. When a Governor does not move in a matter of vital importance to the people, the best course, perhaps, for the latter is to convene a public meeting to protest against the retention of an official upon whom the High Court has pronounced scathing censure. Mr. Ross should be peremptorily removed from the bench. It is nothing short of a scandal to allow a man to administer justice when he is considered to have manipulated evidence with the object of revenging himself on a victim. Why should the Government blind itself to a grave scandal? If the Governor of Madras has no moral courage, if he cannot at least remove an official who has been denounced by the Chief Justice of his own presidency, then, we say, that the people should take the initiative and ask the Secretary of State for India to remove the scandal. What a contrast this incident presents between Lord Reay and Lord Connemara!

Extension of His Excellency Lord Reay's term of office desired.

14. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 26th May, again advises the people of the Bombay Presidency to speedily petition the Prime Minister and the Parliament for the extension of His Excellency Lord Reay's term of office as Governor of Bombay, and says that the Bombay Presidency Association ought to take up the matter and that it should also be mooted at the next meeting of the Indian National Congress.

The Provincial Conference at Poona and its resolution praising the Bombay Government disapproved.

15. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 26th May, referring to the resolution of the Provincial Conference recently held at Poona praising the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay, writes:—What business has the Provincial Conference to pass this laudatory resolution? Those who were in charge of the resolution have taken upon themselves a serious responsibility. Are they prepared to defend the Bombay Government in all the proceedings of the Crawford case? But we are not much surprised at the people of Poona. Those who dismissed the Secretary of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha for holding intercourse with Mr. Crawford are capable of bringing before the Conference a resolution whitewashing the local Government.

The Provincial Conference at Poona and the resolutions passed at it approved.

16. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 30th May, writes:—Provincial Conferences have become established institutions as much as the Indian National Congress. One held at Poona for this presidency last week was second of the kind. Though there have been complaints that all interests were not represented on the Conference, it must have been due to the shortness of the notice and not to any want of sympathy from the public. Next year when it will meet again, due precautions, we hope, will be taken so that no cause for such murmurs may arise. Gujarát was poorly represented, only 7 delegates being present, whereas there was none to represent the distant Sind. As might be expected, the majority of the delegates were from the Deccan zillas.

Nevertheless, the questions discussed at the Conference were of public utility and related to the whole presidency. The Conference proposed certain amendments, based on the principle of self-government, in the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill which will have the approval of the public. The resolution deprecating the present policy of the Government as regards education was necessary from such a body as the Conference. The question is discussed threadbare to require any comments from us. The recent censure of the House of Commons on the ábkári policy of the Indian Government was urged upon its attention. The advocacy of restrictive methods instead of those that encourage consumption and the system of local option together with the condemnation of the present system of farming will be welcomed by every one. The Salt Bill No. 2 of 1888 now before the local Legislative Council also came in for discussion at the Conference. The hardships of the existing Acts which the Bill proposes to make heavier still, by bringing salt-earth under the definition of salt and by making it obligatory on private owners of salt-works to erect sheds and warehouses at their own expense, are in themselves standing protests against the present Bill. The recommendation of the Conference to open up the higher appointments in the Police Department to qualified Natives will be greeted with applause, of course not by those who consider their vested rights attacked. The latter, on the contrary, will advance in defence their hackneyed argument that it is very dangerous to entrust Natives with the charge of keeping peace within a whole district. Its resolution approving of the conduct of the Bombay Government in connection with the Crawford case and asking that Government to adhere to its promises to the Mámlatdárs will have no opponent so far as the first part of it is concerned, but as for the second it will have many such. Thanks tendered to Mr. Bradlaugh were his due for the interest he evinces in Indian matters in and out of Parliament. The proposal to send a memorial to the Secretary of State for India to extend His Excellency Lord Reay's tenure of office, which ends in May 1890, comes with a good grace from the Conference when His Lordship has been thoughtlessly maligned by some of the English papers for his action against Mr. Crawford. Every Native of this presidency would be glad if that most desirable end were attained. Time is short, and if a memorial is to be sent it should be sent soon, and that not from one or two but from all important towns of the presidency.

17. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87), in its issue of the 27th May, approves of the proceedings of the Provincial Conference recently held at Poona in connection with education, police, ábkári and village sanitation, and observes:—The fifth subject discussed by the Conference was in connection with the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case. It would have been far better had this subject, on which public opinion is divided, not been brought forward for discussion at all. The Conference was mainly composed of Bráhmans and the course they have taken in the matter has brought them under the charge of being partial to their castemen. The public in England as well as in India have praised His Excellency Lord Reay for being courageous and impartial in ordering an enquiry into the charges preferred against Mr. Crawford, but have condemned the bribe-giving Mámlatdárs, and in this opinion Lord Cross has agreed with them. Notwithstanding this the Conference has come forward to express approval of the conduct of the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs, but the public will never sanction this portion of the proceedings of the Conference. It is gratifying that the Conference has thought of praying the Home Government to extend the term of His Excellency Lord Reay's office as Governor of Bombay, and public meetings ought to be convened to give effect to the suggestion which the public gratefully accepts.

The House of Commons and the proposed motion for a vote of censure on His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter of his action in the Crawford case.

18. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 22nd May, writes:—Some long-headed people have expressed their apprehensions that the growing tendency of the House of Commons to interfere with the administration of India may not be on the whole conducive to the interests of this country. One such instance is the motion for a vote of censure against His Excellency Lord Reay. Jubilant notes are being sounded in quarters in which the present Governor of Bombay has not been a particular favourite. What if the motion be carried by a majority of votes? Lord Reay will have to resign at once as a matter of course.

That will be a lesson to all other venturesome administrators. No Civilian in high office should be interfered with, whatever may be the charges against him. The honourable member in charge of the motion has not even waited to ascertain what Lord Reay is going to do with the subordinate magistrates. He seems to have a rough and ready method of dealing out prompt justice, and some persons seem to think that the very prospect of the motion should make Lord Reay abdicate—in whose favour? Some one from Lahore suggested that Mr. Pritchard should be the next Lieutenant-Governor of Bombay, and as he happens to be on the spot, Lord Reay might hand over charge to him and might bolt away. To the motion itself no objection can be taken, because, wise or unwise, it is perfectly constitutional, and to the mover himself it must appear a very wise proposition. There is no reason that we know of why some honourable member of Parliament should not propose quite seriously to bring down the moon some day by a patent cannon and ball, but still people need not rush frantically out of their houses until they actually see the moon coming down.

Mr. Whitworth's remarks on the Crawford case in his address to the Sardárs in the Deccan on the Queen's birthday.

19. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 30th May, writes:—With all deference due to the learned Agent for the Sardárs in the Deccan, we must say that his remarks in the Darbár speech appear, not only to us but to several officers also, as having been contrived in a somewhat questionable taste. Mr. Whitworth, as an individual gentleman, may be convinced of the guilt of Mr. Crawford, and he is like others perfectly entitled to his private opinion. But what is objected to is that he should have obtruded his own individual views on the notice of his audience on an official occasion like that of Saturday last, whereas official etiquette alone, if nothing else, might have been expected to induce him to observe reticence in reference to the merits of a case already disposed of by Her Majesty's Indian Minister who refused to endorse the finding of the Bombay Government even on an urgent invitation from Sir R. West to do so. Again it seems to us that those who like Mr. Whitworth entertain a strong conviction about Mr. Crawford's guilt, in spite of the evidence adduced, do serious injustice, unconsciously no doubt, to the three members of the special Commission of Inquiry. We have never had any sympathy, and we believe no unprejudiced man can or will have any sympathy, with the silly theory that the three Commissioners brought in the verdict they did because of their alleged want of local knowledge and their consequent failure to appreciate the evidence properly.

20. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 30th May, referring to the same address, remarks:—We need not say that Mr. Whitworth referred to Mr. Crawford and his misdeeds. What will those condoners of his, who were sorry only because he was caught and not for what he did, say in reply to this utter condemnation of his conduct by one of his brethren? Of course, they will seek refuge in silence. We wish there were many such outspoken men in the Civil Service as Mr. Whitworth. "Timid subordinate officials may shrink from preferring complaints against their superiors." This pleads in defence of the Mámlatdárs. But do the Sardárs and the Chiefs possess the moral courage to oppose the unjust demands of such men? We fear, they do not. They like to escape such a trouble by a small sacrifice. We often hear flying rumours of such demands having been made and granted.

The grant of a pension to Mr. Crawford disapproved.

21. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—There is a well-founded report that Mr. Crawford, the immaculate, is to be given a pension of £400 a year. However inclined one may be to pity the fallen man, the circumstances of this case are of such a grave character that we never believed that His Excellency Lord Reay's Government would so readily succumb to a momentary feeling and impose an unjustifiable burden upon the poor *rayats* who have not the slightest voice in the employment of the public money. Has the Government no compassion for the poor creditors of Mr. Crawford, who have been defrauded of lákhs of rupees? He has stealthily left the country and they are now absolutely without any remedy. £400 come to about Rs. 6,800 a year—a sum larger than the *highest* pension attainable by a Native after the *best*

service—and such a large pension is to be given to an officer who has more than any other discredited the fair name of the Civil Service and the British administration by his reckless borrowings and unproved corruptions. This might be sympathy, but it is hardly Christian or heathen morality as we know it. For no code of morals that we know has ventured to lay down that the services of a corrupt officer deserve to be rewarded even more liberally than the best services of one of the conquered nation.

The Provincial Conference at Poona and its resolution regarding the Crawford case.

22. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—The resolution passed by the Provincial Conference regarding the Crawford case is the first formal expression of the full accord felt by the public with the conduct of the Bombay Government in dealing effectually with a gigantic administrative evil, and has, it seems to us, come much after its time. The apathy and silence of our pretentious politicians at a time when the public opinion in England was disastrously being led away by misrepresentations regarding both the people and the Government were strange indeed and their effect, we fear, is still hampering a satisfactory winding up of the difficulties created by the scandal; and matters might perhaps have been worse still had not one Bombay gentleman taken upon himself the onerous but urgent duty of a protest which was loudly called for from the public itself. The resolution passed at the Conference to seek for an extension of His Excellency Lord Reay's term of office speaks for itself.

Deprivation by the Bombay Government of the magisterial powers of certain Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case.

23. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 30th May, writes:—No wonder that any one who knew about the indemnity given by the Bombay Government to those Mámlatdárs who made statements in the Crawford case as to their having given bribes for securing promotion should feel staggered at being told that about nine Mámlatdárs are to be deprived of their magisterial powers and the indemnity to be broken through. Even the grant of a pension to Mr. Crawford after all the dirty exposures would not surprise us so much as the present action of the local Government. These Mámlatdárs are as good gentlemen as could possibly be conceived and would never have laid themselves open to the charge of corruption had not the connivance of the two last Governors at the practices of Mr. Crawford convinced them that to secure their worldly interests there was no other way but the one they pursued open to them. Under the circumstances anybody, be he a European or a Native, would have just done the very same thing the poor Mámlatdárs have done. We have no desire to lessen the magnitude of their guilt and we are second to none in condemning their abject immorality, but we would forsooth like to be told whether any other set of men under similar circumstances would have followed any other course. According to the *Bombay Gazette* the Mámlatdárs will not quickly submit to this summary treatment, but will prefer an appeal to Lord Cross. The present withdrawal of the powers is the result of Lord Cross's instructions, and we are persuaded to think that no protest from the helpless Mámlatdárs will be able to change the mind of His Lordship in this matter. We think the local Government ought to take up the Mámlatdárs' cause and defend them to the last and not fight shy. Theirs is a sacred cause—a cause of truth and uprightness—and must be fought out with success.

24. With reference to the alleged demurring of the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs to submit quietly to the deprivation of their magisterial functions which the Bombay Government desires to effect in deference to the wishes of Lord Cross, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 29th May, says:—It would not be unpleasant if the Mámlatdárs succeed in moving the Parliament to institute an enquiry into the administration of the Southern Division as desired by them, since the same will bring out more exposures that are sure to advance the interests of the public. But it is more likely that Lord Cross will either, before or after the receipt of the Mámlatdárs' protest, order that the immunity from harm promised them by the Bombay Government should be carried out intact, as the enquiry that would be ordered by Parliament would make many unpleasant exposures that now lie safely buried and would

supply grounds for the condemnation of Sir James Fergusson's administration of the Bombay Presidency, because during his *régime* there existed much mismanagement in the administration of the Southern Division which he is said to have passed over. Sir James being one of the moving spirits under the present administration the Conservative Ministry will come out in defence of him, stifling the enquiry that the Mámlatdárs are said to be ready to demand. It seems that the Mámlatdárs count upon all these chances in conveying the threat of an appeal to Parliament in the case of the promise of immunity from harm given to them by Government being broken. The Anglo-Indians have, as has been usual with them to come out in defence of their countrymen, striven hard to make every exertion in defence of Mr. Crawford, but their great efforts are likely to redound to their further discomfiture.

25. In writing on the same subject, the *Jáme Jámshed* (108), in its issue of the same date, says :—The self-incriminated Mámlatdárs have been emboldened to convey the threat of an appeal to Parliament by the mistake committed by the Bombay Government in not only pardoning them their faults, but promising to retain them in their present posts. It was already presaged that the promise of immunity from harm given to persons who deserved to be prosecuted and punished would make them more impudent than they were before, and this prophecy has been fulfilled long before the expected time. The time has arrived for the Bombay Government to cease to be indulgent to these self-condemned officials in the interests of the public service. The bribe-giving Mámlatdárs are as much unfit for revenue duties as they have been justly pronounced to be incompetent for the magisterial office, and ought at once to be dismissed from the public service, a year's salary being given as a gratuity in order to keep up the promise given them by the Bombay Government. The motion against His Excellency Lord Reay of which Mr. Baumann has given notice in Parliament is not likely to be passed and is sure to do more harm to Mr. Crawford.

26. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 27th May, writes :—A Government resolution has, we learn, been issued withdrawing the magisterial powers of nine Mámlatdárs, and so this is how the Government has chosen to fulfil, in its hour of practical triumph, the solemn pledges which it gave in a moment of difficulty and helplessness. We confess we had not expected such a termination to what must be considered the most important event of His Excellency Lord Reay's *régime*, after the unmistakable proofs which His Lordship's Government have hitherto given of an extremely scrupulous sense of duty and *honour*. For, what does this withdrawal of powers really mean ? It means that Government has been guilty of a painful breach of faith with those men who came forward, relying on the pledges which they received, to supply the information without which Government was absolutely powerless to unearth the grave scandal, and who thus rendered great and valuable service to Government in its discharge of a very disagreeable duty. It must not be supposed that we in any way palliate the guilt of these Mámlatdárs, or that we are not mindful of the harm they have done to Native interests and the stain which many of them have brought to the fair name of the educated Natives. All that we say is that after the indemnity which Government rightly thought it necessary to promise them it cannot, in all fairness, make use of their confessions, made under the security of the guarantee, in a way that is detrimental to their interests. Whatever might be thought of their guilt itself, we think that all right-minded men can have but one opinion as to the great disadvantages under which they chose to place themselves, when they first made a clean breast of their unfortunate errors to the officer who was entrusted with a confidential enquiry into the affair, and when they next had to pass through the painful and mortifying ordeal of confessing them in an open court. Their reputation is now blasted and with it are blasted all hopes of an ambitious career—a career in which one wins the applause and the esteem of all men in all ranks and stations of life. It is not now possible for them to hear, without a twinge of shame and of pain, of the corrupt practices of others. The open brow of an honest man, or at least of the man who thinks that his misdeeds are not known to others, can now possibly never be theirs. Surely this would by itself have been a sufficient punishment to them and it was not necessary for Lord Reay's

Government to treat us to the most unedifying spectacle of a Governor and his Council violating the solemn pledges which they deliberately caused to be given. Suppose that these unfortunate men, instead of coming forward and assisting Government in exposing a nefarious system of corruption, had chosen to observe a *prudent* silence (prudent, as judged by the standard of their interests) just as some of their more calculating or more hardened brother Mámlatdárs are said to have done. It is true that by this course they would have aggravated their offence from the moral point of view by adding falsehood to corruption, but what then? What harm would they have suffered with regard to their status in the department or in the estimation of the people, who could not have known anything about their going astray? And how could Government have proceeded with the enquiry which it has so courageously ordered? If these Mámlatdárs had withheld the information they supplied, Government would have been practically without any information beyond vague rumours, and it would have been discredited, at least to all appearances, in no time, if it had chosen to rely merely on those vague rumours, seeing that it has failed to get a verdict of conviction from the Commissioners even with the help of the sworn statements of these Mámlatdárs. We admit that the conscience of every one must more or less revolt at the thought that these men should sit in judgment over others, possibly not worse than some of these, and acquit or award punishment like the most immaculate of their race. But when we know that Government had promised them, as was absolutely necessary, in the larger interests of justice, an indemnity from criminal prosecution or loss of departmental promotion before they made their confessions, we are prepared to submit to the disagreeable necessity of allowing these men to continue in the exercise of their magisterial functions. And the actual evil in that case would not have been great. For every one of them would have regarded himself as a marked man and would have therefore done anything rather than consciously allow miscarriage of justice at his hands. The present decision of the Government is therefore highly deplorable. By violating its pledges it has lowered the prestige of its name, and this result ought to have been avoided in the interests of both the rulers and the ruled. The minute of Sir Raymond West had led us to suppose that Government would not desert the Mámlatdárs in this way. The present resolution, therefore, is as unexpected in substance as it is, in our opinion, regrettable in policy.

27. The *Shri Shiváji* (60), in its issue of the 24th May, writes:—If the contemplated step of withdrawing the magisterial powers of the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case be taken, then Government will find themselves landed in many difficulties. In the first place, no reliance will in future be placed on their words or promises, however solemnly given. If there be any corruption, nobody will care to come forward to expose it. Corruption will have its course unimpeded. Are Government prepared to face these evils? Abstract justice is not commendable in politics. Government must use their discrimination and must value the claims of relative justice. We request Government to consider the matter fully and not to take any premature step which may harm their prestige.

28. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—Look at the position of the poor Mámlatdárs! Government, in order to serve their own purpose, made these officers Queen's evidence by placing before them the temptation of a free pardon. But did these so-called wise officers and their friends, the newspapers, care to see under what authority was this so-called pardon given or what was its nature? Who gave these promises of free pardon—the Government consisting of Messrs. Ommanney, Bhimbhái, Pendse and other individuals! While the Crawford case was *sub judice* some one found out the hollowness of their free pardon and proclaimed it in a newspaper; but Government contradicted it by publishing a telegram, and thus perfectly satisfied these self-condemned Mámlatdárs. Now Government have set about taking away the magisterial powers of a Mámlatdár here and a Mámlatdár there. Where are the promises of a free pardon? This is a shame to Government. From the tax-payers' standpoint we think this question of the Mámlatdárs should be decided in the following manner. Whatever may be said in extenuation of the offence of these self-condemned Mámlatdárs and what-

ever arguments may be brought to the notice of Government in their support, they do not deserve to be kept in their places with their magisterial powers, and they should be appointed on the same salaries to offices which do not carry with them any magisterial responsibilities. We do not desire to see them degraded any further.

The resolution of the Provincial Conference at Poona about the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case disapproved.

29. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 26th May, writes :—There will not be a unanimity of opinion with regard to the resolution of the Provincial Conference whitewashing the peccant Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case and black guarding Mr. Crawford alone. According to that resolution, Mr. Crawford was the head and front of the offending men, was the source and fountain of all evil, and the corrupter of innocent men. It was not all the Mámlatdárs who were the unwilling victims of the system. Several of them had of their own accord gone to purchase transfers and promotions, and in these cases the offence of the giver of bribes could not possibly be less grave than that of the receiver. It is impossible to sympathise with these self-condemned witnesses. Though it is unfortunate that the Government was compelled to give pledges in order to expose a widespread system of corruption, it is possible to maintain the pledges and yet remove the Mámlatdárs, in the public interests, to subordinate positions in the service, where they may be retained without fear of endangering the purity of the administration.

A suggestion in connection with the appointment of Mámlatdárs.

30. A correspondent of the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 26th May, writes :—The recent Crawford scandal suggests to my mind an important alteration in connection with the appointment of Mámlatdárs. The alteration I have in view is to the effect that henceforth Mámlatdárs should be appointed, not by the Commissioner of a Division, but directly by Government. The Judicial Department, in which appointments of Subordinate Judges are made directly by Government, has worked so long smoothly and to the complete satisfaction of the public at large. If the alteration which I propose is given practical effect to, then the working of the Revenue Department will show at no distant date a similar satisfactory result.

Importation of German spirit in Bombay for the manufacture of lower class brandies.

31. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 1st June, says that as the duty on country spirits has been increased and the fee for licenses for their sale has been raised, their vendors obtain very cheap German spirit and manipulate it into cheap brandy by mixing water with it; that this German spirit is manufactured from rotten vegetable substances for being used for paints, varnishes and other industrial purposes, but is used in Bombay for the consumption of man whose health is affected by its use. The correspondent suggests some means for the prevention of the use of German spirit for human consumption.

Increase in the license-fees for liquor-shops in Bombay and in the duty on country liquor sent from Uran to Bombay.

32. The *Pársi Punch* (122), in its issue of the 26th May, contains a cartoon in which half a dozen Pársi and Hindu liquor-sellers of Bombay are represented as entreating the A'bkári Monster, portrayed as Shylock with his knife and pair of scales, to hear them. He holds under one of his arms a scroll of paper with the words "Increase in license-fees" written upon it and looks threateningly upon the liquor-sellers. The letter-press is as follows :—The A'bkári Shylock. *Bombay Liquor-sellers.*—"We pray you, hear us speak." *A'bkári Shylock.*—"I'll have my bond; I will not hear a word." [There is a regular panic among the country liquor-shop-keepers of Bombay on account of the A'bkári Department having increased by forty to fifty per cent. the fees for the new licenses which come in force from 1st June. Moreover, an increase of Rs. 2 has been made in the rate of the duty levied on every maund of liquor sent from Uran to Bombay. Two meetings of the liquor-sellers have been held to memorialize the head of the A'bkári Department.] [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87) of the 27th May expresses similar sentiments.]

Petition of the owners of toddy trees in the Dáhánu Táluka and Umbargaon Peta of the Thána District.

33. In noticing the petition presented to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay by the owners of toddy trees, Bhandáris and others residing in the Dáhánu Táluka and Umbargaon Peta in the Thána District, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 1st June, says:—The present petition contains the same complaints as were described in previous petitions and is not likely to be successful, because Government are not prepared to give up the least portion of the ábkári revenue, nay are desirous of increasing it. It is almost impossible that while the Honourable Mr. Pritchard is in the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor the prayer of the petitioners will be granted. The petition shows that the lapse of time has not been able to accustom the people to the inconveniences of the ábkári arrangements. The petitioners assert that one lákh and fifty thousand toddy trees in the Umbargaon Peta have died on account of the defective ábkári arrangements, and this statement ought to induce Government to make appropriate changes in the ábkári system. It is to be hoped that the petition will produce proper effect on the mind of Government and will lead to the lessening of the harshness of the ábkári rules. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the same date, requests Government to lessen the restraint put upon the innocent toddy drink, as prayed for by the petitioners, since that is sure to lessen the consumption of spirituous drinks and the vice of intemperance.]

Appointment of a Mahomedan gentleman to the Calcutta High Court bench advocated.

34. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 30th May, writes:—The new appointment to a vacant Judgeship on the High Court bench of Calcutta is expected to arouse some race-feeling in the eastern presidency. We are told that the Honourable Mr. Justice Mitter, whose appointment to the post of Chief Justice a few years ago had sent a thrill of alarm to the hearts of a few foolish persons, is about to retire, and the Secretary of State for India, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Viceroy, has approved of the nomination of a Mahomedan gentleman to that post. If a qualified gentleman may be found to do full justice to the very responsible post, we think there need be no cause for grumbling. The choice has fallen on Mr. Amir Ali, now one of the Presidency Magistrates of Calcutta and a barrister of long standing and a prominent member of the Mahomedan community in Calcutta. From a long distance we cannot weigh and appreciate the *pros* and *cons* of the contention, but that it should prove an apple of discord is a circumstance to be deeply regretted. We are afraid that opportunity will be taken of this to embitter Mahomedan feeling against the Indian National Congress and to perpetuate the separation of the Mahomedans from it. That Native politicians in Calcutta are shrewd enough to perceive this at one glance we cannot doubt, but where the strife is likely to be strong and the claims so varied, the people are likely to be off their guard in the heat of the struggle. If there is a qualified Mahomedan candidate, he has as much right to the post as any other, and since there have been and are Hindus on the bench, we think the Mahomedan community has an equal and indefeasible right to a Judgeship on the Calcutta High Court bench.

The appointment of Bábu Protul Chandra to the Panjáb Chief Court approved.

35. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—We are glad to learn that Bábu Protul Chandra, a prominent Vakil of the Panjáb Chief Court, has been appointed Judge of the local Chief Court. The gentleman hails from Bengal, and when the proposed appointment was announced, dissatisfaction was freely expressed because it did not fall to the lot of a Native gentleman from the North-West. It is a pity that with all our boasted education and progress such petty feelings of distinction should be allowed to rule mutual relationship. A gentleman from Bengal is as good a native of India as a genuine Panjábi, and therefore he has, if duly qualified, as much right to the post as any other gentleman has. Such expression of dissatisfaction only gives a handle to the officials to perpetuate distinctions that ought not to exist. We do appreciate the cogency of local rights, but when in

no sense they are interfered with, to create a cause for imaginary dissatisfaction is simply silly.

Mr. Shántárám Náráyan's appointment as Government Pleader, Bombay, approved.

36. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—Government has only rewarded merit and fitness in appointing Mr. Shántárám Náráyan to the post of Government Pleader, Bombay, in succession to the late Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik. Mr. Shántárám is one of our oldest and ablest pleaders practising on the Appellate Side of the High Court, and at one time it was considered as likely as not that he might be promoted to the bench. Let us hope that his legal qualifications and experience might some day earn for him a Judgeship of the High Court. [The *Yajdán Parast* (141), in its issue of the same date, also approves of the appointment in question.]

The arrest before judgment of the Tikáit Maháráj of Náthdwára while in Bombay commented upon.

37. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—The case of the Tikáit Mahárâj of Náthdwára, arrested so unceremoniously in Bombay, ought to be considered on its own merits. His position should not be allowed to influence opinion in his favour or against him. What has the law to do with a man's position in society or his wealth? In this light it would be wrong to protest against the mere fact of the arrest. There might well be two opinions as to the manner of arresting the Mahárâj and even as to the issue of a warrant under the circumstances, though some of the indignant protestants have used arguments which seem to us to cut both ways. That, however, is a question for lawyers; all that we can see is that the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley is not a Vaishnavite, and that he has his own way of dealing with the Gordian knot.

The abolition of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Mirpur Batoro not approved.

38. The *Sind Sudhár* (165), in its issue of the 25th May, writes:—In our last issue we have stated several strong reasons against the abolition of the appointment of the Subordinate Judge of Mirpur Batoro. We have now received a communication from several respectable gentlemen of that division, informing us that on doing away with the Subordinate Judge at Mirpur Batoro Government mean to establish a regular Civil Court at Jacobabad. To be partial to one district at the cost of another, without strong reasons, is not advisable. In our opinion the proposal is not a good one, and the more we think about it the more we are convinced of its injudiciousness. In 1886, when during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Lála Hasánand on six months' sick leave, the charge of the Mirpur Batoro subordinate Civil Court was held by the Subordinate Judge of Kotri in addition to his own duties, considerable inconvenience was experienced by the inhabitants of both the divisions, and at last when they represented their hard case to the Judicial Commissioner in Sind they were informed that a full-time Subordinate Judge would shortly be appointed to the Mirpur Batoro Civil Court. To mitigate their hardship the Judicial Commissioner directed the Subordinate Judge of Kotri to proceed to Mirpur Batoro and to try the suits of that division there. Although Ráo Sáheb Diwán Amarsing used to work very hard, still the arrangement was not considered satisfactory as the work of both the Courts was delayed, and on the recommendation of the District Judge of Karáchi, Mr. Tejumal, Pleader, was appointed Judge of the Mirpur Batoro Civil Court in spite of the fact that only two months of Mr. Lala Hasánand's leave, which had extended over a long period, remained unexpired. Government ought not to enforce economy in the Judicial Department. This is one of the principal rules of the administration and should not be forgotten. The number of Subordinate Judges in the Karáchi District is already small. In the whole district there are only three Subordinate Judges, and to reduce this number does not appear to be a wise step. We hope that before passing any final orders in this matter Government will fully consider the former memorials submitted by the Sind Sabha and the people of Mirpur Batoro, as well as the arguments now advanced by us against the proposed change.

Complaint against the Judicial Department, Ahmedabad District, and a request to the Bombay High Court in the matter.

39. The *Praja Mat* (124) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 25th May, complains of the injustice done to the employés of the Judicial Department, Ahmedabad District, by some of them being allowed to serve in one court for a number of years and their getting promotion there and by the promotion of new employés regardless of the claims of old servants, and observes that great disappointment prevails among the employés owing to this state of things, and that Mr. Aston, Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, and his clerk, Mr. Mohanrái, are responsible for it. The paper approves of the Government order prohibiting the retention of Government servants for more than five years in one place and post, points out the evils resulting from a disregard of this order, asks why promotion is not given and transfers made according to the gradation list kept by the department, says that it is prepared to produce specific instances in which promotion has been undeservedly given and persons kept in one place for many years, and requests the Bombay High Court to send for the gradation list in question and to grant redress to the sufferers.

Suggestion for the appointment of a new Honorary Magistrate at Surat.

40. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 30th May, says that out of the three Honorary Magistrates in Surat, Mir Zul Fikár Alikhán, who was appointed an Honorary Magistrate about five years ago, has worked in the commencement for one month only, that municipal cases have fallen into arrears and that poor accused persons are put to great inconvenience thereby, requests Mr. Winchester, 1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Surat, to appoint another Honorary Magistrate in place of Mir Zul Fikár Alikhán if the latter cannot attend to his duties, suggests the names of the Government pensioners Khán Bahádur Kuvarji Kávasji Sabáváls and Mr. Adarji Jivanji for the post, and adds that if Khán Bahádur Kuvarji were appointed to it there would be no arrears of municipal cases, and that the public and the municipality would be greatly benefited thereby.

Alleged inability of Honorary Magistrates to administer justice properly.

41. The *Rasik Ranjini* (146), in its issue of the 23rd May, writes:—We are of opinion that generally Honorary Magistrates are ignorant of law and that they cannot decide properly the cases that come before them. On the whole, the system of having Honorary Magistrates is troublesome to the people.

The illness of the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás lamented and his devotion to duty praised.

42. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—The Native community must be very sorry to hear of the serious illness of the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás. As a Judge of the Bombay High Court, he occupies the highest and the most honourable position among Native officials in this presidency, and we believe he has acquitted himself of his exalted trust to the satisfaction of the Government as well as the public. Mr. Nánábhái's health has been visibly failing for some time past. He comes all the way from his house on Malabár Hill to the High Court in a palanquin and has to be taken upstairs to his chambers. One may admire his singular devotion to duty; but there can be no doubt of the extremely weak and unsatisfactory state of his health, and it is now for him to consider whether he should sacrifice his personal safety to public duty. If he now retires to enjoy his pension, no one can say that he has not well earned it, both by his past services and his present unfortunate illness.

The rumoured transfer of the Amils of Sind to the various Collectorates of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions in the Bombay Presidency disapproved.

43. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 22nd May, writes:—Our local contemporary, the *Sind Gazette*, announces that it is under contemplation to transfer almost the whole of the Amils of Sind to the various Collectorates of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency, and that their places in Sind will be taken by officials of corresponding grades from Broach, Ahmedabad, Khándesh, Násik, Belgaum, and Dhárwár. Our contemporary, in making this announcement, opines that

the scheme is likely to be very popular with the Amils of Sind. The object aimed at by the introduction of this scheme is to ensure a constant rupture of the threads of corrupt intrigue, recently disclosed in the proceedings before the Crawford Commission. The *Sind Gazette* anticipates a gain by the Amils of Sind in administrative experience and acquisition of a more extended knowledge of men and of the various parts of the great empire they serve. We concur with our contemporary in regard to the anticipated gain; but as regards its expectation that the scheme is likely to be very popular with the Amils, we fear the reverse will be the case, once the scheme is put into operation. The idea, unluckily, will, we fear, lead to a deal of bickering and discontent, and, as we shall presently show, there will be some reason for these. The chief difficulty is as regards the joint-family system so commonly prevalent among the natives of India. A second one is the aversion of the Sindis to leave their native country, unless it be to go to another in close proximity to Sind. A third objection to the scheme lies in the low salaries which the Native officials draw in the subordinate grades of civil employment. In the case of Native officials in the superior grades the scheme will commend itself to many, as officers holding higher appointments are more amenable to reason and can soon bring round the several members (young and old) of their joint-family to agree to either all of them, or the individual member, leaving their native land for a distant shore. In the case of *subordinate* officials the accession to the wishes of the so-transferred official will be a matter of considerable difficulty. With the joint-family system the husband may be able to induce the wife to join him in the expatriation, and may fail to induce an old mother or a widowed sister to do the same: or the case may be the reverse, and a wife will object to the husband leaving the land or to her being obliged to accompany him. The result of these objections from one or other of the family members will be that the master of the house would have to go all alone, thereby necessitating a double expenditure to maintain two houses, one for himself and the other in his native land for the family left behind. This the subordinate official (who would then be reckoned underpaid for living out of Sind) cannot afford to do, unless he resorts to the very means which the scheme of expatriation is intended to stop. Here, again, an official of the superior grade, and consequently drawing larger salary, has an advantage over a subordinate official. The former can afford to have two establishments, which the latter cannot. It may be possible to overcome in course of time the second difficulty on grounds of expatriation; but Government, we fear, will find considerable difficulty in overcoming the first one, as it would be tantamount to forcing the breaking up of the joint-family system much earlier than the present education and the traditional prejudices of the people will admit of. The greatest caution will have to be exercised, and Government will have to make only a very small beginning and to start with the higher grade officials. The conditions obtaining in European society are absent in the natives of Sind.

44. The *Sind Sudhár* (165), in its issue of the 25th May, writes:—We read in the *Sind Gazette* that Government are thinking of transferring the Amils of Sind to the different parts of the presidency proper, and bringing men from Broach, Ahmedabad, Khándesh, Násik, Belgaum and Dhárwár in their places. The journal adds that if the proposed change be carried into effect, cases of bribery and corruption, that are now very common among Government officials, will cease, and that the Amil community will be glad of the change. Seeing that the scheme is not an important one, we do not believe that Government would devote their attention to it and waste their valuable time. It is entirely against the wishes of the people of the province and is not favourable to any Amils of Sind. Instead of doing good it will do harm and create dissatisfaction among all who may be affected by it. The people of Sind will not be useful in Bombay, nor will the people of Bombay be equally useful in Sind. For a foreigner cannot be expected to be so well acquainted with the condition of Sind as the natives thereof. In our opinion, therefore, many disadvantages will arise from the contemplated change, and the business of Government will also be seriously interfered with. In former times it was necessary to employ foreigners in the Revenue, Judicial and the Educational Departments in Sind because this province was very backward in point of education and civilization.

But now that the condition of Sind has greatly changed, every effort should be made to transfer the foreigners now holding appointments in the several departments of Government in the province of Sind to other parts of India and to appoint the natives of Sind in their places.

Contemplated abolition of the office of the Coroner of Bombay and transfer of his duties to the police disapproved.

45. In alluding to the alleged intention of the Government of Bombay to abolish the office of the Coroner of Bombay and to transfer that officer's duties to the police, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 31st May, says:—The proposed abolition will result in a saving of nine thousand rupees per annum, but will give rise to much dissatisfaction among the citizens. The Coroner's enquiry exercises a certain check upon the work of the police in connection with sudden or suspicious deaths, and if that check be removed by the police being entrusted with the duty, there is likelihood of the latter giving cause for dissatisfaction to the people. The metropolitan police have already been overworked and further addition to their duties will do no good. The present Coroner has given satisfaction to the public, and ought to get assistance in the discharge of his duties in a thriving city like Bombay by the appointment of a number of honorary deputy coroners, for which posts medical practitioners will willingly come forward. [The *Akhbáre Soḍágar* (87), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments.]

Starvation in the Dohad and Jhálod tálukás, Panch Mahals, and a request to the Bombay Government.

46. The *Ṣatyodayă* (130) of Dohad, in its issue of the 23rd May, says that the condition of the agriculturists in the Dohad and Jhálod tálukás is very bad owing to the failure of crops caused by the scanty rainfall last year, that prices of grain have risen high, that the people are starving, that many poor men do not get food for two days consecutively and that children are famishing. It requests Government to make more concessions to the poor people of these tálukás as regards the removal of wood, leaves, &c., from the forests than those already made, and says that forest guards should be prevented from arresting those who bring wood from the Native States situated on the frontiers of these two tálukás on the suspicion of their having been taken from the Government forests, and that Government should allow the people of these two tálukás to carry away wood from their forests free of any charge in the same way as the Native Princes do in times of scarcity.

Alleged favouritism in the Postal Department, Bombay.

47. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 28th May, complains against Mr. Mádhavráo, Post Master, Ahmedabad, having promoted the son of his wife's sister to an acting appointment of Rs. 20 under him in supersession of several old servants and of the injustice done to Sheik Jamáluddin, formerly postal sub-inspector, Káthiáwár, through party feelings, he having been reduced owing to some dispute with Mr. Barjorji, the then Post Master of Bhávnagar, who was merely transferred on equal pay to Bhuj, and observes that this injustice was done owing to the Mahomedan having no influence, while the Pársi had an ample share of it in the Postal Department of this presidency. It adds that Sheik Jamáluddin had to serve in the General Post Office where he had also to suffer for another's fault, that he became sick and was on the point of death all through fear, that it does know whether the Sheik is alive or dead, that this case shows that mismanagement prevails in the Postal Department even up to the Post Master General, that a large number of the postal employés may perhaps be also suffering from injustice and that Government should attend to the matter.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

The need of any factory legislation for India denied.

48. The *Shri Shiváji* (60), in its issue of the 24th May, writes:—There is no necessity at all for making any legislation with regard to the factories in India. We do not know what meaning there is in the recommendation made by the Manchester merchants to the Secretary of State for India that the mill-hands in

India should have four holidays every month. The Conservative Government is tottering in its seat and therefore it finds itself under the necessity of conciliating the Manchester people. The Manchester people know full well the value of their support to the present Government and therefore they are agitating under the cloak of philanthropy for the furtherance of their selfish trade interests and pressing their recommendations on the Secretary of State for India. But Government should not lend any support to the persuasive arguments of the Manchester people. It should not sacrifice the interests of the people of India for the transitory welfare of a few merchants in Manchester.

The amendments proposed to the Indian Factory Act by the Government of India.

49. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—The amendments to the Indian Factory Act proposed by the Government of India regulate the inspection of factories, prohibit the employment of a child under nine years, and limit the period of labour of women to eleven hours per day. There is nothing to be said against the proposed alterations in the Act, and even the Bombay Millowners' Association might accept them without a murmur. They must be glad to find that in their despatch to the Secretary of State the Government of India have given it as their opinion—an opinion as unqualified as that recently given by His Excellency Lord Reay in his address to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—that the English Factory Acts are not applicable to the present condition of labour in Indian factories. Lord Cross agrees with this view, but he has thrown out a suggestion that there should be four holidays in each month. The mill-owners will undoubtedly take exception to any legislative provision for the compulsory closing of factories on four days in the month, and the *Times of India* has already anticipated some of their arguments that as a rule the operatives do not work more than 300 days in the year, that the hands employed in Indian mills are about twice as many as in English factories, and that the work of an operative in an Indian factory is far more desultory and less exhausting than that of an operative working in England. All this may be very true; but there are several qualifying circumstances which must, in fairness to the employés, be taken into account. If the discipline of Indian mills is less stringent, the laxity must in part be ascribed to the conditions of the tropical climate under which the men have to work. If their work in itself is less exhausting, the advantage is in some measure balanced by the enervating climate of this country—a fact which will be very forcibly brought home to the reader just at present when the heat is overpowering and when one feels more dead than alive. Granting that the employés absent themselves for 65 days in the year, it is a powerful argument against the continuous working of mills for fifteen and sometimes twenty days without a holiday. If they can get a holiday regularly once a week or four days in the month, they will not absent themselves without leave so much as at present. And we may be sure that they would not stay away without feeling the necessity of rest, as they have often to forfeit two days' wages for one day's absence. But whatever the number of holidays the ordinary operatives may get, jobbers and masters cannot afford to play truant in this fashion. They must work every day and all the day long while the mills are running, and on many of the two dozen holidays on which the factories are closed during the year they have to attend for two or three hours in the morning to superintend the cleaning of machinery. It would be to the advantage of both the men and their masters if the employés were taught to be more regular in their attendance by giving them rest at reasonable intervals. The Lancashire agitators have, it will be seen, met with a rude rebuff. Next to lover's jealousy, there is none so absurd and ludicrous at times as mercantile jealousy. They donned the garb of humanitarians and sabbatarians and in the name of philanthropy and religion they called upon Government to throttle the flourishing industry of Indian cotton manufactories. They were so blinded by self-interest that they did not know they were hypocrites.

The Manchester agitation against the Indian Factory Act condemned as selfish.

50. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 30th May, writes:—The veil of philanthropy behind which the millowners of Manchester are carrying on an agitation against the Indian Factory Act was too transparent to be seen through. It was like the philanthropy of a man who,

left behind in a running race, showed an anxiety for his rival, lest he should fall down. Encouraged by a speech Lord Cross delivered at Oldham a few months ago and backed up by Mr. Maclean, M.P., they were enabled to push on their agitation vigorously. The latter gentleman had the rare audacity to advise the British nation that it should no longer continue the sham of governing India for the sake of India, but should openly and candidly declare that India was governed by England for her own benefit. If this most sincere advice were acted upon, we should one day find the cotton mills of Bombay, not only handicapped by the kind of legislation suggested by Manchester, but closed. Mr. Maclean might wait for his life-time and not see such a policy avowed by his country. But in spite of that he must not be ignorant that whenever the interests of both the countries collide, India has to yield to England. Especially when the Government in power in England is desirous of securing the Lancashire vote in Parliament, it imposes upon the Indian Government the necessity of yielding to the demands of Manchester. Formerly it was free trade that was made a stalking horse for the abolition of the import cotton duties, and now it is the "interests of humanity" that are paraded forth to cover their selfish aims. The result of their agitation has been the laying of a mass of papers on the table of the House of Commons. They comprise despatches from various local Governments as well as reports from different magistrates and factory inspectors who were referred to by the Secretary of State on certain specific points. There seems to be a consensus of opinion on nearly all of them against the legislation of the kind suggested by Manchester. One is unable to see any reason for closing factories on Sundays when the labourers are willing to take their holidays on days that suit them and when they get a sufficient number of holidays in the year. They are more contented and more healthy-looking than other labourers. Their long hours of work are long but in name, for they work in an easy-going fashion. The sufferers in this case will be the labourers themselves and not their employers, for the former receive their wages for days they work. The employers will be able to carry on their work by a system of relays. Amendments as to limiting the hours of work of women and children and of sanitary regulations will have no very serious objections. Any amendments that may be made in the existing Act should be such as not to hamper the trade of India and not on the lines of the English Factory Acts, which both the Secretary of State and the Government of India agree do not suit the condition of the country. Indian labourers are differently situated than their English brethren. The state of the country, the people and the industry must be taken into consideration in amending this Act. The fact that the amending of the Act is taken in hand at the cry of Manchester, an interested party, also deserves consideration. After all, it is a satisfaction to know that the Secretary of State and the Government of India have not this time hopelessly played into the hands of Lancashire.

Sale of poisonous drugs in India and the necessity for an Arsenic Act.

51. The *Havyak Subodh* (144), in its issue of the 28th May, says that many poisonous drugs are sold in India by mofussil traders without taking licenses and that thereby a great deal of mischief is being done, and requests the Government of India to pass an Act similar to the Arsenic Act in England.

PART III.—*Education.*

The necessity for a compulsory Education Act for India.

52. The *Nyáyă Sindhu* (46), in its issue of the 27th May, says:—If the municipalities wish to justify their existence and be of use to the people, they should adopt a code which should make primary education compulsory. The Compulsory Education Act in England has done immense good there and will no doubt be of equal use to the people of India. Any legislation in respect of primary education should be based on the English legislation in that respect, with such modifications as the social and economical condition of this country may make necessary.

The building occupied by the Marathi Girls' School at Girgaum, Bombay, in charge of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society considered unfit for school purposes.

53. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 31st May, complains that the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Maráthi Girls' School at Girgaum, Bombay, which receives a grant-in-aid from the Educational Department, is located in a low building that was formerly used as a horse-stable, and requests the educational authorities to compel the Society to remove the school to an appropriate building.

The Grammar School at Karáchi and the arrears of school-fees.

54. A correspondent of the *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 25th May, writes:—As you have invited correspondence on the subject of the Grammar School, Karáchi, I must forcibly bring to notice one great piece of laxity that exists, viz., that of "arrears." The Honorary Secretary, whilst being particular over a host of other things, ought not to neglect this. The figures of "arrears" in some instances are simply appalling. When dues on account of a child have fallen into arrears for *six months*, the parents ought to be called on to withdraw that child or to pay up "arrears." Education now-a-days is cheap enough, but learning on "tick," and that for an *indefinite* period, only tends to show that the parents or guardians are either regardless of the educational welfare of their children, or that the Secretary and Committee are callous over collecting moneys which, if recovered, would in a great measure remove the *strain* that is felt by the institution.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

The grievances of third-class passengers on Indian railways.

55. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—The people of this presidency have been so long crying out against the neglect of third-class passengers on our railway lines that it is a pity the Government do not seem inclined to take notice of these complaints and insist upon the railway companies, which are fattening at the expense of the public, to make the necessary improvements. First of all, there is the want of lavatory accommodation in the compartments reserved for women. Such accommodation is absolutely necessary, because our women being of a shy nature do not like to go out of the compartments and use the rooms set apart for such purposes at the stations. They are moreover afraid to leave their carriages, not having any idea of the time for which the trains stop at the stations on the way. In the case of the men, too, the second difficulty operates in the same degree as in the case of women. Moreover, even if the passengers get out, wishing to utilize the accommodation at the stations, the railway servants of the lower order impudently misdirect the poor fellows or do not assist them at all. We are therefore glad to see that the Bombay Municipal Corporation has resolved to agitate this question again. Along with this question there is another which requires to be equally strongly agitated. At present the railway authorities think that a dirty shed is quite sufficient and proper provision of a waiting-room for third-class passengers. The men must squat on the ground in the dirt and oftentimes even in the filth which is scattered there. This is beastly treatment and the wonder is how people tolerate it. But what can individuals do against such Government guaranteed monopolists? The railway authorities do not care a fig for what the Natives think of their arrangements. Even second-class Native passengers are treated with brutal insolence; what then of third-class ones? The Government tacitly supports the railway authorities and hence creates a feeling in the mind of the public that such ways are not disagreeable to it. We hope our public bodies will take up this railway reform question in right earnest. In this connection we draw the attention of our readers to the very important proposal put forward by our friend Mr. Y. N. Ránade to start a Railway Reform Association. We hope our people will co-operate with him. Mr. Ránade has shown that he is a man of perseverance—one of the essential qualities which an agitator ought to possess. The railway employés ought to give him every assistance, for he promises to champion their cause too. [Several other papers also support the Bombay Municipal Corporation in

its attempt to have some of the grievances of Native third-class passengers redressed.]

Erection of a gate at the B. B. & C. I. Railway crossing at Colába, Bombay, recommended.

56. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 27th May, points out the great risk incurred by the general public, particularly by young children in charge of nurses, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway crossing at Colába, Bombay, and requests the railway authorities to erect a gate at this spot, since the goods trains frequently pass over this portion of the line and the precaution taken to warn the arrival of a passing train is not sufficient to put the pedestrians on their guard.

An objectionable practice at the Dabeji station of the N.-W. Railway brought to notice.

57. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 25th May, writes:—From a letter addressed to the District Traffic Superintendent, N.-W. Railway, Karáchi, it would appear that there is a very objectionable practice prevailing at Dabeji where the station-master is in the habit of compelling female passengers to buy and deliver tickets with their own hands. We trust an immediate inquiry will be made and the station-master severely reprimanded if there be any truth in the complaint.

Complaint against the parcel-clerk on the Gadag station of the Southern Marátha Railway.

58. The *Rasik Ranjini* (146), in its issue of the 23rd May, complains against the parcel-clerk on the Gadag station of the Southern Marátha Railway neglecting to receive parcels for despatch at the prescribed hours, and requests the authorities concerned to take proper steps in the matter.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

The anniversary day of Lord Ripon's resolution about local self-government celebrated at Surat.

59. The *Gujarát Mitră* (78), in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—Though self-government in Surat in a measure seems to have failed, some of its prominent citizens met at the Raichand Dipchand Girls' School-house to commemorate the seventh anniversary day of Lord Ripon's far-seeing and generous resolution to grant certain rights of self-government to the natives of India. Mr. Mancherji Dadyseth, barrister-at-law, took the chair, and congratulated the meeting on having assembled to commemorate a very auspicious event. Mr. Kekobad, Head-master of the Mission School, spoke at some length on the subject, hinting that we should not feel disappointed at large fruits not resulting from a short trial of the scheme. Mulla Abdul Haee spoke at length, observing that India will never be worthy of self-government, that Lord Ripon's scheme was a failure, that people got themselves elected as commissioners by corrupt means, that the Surat board has ruined its reputation by wranglings and jealousies and has ruined the city, that he intends representing to Government saying that the commissioners at Surat are utterly unfit for their duties and that Government should get all municipal work done by appointing a Mámlatdár. Mr. Motirám, the Registrar, said that the comments levelled at Lord Ripon's scheme were perfectly inadmissible, and that no Viceroy could show better wisdom than that evinced by Lord Ripon in laying the basis of self-government in India. Ráo Sáheb Narbherám observed that it was only Mr. Abdul Haee in Surat who spoke so unfavourably of Lord Ripon, who, not minding the great unpopularity he had raised among his own countrymen in whose midst he has always to live, supported the Ilbert Jurisdiction Bill to the last. If we have, he said, not been able to employ the privilege of self-government creditably, the value of the concession is not to be underrated on that account. Observe the fast increasing number of leaders who attend the Indian National Congress every year at their own expense. Seven years is not a long time for so great an experiment. The failure of Surat does not mean the failure of all India. Mr. Abdul Haee again rose, but was declared out of order by the chairman. Four songs specially composed for the

occasion were then sung in honour of Lord Ripon. The chairman in closing the proceedings said that if the noble Lord who had left India exerted to take measures for the eventual benefit of millions of people, there should be no surprise felt at a few handful of detractors turning up to assail his memory. It is futile to say that we are unworthy to exercise the right of self-government. The Government have not conferred these rights for the benefit of Mr. Abdul Haee and the city of Surat only. If one among a lot of children turned out a bad child, the whole lot could not be so condemned. Through good and evil reports, India must persevere in the cause of self-government. Lord Ripon never intended, in conceding certain rights, to tell us to oust the British from India or never get over our incompetency by constant practice in self-government. He expressly intended that good men in India should be made capable of performing their civic duties, and that the Government of the country should be carried on by enlisting in its labours their more homely co-operation. Even if a city is burnt down or decimated by a plague, the evil result cannot be credited to the grand scheme of local self-government. Surat has rightly suffered for its own incompetency and jealous apathy. The accident has no possible connection with Lord Ripon's scheme of self-government any more than that the feet of a child should be lopped off because it stumbled and fell and could not at once walk upright. We must ask our citizens to continue the auspicious anniversaries at the same time that they displayed care, magnanimity and diligence in removing local disorders and doing public business in a manner creditable to the city. They now have to wipe off the lasting and horrible shame of having set fire to their own house and destroyed it. Literally, alas, it is this they have done! They have to keep aside much mutual rancour. Great is the self-denial which they are called upon to exercise before the terrible calamity—of which they have been such an active cause to a certain extent—could be repaired or forgotten. If the blunder on their part has been unwitting, this is just the occasion when they should find out the source of all anarchy and mismanagement. While we celebrate, so deservedly, this anniversary, we should at the same time remember that the past and the present Viceroys and Governors do feel aggrieved at the unparalleled mischief perpetrated in our fair town. Mr. Abdul Haee did not know how to speak to the point, but that he was also moved by recent disastrous neglects and dissensions there can be no doubt.

Mismanagement in the Surat Municipality.

60. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—From the *Advocate of India* we learn that at the last meeting of the managing committee of the Surat Municipality it was resolved to call upon a certain person for a satisfactory explanation in respect of a sum of Rs. 11,000, of which amount the municipality is alleged to have been defrauded. If the municipal commissioners had not wasted public time in stupid wrangling, but paid more vigilant attention to the discharge of their duties, this scandal would most probably have been avoided. We also learn from the same paper that a defamation case is shortly to be brought before a police magistrate in connection with the municipal disagreements there. We do not know how many more sensations are yet in store for the public; but it is quite certain that there is something rotten in the Surat Municipality. There is a saying that it never rains but pours, and it seems as if Surat is destined to suffer from a number of misfortunes at one and the same time. The disastrous conflagration has already done its terrible work and has all but annihilated the city, and just at the time the commissioners are called upon to work in unison with energy and vigour, large sums of money are found to be missing in the municipal account-books and some members are found to be quarrelling so as to compel one of them to put the machinery of a criminal court in motion. The outlook is simply disheartening. We still hope, however, that the commissioners will try to realise the magnitude of the trust made over to them. A little more charity, tact, judgment and public spirit ought to set matters right, and if the Surat Municipality is not determined to tempt the fate of the Mehmadabad Municipality, it ought to put its house in perfect order. We hope further that the presence of the Collector-president will direct the misguided energies of some of the commissioners into healthy channels

and tend to cultivate those civic virtues which have rendered the Bombay Municipality a model institution in India.

Local self-government in Broach and the late municipal president, Mr. Mackenzie.

61. The *Broach Mitră* (92), in its issue of the 29th May, complains against Mr. Mackenzie, the late official president of the Broach Municipality, having done things with a high hand, regrets that the elected municipal commissioners should not have discharged their duties with independence, disapprovingly refers to Mr. Mackenzie's action in having the new municipal rules passed and to the dismissal of four out of five municipal light inspectors from the 1st May in accordance with those rules, and disapproves of the intention of the municipal managing committee to give a contract for lighting the roads, &c., instead of doing it departmentally as hitherto, on the ground that the contract system has been once tried in Broach and had to be given up. The paper then refers to the notice given by Mr. Pitarruthana Swámi, late secretary to the Broach Municipality, to the present municipal president to the effect that his dismissal is illegal as the resolution passed by the general meeting of the municipality to that effect on the 13th April last on the proposition of Mr. Mackenzie, the then president, is contrary to Section 25 of the Municipal Amendment Act, No. II of 1884, and remarks that Mr. Mackenzie has put propositions regarding many important matters at the general meetings of the municipality when it appears that he had no power to do so, and that all such acts are illegal and that perhaps he has acted thus as he may not be favourably inclined towards the local self-government scheme.

Appointment of City Magistrates and Deputy Collectors to District Municipal Boards disapproved.

62. The *Praja Mat* (124), in its issue of the 25th May, points out the advisability of preventing City Magistrates and Deputy Collectors from acting as Municipal Commissioners as they have to hear municipal cases, and says that Government has acted wisely in stopping by law the nomination of Munsifs to municipal boards, and that it would have earned the blessings of the people if it had extended the prohibition to this class of officers as well.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

Arrangements about the administration of the Kashmir State disapproved.

63. In noticing the resolution of the Government of India deposing the present ruler of Kashmir and entrusting the administration of the State to a Council of five Native members which is to act under the guidance of the British Resident, the *Bombay Samáchár* (21), in its issue of the 29th May, says:—The resolution shows that the Council is a nominal institution, and, really speaking, the State has been annexed to the British territories. This step on the part of Government has called forth much criticism from the press of Northern India, and the *Pioneer* has come out in the defence of Government. The Mahárája wanted to be given a Council invested with full powers in which one of his two brothers should be the president and in which an Englishman appointed by Government should watch British interests. The proposal was quite fair and its adoption by the paramount power would have been satisfactory to the public. But the new arrangement entrusts the whole power to the Resident, making the Council a nominal institution that is to act like an instrument in the hands of the British representative. The defence set up by the *Pioneer* is flimsy and the administration of the State has been indirectly assumed by the paramount Government. In another place the *Samáchár* continues:—The letter addressed by the British Resident to the Prime Minister of Kashmir confirms the view expressed above that the State has been virtually annexed to the British Indian Empire. A Council of five Native members has been appointed to conduct the administration, possessing little authority to act independently, because it has been charged to be guided by the Resident, who is to possess the same powers as are enjoyed by the Mahárája and even to decide how much pecuniary allowance is to be granted to the prince for his maintenance. A Calcutta contemporary has already raised its voice against the poor abilities of the Native members of the Council and the high salaries to be paid to them. [The *Satyavakta* (129), in its issue of the 31st May, expresses similar sentiments.]

64. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—That the Government of Kashmir has been put into commission and a Council of Native officers with the Resident at its head has been appointed is now known to the Indian public. In the teeth of Sir John Gorst's admission that there was no truth in the alleged Kashmir treasonable correspondence our attempt to find out the cause or causes of British interference has been fruitless. And yet we find Colonel Nisbett, the Resident in Kashmir, addressing a letter to the Mahárája as if Mahárája Pratáp Sing was a deposed prince and was divested of all sovereign powers. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that Mahárája Pratáp Sing would surrender his sovereign powers of his own free-will. Be that as it may, we strongly object to the tone of the Resident's letter who seems to assume a temporary transfer of powers for practical deposition. For in what other light is any one to construe the Mahárája's cessation of all interference in administrative affairs or in matters of State expenditure? The Mahárája is to be allowed a certain sum of money beyond which His Highness is not to get a farthing from the Kashmir treasury. This is deposition in fact; and though the Mahárája with a view to put his administration on a better basis has submitted to put it into commission, that a Resident should write to him in this manner is really intolerable. We cannot afford to believe that, worded as the letter is, it must have the sanction of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne whose recent utterances distinctly indicate that he is not an admirer of such unbearable attitudes. Perhaps His Lordship will study to advantage how princes and chiefs, when their States are put into commission, are treated by political officers, from what had transpired during the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin in connection with the Rewah State.

State festivities in Hyderabad and the necessity for cutting down the expenditure.

65. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 30th May, writes:—The simultaneous exercise of large-hearted festivities and departmental reductions in a State like Hyderabad partake of the nature of an act of physical overfeeding and starvation. The instability of the Hyderabad finance has been often scouted and people were told that it was as elastic as ever; and yet we are regretfully now told that the Minister has issued stringent orders to cut down expenditure all round. Such an order is competent evidence of the fact that the Hyderabad treasury is low and wants careful husbanding. We are glad the Minister has seen the necessity for economy and given orders to that effect, but we think this is not enough; a similar check is requisite in regard to continued expenditure on State festivities. Hyderabad hospitality is well-known; but then that also requires to be controlled, one result of its constant flow being that even insignificant lights, only that they should be Europeans, have to be and are sumptuously entertained. This must, as it does actually, tell upon the treasury, and we are glad the Minister is wide awake to the real condition of the Hyderabad finance. However, he will do well to remember that it is not departmental starvation that will give him relief; he must seek it somewhere, and that most successfully in the direction above-mentioned and that of expenditure on the Hyderabad civil list.

Selection of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji as Diván of the Jámnagar State approved.

66. The same newspaper writes:—Now that Mr. Dosábhái Frámji Karáka, C.S.I., has been, according to the *Bombay Gazette*, appointed Kárbhári to His Highness the Jám of Navánagar, we have every hope that the State affairs will be put on a sound basis. It is only a few months since Mr. Dosábhái paid a visit to Bhávnagar, and even then the visit was considered significant. The new appointment may be expected to induce other Káthiáwár Chiefs to utilize educated Native agency in the amelioration of the condition of their States. The Káthiáwár States are not a model lot of administrations, and the Chiefs ought always to remember that Government non-interference in their affairs is the result of a want of desire on their part not to interfere, and not that of any perfection of their administrations. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), the *Jáme Jamshed* (108) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87), in their respective issues of the 30th May, express great satisfaction with the selection of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji for the office of the Diván of the Jámnagar State, as his high abilities and extensive experience will, they believe, make him a successful administrator. The *Samáchár* gives some salutary advice to Mr. Dosábhái in the performance of his new duties.]

The Jámnagar State and a false rumour regarding an attempt to bribe Mr. Lely, Acting Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

67. In a news-letter from its special correspondent at Jámnagar, the *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 28th May, observes that Mr. Lely is said to have ordered Mr. Maganlál, the Diván, to answer 18 questions concerning the management, &c., of the State. The paper gives these 18 questions along with other items of news, remarks that no answer appears to have yet been given, and states that it is rumoured that endeavours were made to give Rs. 20,000 as *nazrána* to Mr. Lely through the local engineer, Mr. Maclean, and an *inám* of Rs. 30,000 if the Diván be confirmed in his appointment, that Mr. Lely has declined the offer and that on enquiry the rumour in question has been found to be groundless.

Complaint against His Highness the Thákor of Pálitána.

68. The same newspaper refers to the petition of Sha Moti Bhagván, Thakkar Girdhar Jiva, Mehta Gopálji Jasráj and Sha Kánji Ranchhod to the Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvád, complaining of the seizure of their account-books by the Pálitána State, of their being kept under surveillance, of their arrest at 2 A. M. in Pachhegám by Mr. Narsingprasád, who was accompanied by 8 men, &c., and remarks:—Why should the poor subjects suffer in the dispute between His Highness the Thákor of Pálitána and his brother? The Thákor will certainly come to grief if he acts unjustly. Has he acted justly in having some of the merchants of Pachhegám forcibly arrested at 2 A. M. with their account-books? Why does not the political officer move in the matter? Is it not necessary for the Bombay Government to aid these helpless men and to save them from injustice? We wish that the Thákor would not lose his throne. The subjects have to suffer hardship owing to the dispute between the Thákor and his brother. Government ought to relieve the people of Pálitána from distress.

The people and the Native States of Káthiáwár and a petition prepared by the editor and proprietor of the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper for presentation to His Excellency Lord Reay on their behalf.

69. The same newspaper gives a further instalment of the petition prepared by its editor and proprietor for presentation to His Excellency Lord Reay on behalf of the people and Native Princes of Káthiáwár, in which it makes the following suggestions to Government:—(1) The Political Department in Káthiáwár should be abolished, the entire province being placed under the supervision of one officer only, who should not be independent like the present Political Agents but be responsible to Government, the people and the Native Princes in the province being also permitted to correspond direct with Government. (2) The Káthiáwár Native Princes should be deprived of their judicial powers, which should be given to the High Court and the Privy Council instead of the Political Agents and the Rájasthánik Court as at present. (3) The false heirs to the throne who have been up to this time set up in Káthiáwár should be declared lawful heirs and the Rájás freed from the pressure of the Political Agents, as such a course will save the abuse of the State money by their Kárbháris and others. (4) The special laws in some Káthiáwár States as regards civil and criminal matters should be stopped and the laws prevailing in British territories should be introduced instead. There should be a law about the collection of the revenue by the Káthiáwár Princes. (5) The people and the Princes in Káthiáwár will be greatly benefited if the Legislative Council were empowered to enact laws for the province and to amend them. (6) A special commission should be appointed to enquire into the various acts of injustice done since 1863 in Káthiáwár. (7) The Rájasthánik Court, which has harmed the Káthiáwár public and the tálukdárs, should be abolished and a Sadar Court established instead, a Civilian being appointed Judge therein. (8) The arbitrary conduct of officers in States under Government management should be stopped and the States should be kept in good condition. (9) The Káthiáwár public will be made happy if Government were to appoint Kárbháris in Native States, who should act in conjunction with the Government supervising officer and be held responsible to Government.

Import of rice in Káthiáwár.

70. The Verával correspondent of the *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 26th May, writes:—It is well-known that rice is largely imported into this port; but as the British Government charges three annas per every Bengal maund of rice exported to any of the Káthiáwár ports except that of Bhávnagar the Diván of the Junágad State has, with a view to give due impetus to the rice trade, abolished the import duty thereon. Owing to this anomaly rice imported into Verával does not pay to send by rail to Dhoráji although the distance is merely 75 miles, while rice imported into Bhávnagar and sent thence to Dhoráji pays well although the distance is 119 miles. Even the rice imported here for Dhoráji and for places beyond Junágad has to pay the said duty of three annas. This affects the trade much like the levy of *Cheela* or *Deshdán* by the British Government. For the sake of justice, all the ports of Káthiáwár ought to be placed on an equal footing in the matter of rice trade.

Complaint against the Diván of Vádásinor in Rewa Kántha.

71. In a communicated article, the *Hitechchhu* (79) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 30th May, disapproves of the management of the Vádásinor State in Rewa Kántha by the present Diván, who holds that post for the last 17 years, and of the presents made to him twice or thrice a year by the Nawáb, and says that he has also been given a village, that the public money is not spent for the benefit of the people, and that there is no English school in the State.

GOVIND B. LAGHATE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
8th June 1889.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 8th June 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Mahárásthtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
42	„ Mahárásthtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Mahárásthtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

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No.	Names o Newspape	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
55	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
62	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
63	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
65	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
66	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
67	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
68	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
69	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
71	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
72	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
74	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
75	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
76	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
77	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
78	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
79	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
80	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
81	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
82	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
87	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
88	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
92	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
93	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
96	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
97	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
102	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
123	„ Pársi Tikákár	Do.	Fortnightly	350
124	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
127	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
128	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
129	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
130	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
131	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
132	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
133	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
141	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
145	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
148	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
149	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
150	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
151	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
152	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
153	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	450
	URDU.			
154	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
155	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
156	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
157	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
158	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
159	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
160	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
161	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
162	The Khayir Khâhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
163	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
164	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
165	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Necessity for a thorough overhauling of the India Office.

1. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—We were anxiously looking out for results the Committee of the India Office, appointed to examine into and propose certain reductions in the Secretary of State's establishments, would arrive at. Officially no announcement to that effect has hitherto been made, but according to the *Bombay Gazette* Lord Cross is stated to be intent upon reducing the number of seats on his Council and making it more workable. How far the reduction is feasible is not known; nevertheless, when the British Colonial Office, the responsibilities of which are even far more extensive than those of the India Office, could be efficiently maintained at an expense of some £50,000, we cannot see why an extravagant expenditure of some £250,000 should not be cut down. But, in the words of the poet, we shall "let the past bury its dead" and pray His Lordship to have some commiseration upon a poor people in whose case the incidence of taxation has reached its last stage. A mere reduction of the number of seats on the Council will not do; the department, particularly the Stores and other departments, will have to be ransacked to cut down their overgrowth of years. To all practical intents and purposes the emoluments attached to seats on the Council are mere sinecures that only go to fill to the brim the long purses of a few fortunate retired Anglo-Indians. We hope Lord Cross is really serious in this matter, otherwise, as in this country, the big-wigs will escape and the smaller fry only will feel the effect of every retrenchment.

Prolongation of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's term of office in India desired.

2. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—Nothing could be more grateful to the people of India than a prolongation of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's term of office in this country. He has amply qualified himself for promotion to the Indian command, and unless he succeeds the Duke of Cambridge or goes to Ireland, he is quite the successor for Sir Frederick Roberts that the profession and the public should like to see installed with all the advantages of birth and position. It will scarcely be denied that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has succeeded in life not as the Queen's son but by dint of honest work and exemplary professional zeal. Some years ago we thought India within measurable distance of having a scion of the Royal house reigning over her. We do not despair yet of realizing that expectation.

The manner of pacifying Burmah found fault with.

3. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—Burmah was annexed to the Indian Empire in the interests of British commerce in face of the unanimous opinion of the entire thinking public of India against such a course. When the Native press cried hoarse over the subject, Lord Dufferin and the exponents of his policy were good enough to tell the world that the clamour was due to the ignorance and even to the perversity of the critics of the Government. Contrary to all considerations of equity, justice and political morality poor India was called upon to meet the burden of the additional expenditure incurred for the pacification of the newly-acquired country and the introduction of the necessary administrative reforms. It is well-known that our annual deficits are not a little due to this new source of expenditure and that there are as yet no encouraging signs that for some years to come Theebaw's country will be able to maintain the new order of things from its own revenues. Under these circumstances the people of India are deeply interested in knowing how Burmah is being pacified and governed by officers of the Indian Government. It was only the other day that Sir John Gorst told Mr. Bradlaugh in Parliament that the Government was not aware of the existence of distress or disaffection in Burmah, and we were no less pained than surprised to read the harrowing account supplied by an Anglo-Indian to the *Indian Daily News* as to how affairs are being administered in Burmah. His charge against the whole administration is very well summed up by him in the sentence that the settlement of the country is "being arrived at by wading through blood." "The

number of young officers invested with powers to pass death sentences," observes the writer, "is dreadful to think of." "The very atmosphere of the courts of justice," we are told, "smells of blood and oppression." We hope that the charges, though they are preferred by a respectable Anglo-Indian in a respectable journal against the present administration of the newly-acquired territory, are not true in their entirety. We are quite loth to believe that an enlightened Christian Government will ever tolerate the perpetration of such outrages against humanity. The interests of British justice and reputation, therefore, demand that the allegations should be refuted as soon as possible, or that, if they be substantially true, the administration of justice in Burmah be based upon a more humane criminal jurisprudence. The disastrous consequences of resorting now and then to death sentences are very well known to the student of English law. Instead of lessening the number of crimes, the too frequent passing of the extreme sentence of law led to their increase and demoralized the state of English society, and there is doubtless much wisdom in what the correspondent says that more diplomacy and less hanging rope, more show of the olive branch and less of resorting to the fetters, would be conducive to the settling of the unhappy country. If the charges are true, the Supreme Government must take immediate action to bring the offenders to justice and vindicate the fair name of the British administration. If, after all, the new administrators have, despite so many assurances to the contrary, to re-enact the tragic scenes enacted during the late *régime* even so long after the annexation of the country, well may the Indian people congratulate themselves on the possession of a superior moral and political instinct to that of their rulers in having unanimously protested against the annexation of Theebaw's territory, and well may noble souls like Mr. Bright exclaim with indignation that wars are the greatest moral crimes of which nations can be guilty.

Afghan pensioners in India and their burden on the Indian treasury.

4. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 6th June, says:—Afghanistan has become a gradually increasing dead weight to India. Nearly three lákhs of rupees are annually spent upon the maintenance of a number of unruly Afghan chiefs who proved vexatious to the Amir. Isháḳkhán rebelled against the authority of the Amir, and India is required to pension the rebel's three brothers! It seems to be the rule that India is to provide for all those who should oppose the harsh rule of the Amir. Certainly this policy as regards Afghanistan is a serious mistake.

The payment of all salaries and pensions of European officers recommended to be made in silver.

5. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—With the fall in the value of silver no amount of retrenchment can give the Indian tax-payer adequate relief. If such relief be really intended, the authorities must adopt a most radical measure—the payment of all salaries and pensions in the standard coin of the country. The payment of interest in gold is quite a different thing from the payment of salaries. It may, however, be urged that these salary payments are made under old covenants, but covenants, like treaties with the Indian princes, have a special significance to be interpreted in keeping with the existing circumstances. The reason or reasons why such liberal terms to Europeans who came to India were offered can no longer stand, and the difficulties and dangers to European life having now been removed, the straightforward duty of the Government is to revoke the former covenant and the acceptance of the rupee as the first condition of every agreement in connection with every European made compulsory. If this were achieved, all the Government difficulty in regard to the fall in exchange will be considerably reduced and the financial muddle easily got over. But it may require a Gladstone at the head of our affairs to face the obloquy and the imprecations of services which, though serving in India, enjoy their salaries and pensions when in England in gold. We hope the present financial difficulties will open the eyes of the India Office to use this remedy which alone can partially place our finances in a healthy condition. No attempts at makeshifts will give us the requisite relief. Let us hope that this payment in silver forms a part of the inquiry now being conducted.

Bestowal of the freedom of the city of London on the Marquis of Dufferin and his speech at the banquet in the Mansion House disapproved.

6. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes :—Lord Dufferin came to India as a diplomat of European reputation. But he forgot himself so completely on the eve of his departure that he departed from India's shores in hardly an enviable frame of mind. He alienated the sympathies of the whole country by his resounding speech at Calcutta and by his contemptuous sneers in Bombay. At the grand banquet given at the Mansion House he thoughtlessly announced to the world that India's loyalty was founded rather on self-interest than on genuine sentiment. The charge is as unjust as it is indiscreet, and no responsible English statesman will, in our opinion, be grateful to him for this uncharitable post-prandial declaration. [Several other papers take a similar view.]

The death of Mr. John Slagg, M. P., regretted.

7. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes :—The cruel hand of death has taken away one of the most ardent friends of this country in the person of Mr. John Slagg, M. P., who since the death of Mr. Fawcett took much interest in the affairs of our country. He once strove hard to obtain a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the administration of India, but as on many previous occasions the prayer was negatived. His sympathies were broad and he would have been of very great use in the coming battle for a reform in our Legislative Councils, but, as fate would have it, he was snatched away from us in his prime of life. We have no doubt his loss will be keenly felt throughout the land. [Several other papers also express regret at the death of Mr. John Slagg, M. P.]

His Excellency Lord Connemara's visit to the famine-stricken district of Ganjam.

8. In alluding to His Excellency Lord Connemara's visit to the famine-stricken district of Ganjam, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issues of the 5th and 8th June, says :—The public is anxious to know the severity of the distress, how many have died and how many more are likely to die from the calamity, and what steps have been taken to afford due relief to the distressed. Gubernatorial visits to famine-stricken provinces are not uncommon, but generally little is done for the due protection of the unfortunate beings who die in numbers, the official visits being praised and often the local authorities taking pride in being able to recover the whole of the land revenue and showing that no distress exists. It is to be hoped that Lord Connemara's visit will not prove so disappointing, and due measures will be taken by His Lordship's Government at an early date for the due protection of the famine-stricken among whom cholera also is making sad havoc.

The Indian National Congress and the Pársis.

9. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes :—The Indian National Congress has now entered upon its fifth year of existence, and, as at its commencement, it has even now to guard against a number of unseen difficulties. Bombay may be said to have been its birthplace, and, small as the beginning then was, the Mahomedan community even then was not adequately represented. The cue was taken up, and though at every time the new movement was threatened with a smash owing to the disaffection of the Mahomedans, the meetings were so successfully arranged that with all incipient opposition on the part of the Moslems, every section of the community came to be duly represented, so that what was once a strong opposition in the beginning disappeared eventually, the followers of the opponents throwing themselves into the arms of the Congress. The fight was great in this direction at the last Congress, but it melted away as if by the touch of the magician's wand, and even those "who came to scoff remained to pray." Thus, whilst we have cause to console ourselves at the ill-success of a sectional though powerful opposition, the Congress is threatened from a new and unexpected quarter—a quarter from which the new movement hitherto not only drew its pecuniary sinews but the strength and advice of deliberate and mature advocacy. That it cannot and will never be withdrawn we are sure, but the opposition, though confined to a small minority, has every chance of being construed, and is being construed, into the probable disaffection of a whole community from the Congress. The wire-pullers are busy at work, but they cannot point to any single mischief likely to arise from

that body's work, or to have courage to challenge it either for disloyalty or personal gains, so that the difference is confined rather to the method than to the principles underlying the Congress. The work of diagnosing and dissecting the diseased mind of the editor of the *Rást Goftár* is so well done in the columns of the local *Advocate of India* by a well-known hand that nothing is left to us to criticize. We will therefore let the *Rást* alone to ponder over the fiery but just criticism of "Lex." All the objections to the Congress may be focussed into one, and that is that since the British Government is doing everything possible for the welfare of the Indian people, no such body as the Congress is necessary either to represent or to look after the interests of the people in general. The assertion is a paradox and requires to be looked into. By British Government we particularly understand the executive part of the administrative machinery in this country. Even in England, where there is a popular government, the executive require to be controlled and checked by other popular representative institutions; how much necessary then is such a check and control in a country like India, where there are no representative institutions to take care and protect popular rights? The very existence of representative institutions in a country like England proves the necessity for the existence of them amongst us, and what have our Pársi friends to say to this we should like to know. And what is the Congress after all, but a representative body of men formed to lay before Government all the wants and grievances of a people who have no other recognised body through which to bring them to the notice of their rulers? Where, therefore, the scope of the work of the Congress is so well defined and where the Pársis are as much the sons of the soil as either the Hindus or the Mahomedans, how can they separate themselves from a body politic, the very scope of which is not sectional but general? And are the Pársi seceders prepared to say that they have no grievances to complain of or no administrative shortcomings to expose? That in their own case there are grievances they cannot deny; but if they mean coolly to submit to them, then their sufferance is quite a distinct thing from their expressed negation of the necessity of the Congress. We have no desire to make their present attitude a question of motives, but, if what is generally talked about be true, the Pársi opposition to the Congress is meant for the advancement of personal interests alone at the expense of general good. Be that as it may, we think the interests of the Pársis, Hindus and Mahomedans alike as sons of the soil being identical, one section cannot well afford either to oppose or secede from the others. The Pársis may style themselves as foreigners, but since they have interests in landed cultivation and other immoveable property as valuable as ever were possessed by any body of men, what on earth can tempt them to say that they are foreigners? They may be no Jághirdárs, no Zamindárs, or big landholders; that does not make them the less interested in what they do see around them. On their own admission the Congress is composed of a body of loyal and well-informed people who may well represent their grievances and those of others too, and therefore there is nothing that need stagger them. Our Pársi friends will do well to remember that had there been anything radically antagonistic to the interests of the Pársis, shrewd men like Mr. Dádábhái Navroji, the Honourable P. M. Mehta and others would never have cared to join that body. Their very presence in this body ought to be to them a guarantee of the harmlessness of its purposes. We do need the presence of such men as Dr. Vicáji if they will but point out the defects of the Congress and put it on the right track, but if in cavilling their only object be official sympathy, then we have no sympathy with such people. At the Congress held at Madras the Honourable Badrudin Tyebji took opportunity to define Mahomedan opposition, and it was at once laid down that those propositions to which the Mahomedans were opposed should not be submitted to the Congress for consideration. We can understand opposition of this sort, but any opposition from our Pársi friends, who have practically nothing to fear from it, is altogether meaningless. Like our brethren, the Mahomedans, the Pársis may oppose the consideration of any proposition to which they may not agree, but to oppose it on grounds that will not hold water is simply ridiculous. Our enemies may be jubilant over the attitude of some of our Pársi friends, but we have no doubt better counsels will prevail and they will join the next Congress heartily and not withhold from it.

10. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 29th May, writes:—Such members of the Pársi community as have resolved to hold aloof from the Indian National Congress naturally think this step so wise that they will not recognise how inconsistent and untenable their position is. It has been admitted by themselves that the movement is perfectly loyal and moderate. So their loyalty or moderation will not be endangered by joining the movement. Some of them take exception to certain resolutions passed by the Congress, as if there are not people who differ from some of the resolutions while approving of the Congress as a whole. The Honourable Mr. Telang, for instance, opposed the resolution about the Arms Act, but he did not withdraw from the Congress because he could not carry his point. No organization could be possible if every individual insisted upon his ideas being accepted to the exclusion of others. The latest position taken up by a certain Pársi doctor is that the Pársis should abstain from joining the Congress because they have no grievances against the Government. But the question is not of redress of grievances, but of progress. If the Pársis are content to decline to make any political progress, they are welcome to stay where they are. But when we find the Pársi community whirling in the vortex of politics, any disclaimer on their part appears to be singularly illogical. Thus, for example, a Gujaráti paper edited by a Pársi gentleman is said to be against the Congress, but the editor cannot surely say that he takes no part in politics. The mere fact that his journal is an influential one proves that he must be deeply steeped in politics. And when it is remembered that every newspaper which writes for or against the Congress helps the cause directly or indirectly, the position of actively neutral persons becomes more complicated. Sir Syed Ahmed and his friends are among the chief promoters of the Congress, although they would indignantly repudiate such a charge. The position of the Pársis in the commercial progress of India gives them an important place in politics also. In any political reform their interests will have to be safeguarded as much as that of any other community. The Legislative Council must have Pársi representatives. The public services are open to the Pársis, and as a community their interests are identical with the other communities in India. The intellectual leaders of the community are among the foremost supporters of the Congress, and the rank and file must follow their example soon or late. The present isolated instances of opposition carry their own refutation, because they are inconsistent and illogical. [The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, C.S.I., has been appointed Diwán of the Jámnagar State. A few other Hindu States have Pársis in similar positions and in Bombay the Pársis monopolise many offices; yet they affect to regard themselves as aliens who have nothing in common with the Hindus and should stand aloof from the Indian National Congress movement. How very logical!]

The miseries of prisoners in Indian jails and a request to the Indian National Congress to take up the subject.

11. The *Kannadă Suvárte* (142), in its issue of the 31st May, complains of the miseries of prisoners in the Indian jails and of their insufficient supply of food and clothing, gives an instance of a suspicious death of a prisoner in the jail at Trichinopoly, shows the contrast between the Indian and Irish jails, and requests the Indian National Congress to take up this subject.

Treatment of convicts in British Indian jails and the complaint of the convicts in the central jail at Baroda.

12. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 3rd June, says:—The uncommonly heavy death-rate in British Indian jails, added to other complaints that have been published at times, has led the public to doubt that the condition of the convicts confined therein can be satisfactory. A confirmation of this doubt has been supplied by the description of their prison experiences published by Captain Hearsay, by an officer of the Salvation Army who was imprisoned in the Ahmedabad jail, by the editor of the *Mahrátta* newspaper, and by several others who have exposed the oppression practised upon and the miseries suffered by the convicts. It does not seem that this exposure has attracted the serious attention of the authorities concerned and the public, as no improvement appears to have been effected in prison life. The condition of the convicts in the Native States cannot be expected to be better than that of prisoners in the British Indian jails. It is said that a complaint has been preferred by the convicts of the central jail at Baroda

that they were taken barefooted at midday in the recent hot season to work in the sun outside the prison, and that the soles of their feet were much singed thereby. The convicts pray that if they are to be made to work on the road in the hot sun they may be supplied with shoes, but that if their prayer be disallowed they should be permitted to work in the shade where they can perform double the work now done by them. It is a great misery to walk barefooted on the heated sand at midday and it is to be hoped that all convicts in the Baroda State, who are made to work on roads in the sun during the hot season, will be supplied with shoes. [The *Hitechchhu* (79) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 6th June, complains of the ill-treatment of and the undue severity practised upon prisoners in the district jails in India, and wishes that this state of things should be remedied.]

Illness of His Excellency Lord Reay.

13. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 1st June, writes:—We are deeply concerned to hear of His Excellency Lord Reay's illness at Mahábaleshvar. When His Excellency first arrived in this country his health was very unsatisfactory for some time, and at one time it was even feared that he would be compelled to resign and to return home. However, Lord Reay felt better later, and has been keeping very fair health latterly. He is not a very strong man physically, and latterly we all know what experiences he has had to pass through in the endeavour to do his duty. We hope His Excellency's illness is nothing worse than a passing indisposition.

The rumoured tension between Lord Cross and His Excellency Lord Reay considered improbable.

14. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 3rd June, writes:—The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that the relations between Lord Cross and our Governor are strained and that a recall of His Excellency is probable. We are inclined to entirely discredit the report. Judging from the tone of Lord Cross's despatch in the Crawford case, we think there is no reason to suppose that the relations between the two officers are anything but amicable. Lord Cross fully justified Lord Reay's action in the Crawford case and left him perfect liberty in regard to the disposal of the cases of the Mámlatdárs. There is nothing that the public is aware of which has supervened to disturb the good feeling thus shown to exist. Considering the source from which the report comes, we think it is a case of wish being father to the thought. It will be a great calamity to the British rule if a high-minded British statesman is to be ignominiously treated for having exerted himself to maintain the purity of the British administration and to uphold the fair name of British justice. The Native public opinion in this presidency will not only not tolerate anything like a recall of Lord Reay, but would desire His Lordship's tenure of office to be prolonged. Contrast with this the attitude of some Englishmen who, blinded by personal bias, are ready and eager to see a high British statesman disgraced, whose only fault is that he has striven to vindicate the honour of their country.

The rumoured recall of His Excellency Lord Reay and the displeasure it will create in the Bombay Presidency against the Home Government.

15. The *Yajdán Parast* (141), in its issue of the 2nd June, observes:—If the Home Government were to recall His Excellency Lord Reay, as stated in the *Pioneer*, the step will give rise to great displeasure against the Home Government throughout the Bombay Presidency. The entire public has great respect for Lord Reay and remembers with great fondness his good deeds. His career as Governor of Bombay has proved highly successful, and if he be removed from his post that will make him most popular and the entire public will manifest its high regard for him.

The rumoured recall of His Excellency Lord Reay and its alleged reason.

16. The *Gujarát Gazette* (76), in its issue of the 6th June, refers to the news sent by the London correspondent of the *Pioneer* about the recall of His Excellency Lord Reay being imminent, and writes:—Lord Reay has, in giving the pledge of indemnity to the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case, done nothing but what was necessary to be done for the disposal of the case. We cannot understand how the Secretary of

State for India has been so ungracious as to take it in any other light and to force the Governor to break the solemn pledge so wisely held out. We see nothing improper in it; no motive of self-interest, jealousy, no sense of pleasing the Natives at the cost of Europeans, or anything of the sort. Yet the Secretary of State seems to have found fault with it. Such is the appreciation that Lord Reay's independent spirit has won at the hands of the higher authorities. Lord Reay's spirited action as regards the Crawford case has called into question the integrity of Englishmen, Christians and Covenanted Civil Servants. This probably it is that the Secretary of State has to find fault with, and if it be so (we hope it may not be so), we have a fresh grievance to complain of.

The rumoured recall of His Excellency Lord Reay commented upon.

17. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 3rd June, writes:—The startling news which the London correspondent of the *Pioneer* sends to this country about the recall of His Excellency Lord Reay being imminent has an ominous significance in connection with the fate of the poor Mámlatdárs. The news must of course be received with great caution as it comes from so tainted a source. Still we cannot think that the correspondent has wired an absolute fabrication; there must be some substratum of fact for it, howsoever slight that substratum might be. And as the Secretary of State for India has expressed his entire approval of the conduct of the Bombay Government so far as the case against Mr. Crawford personally was concerned, the only conclusion to which we are driven is that if serious differences exist at present between Lord Cross and Lord Reay, these differences must be due to the attitude of the Bombay Government towards the Mámlatdárs. By depriving nine Mámlatdárs of their magisterial powers Lord Reay's Government has shown that, in spite of the general indemnity which it promised in the beginning, it means to discriminate between the cases on some principle which is not yet clear to outsiders and that its observance of its pledges would not be strict and uniform. We last time showed that even this modified violation of its pledges was not proper on the part of Government. But Lord Cross seems to insist that Lord Reay ought to go even further in this matter of violating solemn pledges. Under these circumstances we do not know what hope there is for these victims of Government guarantee. The nine Mámlatdárs, it is said, whose magisterial powers have been withdrawn intend to protest against this breach of faith on the part of the Bombay Government and to appeal to Lord Cross. They can, however, now see how their appeal would be received by the Secretary of State. The whole affair is extremely bad and extremely complicated. Let us wait and see how things develop.

18. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—Unless there had been a sudden rupture, the report about His Excellency Lord Reay's recall, by which is presumably meant his resignation, is incredible; the more so, considering the source of the report. It would be intolerable if a righteous proconsul of the British nation were to suffer for his righteousness. Britain has not fallen so low. Still there is no knowing where the tension may end. It is grave crisis through which we are passing, and the Indian public will doubtless rise equal to it by supporting the nobleman who has done so much to maintain the purity of the administration. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 6th June, also says that the report in question is incredible.]

The Bombay Government and the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case.

19. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—We learn that the Bombay Government have resolved to deprive nine Mámlatdárs of their magisterial powers, and although no public notification has yet been issued, yet it is well-known in the department and outside it as to who these unfortunate officials are likely to be. As the resolution is not out, we think there is yet time to once more urge upon the Government the necessity for reconsidering the position they have taken up. The *Bombay Gazette* announces that those Mámlatdárs who have been deprived of their magisterial powers do not mean to tamely submit to the order of deprivation. And indeed how could they do so? The action of the Government is on the very face of it unjust and only taken to please the Secretary of State for India. If the truth were known we are sure that the members of the Government of Bombay would be found averse to the procedure forced upon them by the Secretary of

State's despatch. The Government know full well that they are taking the very steps which they had bound themselves not to take by giving the guarantee. Some respect ought to be shown to the wishes of the Secretary of State. For instance, no one would object to men of Mr. Jatkar's stamp to be deprived of their magisterial powers and places too, if need be. Those who took advantage of the looseness of the administrative system during the *régime* of Mr. Crawford to enrich themselves at the cost of justice and morality deserve no pity. In fact, their punishment would not be so much for the transaction with Mr. Crawford or his agents as for their personal *peccadillos*. And justice can well be satisfied by instituting independent inquiries or prosecutions in such cases. But to deprive the others against whom there is hardly anything besides the one instance of swerving from the right path, who have always discharged their duties honestly and conscientiously and in the fear of God and law, of their magisterial powers and position and to leave untouched those who had the hardihood to deny their guilt and who have moreover been conducting themselves in the most recklessly immoral and corrupt manner, would be a very nice way indeed of upholding the purity of the administration. We think the Government of Lord Reay ought to write once more to the Secretary of State on the subject and represent to him all the mischief likely to result from the process of discrimination. If Government fail to do this, then it will be the duty of the Mámlatdárs to take the matter higher up, even to the Parliament if need be. Let their action be well concerted. If there is one truth more important than another which our friends must learn, it is to combine for matters of common interests. If they had in the very beginning of Mr. Crawford's *régime* combined to protest against the evils then let loose among us, they would have been enabled probably to considerably check, if not effectually stop, the wholesale system of corruption. We think that recent events will open their eyes to the evils of not joining together for common purposes. Let them send in a strong protest against the contemplated breach of promise by the Government. They can insist upon immunity from molestation which has been guaranteed to them by the Government. We think this is not the time for the Mámlatdárs to remain silent. They ought to put their case before the public here and in England in a clear light, and we believe we shall then hear less of "corrupt" Mámlatdárs. [The *Yajdán Parast* (141) and the *Anonymous* (88) of the 2nd, the *Rájyabhakt* (126) of the 4th and the *Deshi Mitră* (98) of the 6th June disapprove of the Government depriving the self-condemned Mámlatdárs of their magisterial powers as the former had given an indemnity to them, and express approval of their alleged intention to appeal to Parliament in the matter.]

20. With reference to the notification depriving nine Mámlatdárs in the Central Division of their magisterial powers, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 7th June, says :—There were two classes of Mámlatdárs who deposed before the Crawford Commission to having given bribes, namely, those who gave bribes through fear of being deprived of their office, and those who gave pecuniary gratification for getting promotion or being transferred to another place, and both the classes received promise of immunity from punishment for stating the truth. Government seem to have made a distinction between the two classes and to have deprived those who gave bribes of their own accord of their magisterial powers. This is not fair. Both classes received the promise and ought to have been exempted from punishment of any kind. To deprive the nine Mámlatdárs of their magisterial powers is to consider them unfit for the office they held, and to stamp them with unfitness is tantamount to punishing them. It would be well were Government to inform the public on what principle they have acted in the matter. [In writing on the same subject, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87), in its issue of the 8th June, says :—The nine Mámlatdárs are said to have stated that the Bombay Government ought to observe its promise of complete immunity from punishment made to them, but their demand is unreasonable. The promise really meant that they would not be prosecuted for the criminal offence they committed and could not be construed into an assurance to permit them to continue in their posts. The self-incriminated Mámlatdárs are also said to have remarked that those who gave bribes but did not confess have been allowed to retain their office, while those who made a confession have met with punishment though they were given a promise of immunity.

If this statement be correct, the self-incriminated **Mámlatdárs** are guilty of having concealed from Government a fact of which they were long aware. They have received the punishment they deserved.]

21. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—Now for one reason, then for another, the great administrative scandal of our day has given rise to minor scandals, of which the latest development of the Mámlatdárs' case is not the least irritating. Some of the Mámlatdárs, we see, are about to be relieved of their magisterial functions, conformably to the orders of the Secretary of State for India; these officers naturally resent the proposed deprivation, asking the Government to stand by their guarantee. The question is—have the Government of Bombay shown the slightest inclination, at any stage of the proceedings, to get out of the immunity they were advised to offer to the Mámlatdárs under the peculiar circumstances of the case? So far as we could see, the pledge given by the Government has remained intact. If a few of the guaranteed officials have to suffer inconvenience or humiliation at the instance of the Secretary of State for India, it is, of course, very unfortunate; but looking to the state of public feeling in England, we hardly think the Secretary of State is to blame for the step he has taken. On this side the Government certainly deserve sympathy from the very persons who are supposed to be preparing to rebel against their contemplated action. The Government are about to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of State after due explanation and protest; and the Secretary of State must, in his turn, give effect to the wishes, and even to the prejudices, of the British public. Now, if there is one thing more than another which the ordinary Englishman piques himself upon, it is the purity of justice. He may put up with doubtful practices at the time of elections; he may look upon some sort of corruption or other as inseparable from the administration of other departments of the State; but he always insists that the administration of justice shall be absolutely pure and above reproach. This is the Englishman's instinct; it dominates all classes of the English community, high and low. One cannot help admiring this trait of character even in a rude and perverted form, as in the present case. The British conscience, or rather imagination, has somehow been seized with horror at the existence of a 'corrupt magistracy' in India. The Englishman has been suffering from 'corrupt magistrates' on the brain. Many have endeavoured to convince him that none of the confessing officials was 'corrupt' in the usual sense of the word, and that the officials did not all of them exercise magisterial powers. But it is impossible to convince John Bull, once that he has made up his mind. Besides this prejudice there is, in the present case, an element of national and patriotic interest. Are we to suffer only one man, and that one our Englishman, to propitiate the demon of this huge scandal, without any of his black and naturally 'corrupt' subordinates keeping him company? Thus reasons the average Englishman with himself. It is useless telling him that the officials guaranteed have had nothing against them, that they have been victims of a bad system controlled by an administrator who held their destiny in his hands, who could make or unmake them, irrespectively of the question of personal merit or of public justice, and that the Government which knew everything about the case felt justified in guaranteeing the Mámlatdárs against dismissal and prosecution. All these arguments, and more, are practically wasted upon our insular critic. The only thing he can understand is that certain dispensers of justice in India have confessed to having bought their offices, and he insists that these men shall no longer dispense justice. He will not trouble himself with what he considers as side issues, but what in reality are main factors for decision in a matter of this kind. Judging from their strictly impartial attitude from the commencement of this unfortunate case, we may take it for granted that the Government of Bombay have fought valiantly against the adverse decision of the Secretary of State, so far as this particular aspect of the case is concerned. The Mámlatdárs and their friends could not possibly represent the matter more favourably than has been done by the Government as a body and by individual members thereof, who have worked throughout, we believe, with perfect unanimity. It is not the fault of the Government that they have had to reckon with such heavy odds. English public opinion has made up its mind that the so-

called corruption in the subordinate judicial service of Bombay shall be stamped out; and the Secretary of State is bound to conciliate that spurious, though well-meaning, sentiment. In justice to him, we must admit that Lord Cross has behaved more handsomely in this matter than is warranted by the circumstances. He might have done worse without incurring more than a suspicion of party bias. We could not honestly blame His Lordship for loyalty to his own colleagues and their constituents. On the other hand, a careful study of the position will show that the Government of Bombay have acted all along with conspicuous courage, and that at no stage of the inquiry has their courage been more conspicuous than in defending the victims of circumstances, the Mámlatdárs. The fact is that the more culpable of the guaranteed officials have stood between two forces that are irreconcilable, and they have had to share the risks and torments of such a situation. But for the intervention of the Bombay Government we believe a larger number of Mámlatdárs would have suffered. For them we think it wisdom to bow to the inevitable. We cannot view their proposal for an appeal to the Secretary of State without grave apprehension. It is more likely than not that such an appeal may elicit a reply startling the appellants out of their remaining sense of security. Nor is it easy to be less anxious if the public and the press of Bombay join those immediately concerned in the matter, laying themselves open to a charge, however foolish and unjust, of siding with 'corrupt' officials. All things considered, we would rather let the matter well alone.

22. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 3rd June, writes:—It would seem that in spite of their duly recorded opinion that "there would be infinite danger and disgrace" in violating the Government pledges, and that "there was no ground therefore or policy on which they (the unfortunate Mámlatdárs) should be made to suffer for the service they had rendered," the Bombay Government have now resolved, under pressure from the India Office, to deprive these unfortunate persons of their magisterial and other judicial powers. It is not any regard for these unfortunate persons, who have no claim upon our sympathy, but our abundant regard for the good name of the Government under which we live, that leads us to deprecate the proposed action. Whether such an extravagant pledge should have been given or not, and whether without giving it the needful help from these unfortunate persons would have been obtained for the exposure of the system of corruption of which Hanmantráo and some of the clerks in the office of the Commissioner, C. D., were the central figures, it is now needless to inquire. It is sufficient for our purpose to know that such a pledge was given on behalf of the State by its duly authorised representatives on the spot, viz., the Bombay Government. And even if the Secretary of State for India had disapproved of the course followed by the Bombay Government and had censured them for the abuse of their discretionary powers, it would have been none the less incumbent on the State to respect the pledge given by a constituted authority. But when it is borne in mind that in paragraph 9 of his despatch of the 29th March last the Secretary of State has fully approved of the course pursued by the Bombay Government by informing them that "he fully appreciated the efforts which have been made by His Excellency in Council to ascertain, under painful and difficult circumstances, the truth regarding the many serious charges of corruption which had been the subject of that inquiry," and that "the information placed before his (Lord Reay's) Government was such as to render it necessary that an inquiry should be held in order to maintain and vindicate that purity in the administration of public affairs which had been so marked a characteristic of the Civil Service in India," and when it is further borne in mind that even in his telegraphic message of the 9th April last Lord Cross informed the Bombay Government that he "appreciated the importance of the pledges given by the Government," it is difficult to perceive how the pledge can be violated without seriously impairing the prestige of Government in the estimation, not only of the persons more directly concerned in its maintenance, but also in that of the public generally. Until we had read the concluding paragraphs of Sir R. West's minute we had serious doubts whether the Bombay Government had really pledged themselves to the extent of allowing these unfortunate persons to continue to exercise their magisterial and other judicial powers, for we are inclined to believe that such an extravagant pledge was not at all necessary for inducing

them to tell the story of their shame. But the fact that such an extravagant pledge as the one referred to above was given has all the same to be duly recognised. The *Times of India*, in its leading article of Friday last, in noticing this very subject, writes:—"But however much the indiscriminate use of pledges may be regretted, *their importance when given must be duly estimated,* though the fact that the local Government exceeded its legal powers in promising what the laws forbid is a factor which must be taken into consideration." The italics are our own. We are fully aware of the difficulty raised in consequence of the statute of George III referred to by the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood and the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine in their remonstrance. But that difficulty is not insurmountable. The only question is whether a pledge which, though originally illegal, can be made legal by an enactment of a retrospective character, should be upheld by moving the Parliament to give its *post-facto* sanction, and the plighted faith of the State should be maintained, or whether the pledge should be cast to the winds because of its present illegal character and the confidence of the people in the good faith of the State should be seriously impaired. It is to be extremely regretted that such an unfortunate dilemma should have been brought about by the hasty and over-zealous conduct of the Bombay Government in the earliest stages of the recent unfortunate and painful inquiry. If we have correctly stated the present position of the Bombay Government in connection with this unfortunate question, we believe there cannot be two opinions as to which of the two alternative courses referred to above should be pursued. If, however, these persons can be deprived of their magisterial and other judicial powers without materially violating the Government pledge, we should certainly like to see them so degraded, because of their having brought an enduring, but not deserved, disgrace on the whole class to which they mostly belong. As regards the step which these unfortunate persons are, according to the semi-official announcement in the *Bombay Gazette,* believed to have made up their mind to take in the event of the Secretary of State refusing to uphold the indemnity in the sense in which they have with fairly good reasons understood it, we believe they will be ill-advised if they make a further fruitless attempt to involve Mr. Crawford, for it will only produce one result, viz., that of covering them with greater ridicule and disgrace.

23. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 6th June, continues:—The first question that occurs to us is, were these officials guaranteed against "dismissal and prosecution" only or were they also guaranteed against the deprivation of their magisterial and other judicial powers? If they were guaranteed against "dismissal and prosecution" only—dismissal meaning dismissal from the service and nothing more,—as the *Indian Spectator* would have us believe, surely the Secretary of State does not require the Bombay Government to dismiss these officials from Government service altogether, provided the latter can find some service for them, not carrying with it any judicial functions. But if, on the other hand, they were guaranteed against deprivation of their judicial powers also, it is a matter for no small surprise that neither the Bombay Government nor their legal advisers, on whose advice the former are said to have given the particular kind of guarantee to the Mámlatdárs, should have foreseen the rock ahead and that it should have occurred to neither of them to consult the Government of India and the Secretary of State regarding the propriety and legality of their procedure. Surely it cannot be contended that the Bombay Government and their legal advisers were ignorant of the fact that the British public opinion both in respect of its quality and volume would be so strong as to render this particular guarantee nugatory, just in the same way as those who now find themselves deluded may be presumed to have been ignorant of it. And, moreover, knowing as they must be presumed to have known the ordinary instinctive feeling of John Bull on such a question, the Bombay Government were certainly very badly advised in treating the remonstrance of the two High Court Judges on this identical subject in the way they did in December last. We are fully satisfied that the overbearing conduct of the Bombay Government on that occasion contributed more than anything else to bring about the present state of things, in which they have to put up with the humiliation involved in their being compelled to violate their own pledge to these unfortunate men.

The next question that occurs to us is, why did the Government which, we are now told, "knew everything about the case" before the guarantee was given, give this particular kind of guarantee to those who are now described as "the more culpable of the guaranteed officials"? And what is meant by the expression "the more culpable of the guaranteed officials"? Is it meant to refer to those who gave bribes under coercion? If so, how were Government enabled to classify the guaranteed officials under these two heads, viz., those who gave bribes voluntarily and those who gave them under coercion? The real truth would appear to be that either all the guaranteed officials paid the bribes voluntarily or all paid them under coercion. There is really no justification for instituting this invidious distinction among a set of unfortunate persons. Moreover, there is not a shred of evidence in the mass of information, deposed to on oath before the recent Commission of Inquiry, to justify the institution of such an invidious distinction as the one referred to above; on the contrary, there is abundant evidence to prove that the plea based upon the so-called coercion was an absolute myth, if not something worse. If such an invidious distinction has to be instituted among the guaranteed officials—and we are satisfied that it can be,—as that implied in the expression "the more culpable of the guaranteed officials," the unquestionably "more culpable" of the whole lot are men of the type of Messrs. Vináyak Govind Deshmukh, Yádavráo Krishna Sáthe, Chitámbar Keshav Gádgil, *et hoc genus omne*, who, not content with having purchased their promotion, consented to play the *rôle* of procurers for Hanmantráo. But these unquestionably "more culpable" persons from among the whole lot are quite secure owing to their not occupying any posts carrying with them judicial functions, while one of them has recently been promoted to a more responsible post than the one he occupied before! We are accordingly unable to perceive how the Bombay Government can conscientiously justify to themselves the proposed institution of the invidious distinction among the confessing Mámlatdárs, after the former's unqualified and unequivocal admission that "there would be infinite danger and disgrace" in practically backing out of the pledge given to these men, unless we are to suppose that the expression "infinite danger and disgrace" was nothing more or less than a high-sounding flourish of rhetoric, carrying with it no particular meaning. And lastly, we should like to know the nature of the guarantee that exists, that John Bull will rest content with the proposed partial measure of the disestablishment of what is described as a corrupt magistracy, and that he will not insist upon all those who have confessed to having bought their offices being deprived of their magisterial and other judicial powers. We confess we are very sceptical about it. To our mind it seems pretty certain that the Bombay Government, having once showed a disposition to yield to the pressure, will be forced to submit to the greatest mortification imaginable of having to violate the pledge in all cases by depriving *all* the confessing Mámlatdárs of their magisterial and other judicial powers. Whatever may be said of this measure from other points of view, its moral effect on the Native community will, we feel assured, be disastrous. In a purely Indian question it is not John Bull's feelings and prejudices that should be respected at the expense of the prestige of Government, but the Indian feelings and prejudices, in consequence of the disregard of which an average Native will put upon all these proceedings a construction which is well calculated to shock John Bull. It is on this ground alone that we deprecate the proposed action.

24. The *Gujarát Mitră* (78), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—If those of the Government officials who have degraded themselves by corrupting Mr. Crawford, who was long well-known as a loose official, are only to be deprived of their judicial functions, they should really consider themselves lucky. Had they not been corrupt themselves, they would not have readily and grossly corrupted others. We respectfully beg the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay to be firm and to deal out a sharp rebuke to this set of impertinent and intriguing men. Lord Reay and his lieutenants were very wise in promising not to degrade and ruin them; and what partial punishment they have now to bear is simply due to their own criminal conduct. There was not a man in the whole of this compromised lot who did his duty in time by representing his grievances in a legitimate manner and exposing the system of blackmail that was prevalent. All these easily corrupted Mr. Crawford and

Hanmantráo, and every one of these came forward with his tale only when Mr. Crawford fell. These shameless men now speak to the Government as if both were parties to a trade-contract! This of course they should not be allowed to do. They must either accept the less responsible posts given them or be asked to resign. We repeat that in the whole crew that bore evidence against Mr. Crawford, there was found not one plain, honest soul who turned round and said to the seducers, "I shall not make a foul purchase of my sacred position." We really believe Lord Reay is the statesman who will stamp down the impertinent and offensive attitude taken up by these half-illiterate, dishonest time-servers, who have disgraced the ranks of the Native administration.

25. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111), in its issue of the 2nd June, also condemns the Mámlatdárs for their mean conduct in protesting against the deprivation of their judicial powers by Government, and remarks that they appear to be rewarding with ingratitude the favour shown them by the Bombay Government notwithstanding their serious offence, that they should be speedily dismissed from the service, that if Government cannot but show mercy to them, such of them as have already completed or have nearly completed their term of service for pension should be given a proportionate pension, that the remaining ones should be deprived of the post of Mámlatdárs and be degraded and sent to the Revenue Department, and that no promotion whatever should be given them in future. The *Kaiser* does not consider the deprivation of judicial powers as any punishment whatever to the self-condemned Mámlatdárs and is displeased at the Government showing so much favour to them.

The address of Mr. Whitworth, Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan, commented upon.

26. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 2nd June, refers to the remarks made by Mr. Whitworth on the Crawford case in his address to the Deccan Sardárs on the Queen's birthday, and says:—Mr. Whitworth surely forgets much. Some of the Sardárs have their own grievances and they are all as timid as the subordinate Government officials; but even if otherwise, can they make any such declaration and be thanked for the trouble? Which of the past authorities would have accepted such services in regard to the present scandal? Why, even now it is held that Mr. Crawford was not corrupt, and yet the men from whom he extorted money are called corrupt and are sought to be punished. Yet, no doubt, the Sardárs are the most fitted to do what is suggested above. But as we observed once in this connection, there must be cordial social relations between them and the authorities before any public services of this sort can be expected from them. Would Mr. Whitworth inaugurate an intercourse on these lines?

27. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—The birthday speech of the Agent to the Sardárs in the Deccan is full of moral, social and political interest and importance, and deserves specially to be well remembered by those to whom it was addressed, and its lessons ought, so far as possible, to be turned to practical ends. Indeed, the Sardárs, being the nobility of the land and the heads of Native society, occupy a position which, if it were leavened by education and a tolerable degree of public spirit, could be turned to the most useful of public purposes, to the benefit alike of the people and the Government, and it were much to be wished that Mr. Whitworth's suggestive address led, in some way or other, to rouse the class from their lethargic condition and enabled them to discharge the responsibilities which attach to their position and contribute their proper share to the general welfare. In common fairness and justice to them, it must, however, be admitted that a trustful intercourse between them and the rulers is necessary before the Agent's advice can be acted upon; for, even the Sardárs must feel assured that information given in good faith will be received in a proper spirit and not resented as a malicious or disloyal libel on the officials concerned before they can make up their minds to whisper to the ears of authority the existence of administrative evils which may be known to affect the people. Can any such intercourse be established?

The case of Colonel Bulkley contrasted with that of Mr. Crawford.

28. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—The case of Colonel Bulkley is similar to that of Mr. Crawford in one respect only, namely, that both were almost at the close of a distinguished career when they met with ruin and disgrace. But here the similarity ends and

contrast begins. The one, that is, Colonel Bulkley, is rotting in the Yerowda jail, the other has gone home with an unsatisfactory verdict of "not guilty" and is likely to get a pension. Colonel Bulkley was guilty of muddling the regimental accounts so as not to be able to account for a large amount which was found wanting. The charge was no doubt a serious one, but the punishment, namely, one year's imprisonment, is heavy. He was sentenced at the end of November last and so has already undergone half the punishment. A friend of ours who recently visited the Yerowda jail gave us a very painful picture of the old man sitting gloomily in his cell. We hope his appeal to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress will be successful.

The treatment of the self-criminated Mámlatdárs contrasted with that of Mr. Crawford.

29. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—The treatment of the passive victims of Mr. Crawford's abuse of his official position cannot but contrast hideously with that which is being prepared for the prime author of the scandal. Loss of pension was the least punishment he merited; yet on this account there is said to be for him a strong feeling of sympathy in the Parliament, at the clubs and at the India Office. As personal corruption was not proved, it is urged that a request for Mr. Crawford's immediate retirement would have been sufficient punishment, and even the indignant Mr. Baumann, M. P., has swallowed his vote of censure on the local Government to secure a "compassionate" allowance for his *protégé*, because, if he brought it up, "Government will not hesitate to say all that can possibly be said of Mr. Crawford's delinquencies." All this is very edifying and we wish the Anglo-Indian party of race superiority all joy of it; but what we ask is, if corruption has not touched Mr. Crawford, whom has it and how can the Mámlatdárs be called "corrupt" and punished as such? Misdirected English opinion may point to any measure, however unjust; but surely the responsible Minister, the Secretary of State for India, who has the truth before him, ought not to be so led away. The party in India which has resented the Crawford trial as an insult is giving out that the relations between Lord Cross and Lord Reay are strained and that the latter is to be recalled. We rather fancy that the strain, if any, must have been caused by the unwillingness of the well-informed Government to carry out the ill-considered behests of the Secretary of State for India whose finding on Mr. Crawford's guilt shows that he is halting and indecisive. All this is painfully unsatisfactory, but it is also full of important and suggestive lessons to the Indian party. It can only reflect credit on His Excellency Lord Reay's Government.

Comments on the present system of assessing the income-tax.

30. The *Chitraguptă* (26), in its issue of the 6th June, says:—The work of assessing the income-tax in a táluka being entrusted to the Mámlatdár of that táluka, there is great likelihood of the assessment being unfair. Although Government have provided the aggrieved parties with the remedy of appeal, still it usually happens that the lower court's assessment is confirmed on appeal by the higher court and the latter do not like to change the decision on the ground that the former had better means of arriving at a correct conclusion. We think that a return for every quarter setting forth the taxable incomes of the district and the reasons, if any, of assessment in particular cases being over or under the incomes assessed should be submitted by the Mámlatdár to the Collector or to some other special officer. If what we suggest be done, there is every possibility of the work of assessment being carried on in a fair manner.

The urgent necessity for separating the judicial from the executive functions of Government officials.

31. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 3rd June, writes:—The revision and re-adjustment we propose in the subordinate civil service means an overhauling of the whole service. All judicial work, civil and criminal, should, we think, be given to the Subordinate Judges. The test which Subordinate Judges have to pass includes a knowledge of criminal as well as civil law, and the provision now made for appointing practising pleaders will secure practical aquaintance with both branches of law. The Subordinate Judges by their training, temperament and position will make far better magistrates than the present set of revenue magistrates, and the fixed locality of their

courts will make their courts far more convenient to the people than the present magisterial courts which are itinerant for the greater part of the year. The Subordinate Judges being as well qualified for criminal as for civil work, it is, we think, a great waste of power to limit them only to one kind of work. The revenue officers, on the other hand, have such a tremendous quantity of revenue and other work to do that their efficiency for their special work will be greatly improved if they are relieved of their magisterial duties. The revenue officers should, we think, be entrusted with all revenue work, land revenue and other kinds of revenue, such as customs, ákbári, opium, stamp, income-tax, and so forth. In fact, all branches of revenue except salt and forest could, we think, be conveniently managed by the revenue officers. Further, the work of settlement of the land revenue, the collection of agricultural statistics, keeping survey records and all other work done or proposed to be done by the Agricultural Department should be entirely abolished. The removal of criminal work from the hands of the revenue officers will leave them sufficient leisure to do the work of the present Agricultural Department as well as any other kind of revenue work that is congenial to the general sphere of their duties. The Subordinate Judges may find their hands too full with the accession of criminal work, but a re-adjustment and reduction of their territorial jurisdiction will easily put them in a position of doing their work efficiently. To put the whole judicial work, civil and criminal, in the hands of the Judicial Department and the whole revenue work, excepting some special branches as salt and forest, in the hands of the Revenue Department seems to us to be the most economical arrangement. Just as the High Court and the District and Assistant Judges do both civil and criminal work, so let the Subordinate Judges do likewise. Let the revenue officers, on the other hand, do the work which properly belongs to them and let them be the executive officers having control of the police, jails and so forth. One stock objection to the removal of criminal powers from the hands of revenue officers is that such removal will diminish their power and prestige among the people, and may cause difficulty in the collection of revenue. This is a mere idle supposition. The officers of the salt, ábkári, forest and other revenue departments have no magisterial powers, yet they have been never known to find any difficulty in the discharge of their duties. If any offences are committed in respect of their work, the offenders are prosecuted before the regular magistrates. Why should not land revenue officers be likewise left to prosecute the offenders in respect of their work before the regular magistrates? Some power of enforcing their processes and orders ought of course be given them. Besides, their control over the police department will always make them an object of fear and awe to the people. An adjustment of duties on the lines indicated above will not only provide for efficient performance of the work, but will pave the way for considerable economy and retrenchment. In any case the reforms can be carried out without any additional expenditure. A few posts of Subordinate Judges will have to be created, but their cost will be more than made up by the savings in other directions, for example, by the abolition of the Agricultural Department and so forth. If the reform is carried out on a large scale as a matter of general principle, the difficulty of dealing with the offending Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case will be obviated. These individuals cannot make the deprivation of magisterial powers a grievance if all revenue officers in the presidency are uniformly deprived of their magisterial duties as an administrative measure. The British people, whose moral susceptibilities seem to have been greatly exercised by the retention as magistrates of men who have themselves confessed participation in crime, will be relieved of their scruples, and Government will have eased its own conscience in respect of the promise of indemnity it has made if the arrangement we suggest be adopted. The measure involves an adjustment of work on gigantic proportions and will give no little trouble to satisfactorily carry it out. But it is a measure which, if successfully carried out, will for ever redound to the glory of His Excellency Lord Reay. His Lordship has throughout his career shown brilliant courage, forethought, decision of character and devotion to duty, and the reform of the Judicial and Revenue Departments will be fully worthy of His Lordship's care and labour. It will be a fitting crowning piece of a remarkably successful career, and will particularly endear His Lordship's memory to the people as one "out of evil still inducing good."

32. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—A correspondent draws the attention of the Bombay High Court in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* to the hardships caused by the new rules regulating the practice and procedure of civil courts in the presidency. There is doubtless some force in what he has urged against the new regulations, especially when we remember that the accommodation for the Subordinate Judges' courts is of the most wretched kind. But the correspondent forgets the serious inconvenience and trouble caused to many a suitor, witness, and pleader by the irregular and capricious attendance of many Magistrates and Judges. We fail to see why the regulations that govern the practice and procedure of the Bombay High Court itself should bear with any special severity upon the Judges in the mofussil. We are sorry there are no similar rules laid down to regulate the practice of the Magistrates' courts. It is well-known that a Magistrate in the Thána District usually takes up his criminal work at five or six in the evening and calls for applications and complaints at eight or nine at night, thus causing the greatest inconvenience to all the parties concerned. For a similar offence a Native Deputy Magistrate of Bengal was severely punished by the Government. But in the Thána District the complaint is of long standing, and yet neither the Government nor the High Court have redressed a very intolerable grievance of the legal profession and of those who have unfortunately to resort to courts for obtaining relief.

'The new rules regulating the practice and procedure of civil courts in the Bombay Presidency disapproved.

33. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 2nd June, says:—The sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment passed on a boy for theft by the District Magistrate of Sholápur, Mr. Candy, is something quite startling. The value of the property stolen amounts to annas three or four. According to law the Judge cannot sentence an offender on this charge to a punishment of imprisonment for more than three months. On what grounds, then, has Mr. Candy passed this unheard of sentence? We wish that the higher authorities will call for the papers in this case.

Disapproval of the sentence of 18 months' imprisonment passed on a boy for theft by the District Magistrate of Sholápur.

34. The *Yajdán Parast* (141), in its issue of the 2nd June, approves of the rumoured appointment of Khán Bahádur Phiroze Hoshang Dastur, City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, to act for Mr. Ryan, 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who is about to take leave, and says that the Khán Bahádur has by his cleverness, propriety, patience and impartiality earned the good opinion of the Government and the public and that the appointment of two Native gentlemen as Acting Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, when there is no Native on the local magisterial bench after the retirement of Mr. Dosábhái Fámji from it is somewhat satisfactory. [The Ahmedabad papers also speak in high terms about Khán Bahádur Phiroze Hoshang Dastur, and express satisfaction at his rumoured promotion to the post of an Acting Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.]

Rumoured appointment of Khán Bahádur Phiroze Hoshang Dastur as an Acting Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, approved.

35. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—The Government have decided upon the abolition of the office of Coroner of Bombay. Retrenchment in all departments of the administration is a financial necessity, but in the very desirable rage for economy, great care should be taken that it is not effected at the sacrifice of efficiency. Had the office of Coroner been only a time-honoured institution and nothing else, we should not have been sorry to see it abolished. But we fully concur in the very strong case which the *Times of India* has made out in favour of its retention. The sum of four or five thousand rupees a year that might be saved in consequence of this doubtful economy is by no means a heavy price to be paid for the sake of the public safety and security. If the police were to perform, as has been contemplated, the duties of the Coroner, there would be cases in which they would sit in judgment on their own work. The Coroner is often a sort of check upon the police, and in the investigation of cases in which persons have met with their

The abolition of the office of Coroner of Bombay disapproved.

deaths from accidents or violence, he is a very useful intermediary between the magistracy and the police. The withdrawal of the preliminary investigation by a competent authority might even defeat, in some instances, the ends of justice. We fully maintain the necessity of the office. But if the Government consider it more ornamental than useful, it would have been a graceful act on their part to have waited till the retirement of the present incumbent. Dr. Blaney has been performing the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of the police and the public. His ability and his wonderful energy exhibit themselves here as in all other spheres of his activity. We feel, therefore, that in abolishing the Coronership the Government are not doing away with an useful institution, but also doing injustice to an officer who has served them long and zealously in that office. [Several other papers also express disapproval of the rumoured abolition of the office of Coroner of Bombay.]

36. With reference to the report that the office of the Coroner of Bombay is to be soon abolished, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 3rd June, says:—It is true that at present the Coroner's enquiry is not conducted satisfactorily, but the abolition of the office is not the remedy for the removal of the defects thereof. Some salutary changes must be made to make the Coroner's investigation satisfactory. The proposed transfer of the Coroner's work to the police would give rise to much dissatisfaction among the public as well as the police. It is the duty of the police to produce evidence before the Coroner regarding a sudden or suspicious death, and the former becoming a judge or pronouncing an opinion on that enquiry can never satisfactorily serve the ends of justice. Moreover, the public will distrust such an enquiry as this. It is gratifying that the Commissioner of Police is said to be against the proposal for the transfer of the Coronership to his department. The public ought to protest against the proposed measure. [A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the same date also disapproves of the proposed abolition, observing that on principle it would be wrong to entrust the Coroner's work to the police which are required to collect and produce the necessary evidence before him, and that the transfer would not be beneficial as regards financial considerations, while the enquiry made by the police will not prove satisfactory to the public. The *Jáme Jamshed* of the 5th June says that if Government are, in spite of the protest of the public, determined to effect a retrenchment in this direction, the Coroner's department had better be transferred to the Municipality, Government paying one-third of the cost of maintenance, since the proposed transfer of the work to the police would cost that amount.]

The Bombay Government resolution prohibiting heads of departments from employing peons in any private capacity approved.

37. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—Government have issued a resolution strictly forbidding heads of departments from employing Government servants such as *pattewállás*, &c., in any private capacity under any circumstance. This order is probably the outcome of the questionable and reprehensible practice of openly dealing *pattewállás* in charge of children. The order is very wholesome, but it remains to be seen how far it is carried out. This abundantly shows that nothing escapes the vigilant eye of His Excellency Lord Reay. [The *Satyavakta* (129), in its issue of the 7th June, also expresses satisfaction with the resolution in question. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 5th June, also approves of the order which, it says, will relieve the peons from unpleasant positions in which they are often placed, and expresses a hope that the order will be strictly carried out.]

Rumoured subscription raised by a private servant of the Mámlatdár of Gadag, district Dhárwár.

38. The *Satya Vritt* (147), in its issue of the 29th May, says that it is rumoured that a private servant of the Mámlatdár of Gadag in the Dhárwár District has raised some subscription from the merchants thereof, and requests the Mámlatdár to enquire into the matter.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

The proposed amendments in the Indian Factory Act.

39. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 6th June, writes :—One of the proposed amendments of the Indian factory law is the introduction of four close holidays every month. The proposal has not the approval of the Indian Government on the ground that the mill-hands already enjoy some sixty holidays in a year and to allow them any more will simply be ruinous both to the mill-hands and the mill-owners. A correspondent, evidently a mill-owner, in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, shows that even with four close holidays the mill-hands will not hesitate to stay away either owing to sickness or for private convenience, thus proving the unsuitability of the proposed amendment. The proposed change will therefore entail loss both on the mill-owners and their operatives. [" Factory Act " writes to the *Rást Goftár* (82) of the 2nd June to say that many sensible mill-hands are anxious to have four holidays every month for the benefit of their health and that thousands of poor mill-hands will feel obliged to Government if they were to make the closing of mills on four days every month compulsory by law.]

The Merchandise Marks Act and the use of paper labels on certain kinds of cloth.

40. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes :—Although a fair case was made out in favour of legislation in the direction of making false marking on mercantile goods penal, yet we hear loud complaints of the way in which the law is administered by the customs officers. We learn that certain consignments of paper have been detained at the customs office on the ground that they bore false marks. It has been the custom of the paper manufacturers of Europe to mark the weights on reams from 2 to 3 lbs. higher than the net weight. Moreover, in the case of foolscap and other papers the labels bore the names of the importing firms. This, we learn, has been objected to. Technically the customs authorities are correct, but as it is but a few months since this new Act came into operation we think discretion ought to be used in seeing that no unnecessary hardship results from their action. The provisions of the law must first become known to the European manufacturers. Sufficient time must be allowed them to introduce the system of correct marking. Orders which were sent before the law came into operation ought to be treated with indulgence. On the whole, the Act should be so administered as to avoid any unnecessary hardship or loss. In one case a European firm of Bombay is said to have lost a good deal by the order of the customs officers to destroy the name of the firm burnt into the enamel of certain machines which they had ordered. The machines have been spoiled by the process of filing off the names on them. This is surely going too far. The Act was not intended to be so oppressive. In this particular instance the firm was a very respectable one, which could never think of deceiving the public as to the manufacture of the articles. The authorities ought to look to this.

The Leper Bill approved with certain reservations.

41. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 8th June, approves of the substance of the Leper Bill published in one of the local English dailies. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the same date observes, that lepers are not criminals and the police ought not to be vested with authority to arrest and deport them, that municipal authorities should be charged with the duty of inducing the unfortunate beings to go and reside in a retreat provided for them, that if such retreats are supplied with proper conveniences and comforts the lepers will not fail to go there of their own accord, that the leper retreats should be liberally maintained by the Government, the municipalities and the charitable public, and that though the Bill is on the whole unobjectionable it should be published in its entirety and suggestions should be invited from the public. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87) of the same date also approves of the Bill, suggesting that it should contain a provision for compelling well-to-do lepers who cannot be forced to go to the public leper retreats to live in retirement in out-of-the-way quarters in order that they may not mix with the people, and that enquiries should be made of various medical practitioners as to the most beneficial treatment of this incurable disease.

Select Committee's report on the Bombay Salt Act Amendment Bill.

42. In noticing the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to salt and salt-revenue throughout the presidency of Bombay, the *Júme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 8th June, says:—The Select Committee's report is not satisfactory, no important changes of any kind being suggested in the Bill. The reasons given for not complying with the prayer of the owners of salt-works, who object to the provisions of the Bill investing officers of the Salt Department with certain powers of control over the management of salt-works as involving an unnecessary degree of interference, are really very strange. The Committee took precaution to consult the Commissioner of Salt, but no steps appear to have been taken to obtain detailed grounds of the complaint made by the petitioners. The Bill will shortly be read a second time in the Legislative Council and then it will be the proper time to advance the grounds for its modification, and it is to be hoped that the Native members of the Council will try to shorn the measure of its stings.

PART III.—*Education.*

Appointment of Mr. Arthur Barrett as Acting Director of Public Instruction, Berár.

43. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—We learn with surprise that the Berár Directorship, the only big prize open to the natives of the country in the Government service and hitherto looked upon as their peculiar one, will be given to Professor Arthur Barrett during the absence of Ráo Bahádur Shrirám Bhikáji Jathár on leave. We are sorry to see that the Government is thus going to set aside the superior claims of Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Mahájani, who both as a Head Master and an Inspector of Schools has given entire satisfaction to his superiors. Mr. Mahájani has the necessary qualities in him to make the most efficient head of the Educational Department in Berár and after Mr. Jathár Mr. Mahájani ought to get the place. We cannot say how Government will dispose of the post when it becomes permanently vacant; but the present appointment, though an acting one, does not augur well for the future. We have, therefore, thought it our duty to protest in time and we hope our contemporaries will do the same. We have nothing to say against Mr. Barrett personally. He is known to be a conscientious officer and a hard worker. But we object to his appointment on principle. One by one the Government means to deprive the Native community of those prizes which console it in a small degree for the disadvantages attendant upon the Civil Service Examination and other similar evils.

44. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 3rd June, writes:—We emphatically endorse the protest which the *Mahrátta* makes against the contemplated appointment of Mr. Arthur Barrett to the Directorship of Public Instruction, Berár, during the absence of Mr. Jathár. The appointment in question can be made only by perpetrating a grievous injustice to Mr. Mahájani, whose vastly superior claims for the place we do not know how Government can venture to set aside. Mr. Mahájani is a man of very wide culture, and his organising and administrative powers are undoubted. He is one of the very best men turned out by our University, and his services both as a Head Master and an Inspector have been exceptionally eminent. He, moreover, belongs to the Berár Educational Department, whereas Mr. Barrett is an outsider. There is thus absolutely no justification for so flagrant a disregard of Mr. Mahájani's claims, and we hope with the *Mahrátta* that the whole Native press will, with one voice, "protest in time" against this gross injustice to one of our worthiest men, an injustice that also involves a great injury to Native interests. [The *Yajdán Parast* (141), in its issue of the 2nd June, however, approves of the nomination of Mr. Arthur Barrett as Acting Director of Public Instruction, Berár, congratulates him on the appointment, and remarks that his long services have been duly recognised by the bestowal of this post on him.]

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Alleged attempt on the part of Europeans to monopolize appointments in the State Railway Traffic Department.

45. "F" writes to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111) of the 2nd June to say that injustice has been done to Mr. M. M. Murzbán, Assistant District Traffic Superintendent, N.-W. Railway, who was recently served with a notice to quit the service. "F" says that he himself had to decline accepting the appointment of a probationer in the State Railway Traffic Department kindly offered him about a year and a half ago by Sir T. C. Hope, then a member of the Viceregal Council, on his being assured by Mr. Murzbán that he would have to leave the service out of sheer disappointment caused by the harassment of envious Europeans, and that another young Pársi gentleman who was learning the work in the department had also to leave it for the same reason, and remarks that these two cases show that Europeans wish to monopolize appointments in the State Railway Department, and that unless the Supreme Government interfere the Europeans are sure to succeed in their aim.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

The closing of the Eye and Ear Infirmary at Girgaon, Bombay, and the Bombay Municipality.

46. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—It is a pity the charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary at Girgaon, Bombay, has had to be closed. The need for the institution has been demonstrated by the large number of people of all classes—Europeans and Natives of all castes and creeds—resorting to it for relief; even the lower animals have derived benefit from its ministrations, as some twenty of them were treated for ailments. Government are willing to give a piece of land and Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petit money for a building, but the former would not maintain the infirmary which they consider falls properly within municipal objects, and the Municipal Corporation decline to meet the expenses. It is, we repeat, a pity that such should be the case and that a useful and much-needed institution should be given up altogether. Rather than do that, would it not be better to maintain it and to supplement its means by charging a small fee to the patients? We feel sure even that would be a boon to the sufferers, especially when the infirmary is centrically placed. The local medical profession, too, will find in it a field for the cultivation of a speciality, and we would invite the promoters and leading supporters of the institution to try the fee-system for, say, six months and, if it succeeds, to move Government and the municipality once more to make it a permanent institution. [A few other papers also regret the closing of the institution in question.]

Extension of franchise obtained for Surat by the Praja Hit Vardhak Sabha recommended for other towns in the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency.

47. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—The Praja Hit Vardhak Sabha of Surat is to be congratulated upon the success it has achieved in securing for the city an extended franchise. A Government resolution has granted the right of voting to owners of property worth Rs. 2,000 within the municipal limits, in response to a memorial which the Sabha had sent in September last. We hope such a right will gradually be extended to other towns of the Northern Division. Municipal revenue in these towns is generally raised by indirect taxation. So in order that the number of voters be not very small and inappreciable by allowing to only those who pay municipal rates the right of voting, it is urgently necessary that some other qualification besides this be required. And what can be more suitable to all conditions of the people than a property qualification? It should therefore be extended to all these towns, whether large or small.

Local fund committees of the Ratnágiri District and Dr. Pollen, late president of the local board.

48. With reference to the letter addressed by Dr. J. Pollen, late president of the local board, to the local fund committees of Ratnágiri, complaining of roads being neglected, dharmashálas being left unrepaired, wells being allowed to remain uncleaned and of some other matters, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 5th

June, says:—It has been hitherto found that the presidents of local boards, who are mostly Government officials, are generally most anxious to execute expensive works, and it is desirable that their anxiety should be kept within reasonable check. Wherever the members of local fund committees have been able to do this they have been accused of indiscretion and of indifference to their legitimate duties, while, on the other hand, the committees that permitted the presidents to do as they liked have earned praise from the authorities for having discharged their duties properly, but have given cause to the rate-payers to make severe complaints against them. Dr. Pollen's remarks may all be true and may have been meant in good part, but before pronouncing an opinion on them it is desirable to see what explanation the local fund committees and the rate-payers have to give on the subject, and they should hasten to place it before the public. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the same date, says:—Dr. Pollen's strictures are meant in good part. Similar complaints have been received from several other districts and it is desirable that no cause for making them should henceforth be given. The political progress of the Natives mainly depends upon the success they may achieve in local self-government, and it is the duty of the political associations of the country to keep a strict supervision over the work of municipal corporations and local fund committees, making them useful suggestions from time to time. It is highly desirable that the assertion of the opponents of local self-government in India that the Asiatics are instinctively averse to governing themselves, which the Marquis of Dufferin has recently tried to confirm, should not be allowed to be accepted as a trait of the Indian character.]

Necessity for having a municipality in Mahudha.

49. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (136) of Mahudha, in its issue of the 5th June, disapproves of the petition sent to Government by some of the people of Mahudha against the introduction of a municipal board in that town, and says that it is highly necessary that a municipality should be formed in the town, and that this necessity will be easily seen if a Government officer were to visit it.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

The administrative arrangements in the Kashmir State disapproved.

50. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—The Indian public was under an impression that the Kashmir affairs had been satisfactorily settled once for all. But recent information does not seem to countenance the impression. The so-called boon of having a Council of Native members turns out to be a mere machinery which the British Resident is to handle in a way most advantageous to the paramount power. We think the proposals of the Mahárája were every way just and reasonable when he wanted to be given a Council invested with full powers in which one of his two brothers should be the president and also an Englishman nominated by the Government to act as a councillor to watch British interests. The Government in opposition to such proposals has given a Council of five members, all Natives, nominated by it, to act under the British Resident, which practically means that the Resident is to be the sole ruler of the much-coveted territories. Russian fears have always troubled our English rulers like a nightmare, and every step that they take, either conciliatory or offensive, defensive or aggrandising, confirms our opinion of their fear. However good it might be from a point of political sagacity of olden days, in the present days of enlightened statesmanship the course taken by Government cannot be considered honourable to the high prestige of the British Lion. However backward the different rulers in Asia may be in managing their States, it can never be honourable to the British Government to follow a course in Asia which the Home Government cannot follow on the Continent in a similar case without shame and severe opposition. If a man of the position of Sir T. Mádhav Ráo had been appointed to conduct the affairs, as was done in the case of Baroda, we think the Government would have conferred a real boon on Kashmir. Councils of regency have rarely been found successful in Native States. Power being divided among the members and they doing everything at the beck of the little finger of the British Resident whose nominees they generally are, the council is unable to make a firm stand against encroachments upon

its rights. But the Kashmir Council does not possess even a shadow of power. The councillors will have to act at the wire-pulling of the Resident as in a puppet-show.

The grant of an annuity by the Mysore Government to the family of the late Major Evans Bell approved.

51. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—Nothing can be more gratifying than the arrangement made by the Mahárája of Mysore for the grant of an annuity of £180 to the family of the late Major Evans Bell, who during his life did much for Mysore particularly and for the Indian people generally. Mr. R. Knight, the late Colonel Osborn, and the late Major Evans Bell were the trio of whom only one now remains who took a living and abiding interest in the welfare of this country—a fact which is borne witness to in the columns of newspapers, Parliamentary blue-books and a number of pamphlets independently written. Every year a number of Anglo-Indians, after making their competence, retire to the mild climate of England, but how many of them, we should like to know, have spent their leisure hours in returning the debt of gratitude to the country, but for the milk and honey of which they would never have attained the present comfortable position? It is to such who have heartily laboured for us and often not in vain that our people ought to be prepared to extend their hand of fellowship when they are in distress, and we are extremely glad that His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore has set the example in a fitting manner. Our princes may spend lákhs and krors in festivities and entertainments to cold-weather Parliamentary tourists, but nothing will come with such good grace as the provision in question.

The appointment of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji as Diwán of Jámnagar approved.

52. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 5th June, writes:—The announcement of the appointment of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, C. S. I., as Diwán of Jámnagar, will meet with general approval. The selection of such an excellent and experienced officer of unblemished character itself shows that Government have at heart the welfare of His Highness the Jám and his State. Mr. Dosábhái has held many responsible positions in Bombay and has enjoyed the full confidence of the Government and the public. Under him the Jámnagar State will well develope both in resources and in prosperity, and as he is a strong man he will not experience much opposition from the *khatpati* people. To enable him to administer the State efficiently he will have to exorcise many of the evil spirits, and to keep the surrounding atmosphere as pure as possible. It is to be hoped that the Jám Sáheb, for his own sake and for the sake of his subjects, will not offer the least resistance to Mr. Dosábhái in carrying out administrative reforms, for it is not often that one gets hold of an honest, straightforward and an able Diwán. The subjects of the Rája Sáheb of Dhrángadra have not yet forgotten the loss the State has sustained by the disconnection from it of Mr. Kuvarji Koyáji, its ex-Diwán. Under Mr. Dosábhái Jámnagar should yield a revenue to a greater extent than hitherto. We wish Mr. Dosábhái success in his new career and prosperity to the Jám Sáheb and the Jámnagar State. With Mr. Lely as Political Agent, Mr. Dosábhái may rest assured that he will not experience much difficulty. [Several other papers also approve of the appointment in question.]

Vazir Rághav Bhái accused of mismanagement in the Jámnagar State.

53. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 3rd June, says:—I was surprised to find Vazir Rághav Bhái praised in connection with the administration of the Jámnagar State, but it is all untrue. The fact is that for a long time past Rághav Bhái has been the cause of the mismanagement prevailing in this State, and his connection with it has been highly disapproved. It is to be hoped that the evil will be removed by Mr. Dosábhái Frámji Karáka, the new Diwán, who will have to keep a sharp watch on Rághav Bhái's doings.

Suggestions for the improvement of the Sángli State.

54. The *Poona Vaibhav* (48), in its issue of the 2nd June, publishes a contribution in which the following suggestions are made to His Highness the Chief of the Sángli State for the improvement of his administration:—(1) An educated officer of probity and experience should be appointed to supervise the work of the

petty officers in charge of divisions. (2) Mámlatdárs, Munsifs, Faujdárs, Inspectors and other officers of the State should be selected from amongst educated men. They should know the language of the district and possess certificates of such knowledge. (3) In every court of justice there should be a clever interpreter. (4) The faults of officers should be investigated departmentally. (5) The head of the office should be consulted in all matters of promotion, degradation, punishment and dismissal of officers under him. (6) The Kárbhári or the chief ministerial officer of the State should always see whether the salaries of the servants of the State are properly disbursed, whether in criminal cases justice is properly given, whether district officers on tours behave well, whether the clerks and peons of such district officers buy things and pay for them, and whether clerks in the civil courts abstain from keeping any connection with suitors and such other matters. (8) In giving promotion, seniority and ability should be the tests.

Particulars of the death of Ahmedali Khán at Lus Beyla and his ill-treatment by His Highness the Jám.

55. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 1st June, writes:—Further particulars about the death of one Ahmedali Khán at Lus Beyla show that the case is one of a cruel and brutal murder which Government cannot allow to pass unnoticed. Ahmedali Khán was a native of Peshávar and a British subject. His family settled in Karáchi about 40 years ago. At the time of his death Ahmedali was about 28 years old, and preparations for his marriage were going on. He began to have dealings with the late Jám Mir Khán about 7 years ago. On the death of the old Jám, Ahmedali proceeded to Quetta where the present Jám was living as a State prisoner, and supplied him with goods and cash to enable him to proceed to Lus Beyla in a manner befitting his new position. Since then Ahmedali used to come and go between Karáchi and Lus Beyla, and supplied the Jám with goods of all kinds. At the time the Jám was wounded by his servant, a man employed at Quetta some years ago, Ahmedali Khán was at Lus Beyla and was arrested on suspicion of being an agent of the Jám's enemies and having excited the Jám's servant to make a murderous attempt upon his master. For nearly ten days Ahmedali remained in confinement. By this time the Jám's son came down from Lahore, and learning that Ahmedali was under arrest sent for him in the Jám's presence and asked him to confess what he knew. Ahmedali replied that he knew nothing and that he had no interest in any attempt on the Jám's life, because his interest clearly was that the Jám should live and continue to have dealings with him. He was a mere trader and knew nothing of the intrigues at Lus Beyla or elsewhere. Hereupon either the Jám or his son ordered that Ahmedali should be soundly thrashed and brought up again before the Jám to confess what he knew of the plot to assassinate him. Ahmedali was accordingly removed and was severely beaten by a number of the Jám's men. He was tied down with pieces of wood and laid flat on his face on the ground, and beaten with sticks till he was covered with blood, and his flesh was crushed and mangled all over his body. When he was brought to the Jám he was almost dying and was asked again to confess. He repeated that he had nothing to confess since he knew nothing. Orders were then passed that he should be beaten the next day before the Jám. But the unfortunate man died the same day. The man who had actually made the attempt on the Jám's life was safe from his vengeance, since the Government, on hearing of the affair, had at once telegraphed to Rái Bahádur Heturám, C.I.E., to proceed to Lus Beyla and to make a personal inquiry into the matter. Rái Bahádur Heturám has now returned from Lus Beyla. Habibulla, the man who made the attempt on the Jám's life, has accompanied Mr. Heturám. It is probable that Habibulla will be dealt with according to British law and will not be left to the tender mercies of the Jám. Ahmedali had his books, a portion of his property, some horses and camels at Lus Beyla at the time he was arrested, and all these are now in the Jám's possession. The Jám is also indebted to the murdered man. When these matters are brought to the notice of Government steps will no doubt be taken to restore Ahmedali's property to his heirs. During the short period Jám Ali Khán has been on the *gádi* he has managed to make himself very unpopular, and his subjects would be greatly relieved if he could

be removed once more to Quetta. Sir Robert Sandeman, if he had been at the Beluchistan Agency now, would probably have felt sorry that he ever took part in placing the present Jám on the *gádi*.

Complaint against His Highness the Thákor of Pálitána and the mismanagement prevailing in his State.

56. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 4th June, says that it has received a strong complaint against the private conduct of His Highness the Thákor of Pálitána, that on the whole he is quite unfit as a ruler, that he is surrounded by some selfish Memons and other evil men, and that it is likely that the State will be ruined at no distant date. The paper then refers to the petition made by one Ládu woman to the Pránt officer against the arrest and harassment of her son Koli Gagudiya *alias* Jodhámádan without cause by the Darbár officials, and observes that the cause of this arrest is that the Koli is a subject of Prince Sámatsingh, that it is unjust to thus harass subjects, that the subjects are much oppressed by the State officials, have no justice and the State is being plundered, and that it is desirable that the Government should not allow such a state of things to continue any longer.

Annoyance caused to the Hindus in Prabhás Pátan by the Mahomedans there and a request to the authorities of the Junágad State.

57. The same newspaper complains of the Mahomedans in Prabhás Pátan harassing the Hindus there by openly throwing flesh and fishing in the holy places of the latter, refers to a recent case in which some Mahomedans were sent to jail and fined by the Junágad State for slaughtering sheep and a he-buffalo near the city gates in Pátan and to an unsuccessful attempt made by some Mahomedans to slaughter a cow on the Hindu Akhádi Punam holiday last year (23rd July 1888), and regrets that the Junágad authorities should not have yet done anything in the matter of the petition made to them by the Hindus of Prabhás Pátan on the 26th July last complaining of their harassment by the Mahomedans. The paper advises Mr. Haridás Viháridás, Diwán of Junágad, to speedily attend to the matter, as neglect would very likely lead to a breach of the public peace, and requests the British Government and the Junágad State to have the complaint speedily remedied.

The Gir fraud in the Junágad State.

58. A correspondent of the *Káthiáwár Times* (81), signing himself 'Justice,' in its issue of the 5th June, writes:—I am surprised to see that up to this time no criminal action has been taken against those who are concerned in the Gir fraud in the Junágad State, and am much more surprised to see that the Gir Superintendent, Makbulmiya, who is said to have been at the head of the affair, has been granted in the beginning of the last month a *jághir* of four *sánties* (250 *bigás*) of land in inám. Inám for what? What services has he done to the State? As far as my knowledge goes, he has done no service at all; but, on the contrary, the State has sustained great loss during his tenure of office. As Gir Superintendent, Makbulmiya is simply a personal attendant of Vazir Shaik Bávdinbhái. Perhaps the Vazir Sáheb may have been pleased with his jokes and thus instead of bringing charges of Gir fraud against him may have granted him free land of the State in inám. Except this no other reason can be assigned for this. I wonder how this has been allowed under the administration of an able Diwán like Mr. Haridás Veháridás. I have confidence that the Diwán will take steps in the matter to bring the offenders to justice, and will not allow the State's landed property to be given away in such a scandalous way. This instance will give an idea to the public, the Political Agent, and the Government as to how persons in Native States manage to receive *jághirs* in inám and for what meritorious services.

Petition of the people of Bhoika in Jhálávád against Mr. Manilál Keshavlál, the Thánadár, and a request to the Bombay Government to enquire into it.

59. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 4th June, complains of one Mr. Devshankar having been prohibited from practising as Mukhtyár in criminal cases with a view to take revenge upon his father Mr. Jekrishna Bhánji Dave of Wadhwán, who had exposed and taken part in a petition against Mr. Manilál Keshavlál, Thánadár of Bhoika in Jhálávád, and says that the petition, in which the Thánadár is charged by the people of Bhoika with

having committed an offence under Sections 162, 211, 219, 342, 384, 409, 417, 426 and 466 of the Indian Penal Code has not been enquired into. What can be, observes the paper, the reason for stopping the enquiry into this petition? May not this officer be an instrument in the hands of the Political Agent? May not the connection between them be like that of Hanmantráo and Mr. Arthur Crawford? If Government were to make an enquiry the real cause would be known. The paper strongly complains of the injustice done to Mr. Devshankar, asks whether this is British justice, and remarks that such conduct on the part of Government officers creates distrust and disaffection among the people and that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay ought to enquire into the matter.

Plunder in broad daylight on the way from Vagadar to Chhibhada.

60. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:— On the 18th ultimo two Khojás, whilst proceeding from Vagadar (Kotharia State) to Chhibhada (Rájkot State), were plundered in broad daylight at about one or two o'clock in the afternoon, and deprived of Rs. 1,700 in cash. There was a dispute between the States Khirasra, Rájkot and Vigodar as to in whose limits the plunder occurred.

GOVIND B. LAGHA'TE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
15th June 1889.

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(For the week ending 8th June 1889.)

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[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 24 OF 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 15th June 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona...	Quarterly ...	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly... ...	500
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly ...	504
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly ...	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore...	Do.	403
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára...	Monthly	279
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names o Newspape	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued*.			
45	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
46	„ Nyáyǎ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitrǎ	Pandharpur	Do.	298
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	„ Prabodh Ratnǎ	Bársi	Do.	350
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
55	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Satyǎ Mitrǎ	Poona	Weekly	200
57	„ Satyǎ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
58	„ Satyǎ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
62	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
63	„ Suryodayǎ	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
65	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
66	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
67	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
68	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
69	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
71	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
72	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
74	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
75	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
76	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
77	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
78	„ Gujarát Mitrǎ	Surat	Do.	650
79	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
80	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
81	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
82	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
84	„ Suryǎ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
87	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
88	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
89	„ A'ryǎ Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryǎ Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
92	„ Broach Mitrǎ	Broach	Weekly	539
93	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
96	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
97	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Deshi Mitrǎ	Surat	Do.	950
99	„ Dnyánodayǎ	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
102	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrǎ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.*	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
123	„ Pársi Tikákár	Do.	Fortnightly	350
124	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
127	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
128	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
129	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
130	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
131	„ Saurashtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
132	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
133	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
141	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
145	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
148	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
149	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
150	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
151	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
152	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
153	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	450
	URDU.			
154	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
155	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
156	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
157	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
158	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
159	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
160	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
161	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
162	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
163	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
164	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
165	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The proposed reforms in the India Council.

1. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 9th June, writes:—The India Council costs this country a large sum of money. It is therefore very gladsome news that Sir John Gorst intends shortly to introduce a Bill for the reform of the said Council. Sir John means to reduce the number of members. This would mean some saving to this poor country. But we should suggest that opportunity should be taken when this question of reform is on the *tapis* to request the Secretary of State for India to make provision for the appointment of two or three Native members to represent this country in the Council which is the final authority in regard to all matters relating to it. The principle of appointing Native members to represent the various provinces in the Viceregal Council has been recognized. It is therefore not unreasonable to ask for an extended application of this principle, and we call upon our contemporaries to consider this subject fully and press upon the Secretary of State's attention our claim to be represented at least by way of nomination in the India Council.

Sir John Gorst's action in the matter of the grievances of the uncovenanted civil service approved.

2. The same newspaper writes:—Sir John Gorst is to be congratulated on the determined front which he has maintained on the much vexed question of the grievances of the uncovenanted civil service of India. The fall in the value of the rupee has no doubt caused and causes an appreciable loss to these gentlemen, and in this sense they have just cause of complaint. But so has India too. India is suffering immensely owing to the great fall in exchange and it is a cruel proposal for one class of people to say that their loss should be recouped, for if their loss were to be recouped, it could be done only by an addition to the burden on the *rayat* which is acknowledged to be very heavy. During recent years Government has had to increase taxation and the result has been a great loss of animal life—for instance, the loss of cattle in the Kurnool district of the Madras Presidency was enormous owing to the poor *rayats* not being able to provide salt for them. In the face of such misery it is monstrous to talk of the sufferings and loss of highly-paid officials, who even with the diminution of pension would be comparatively well off. Under these circumstances we must feel grateful to the India Office authorities for making a bold stand against the demands of the uncovenanted European servants. It is a question indeed if the Government should retain in its service to any large extent men whose sole consideration and thought are for self. Government ought seriously to consider if it would not be more economical, and if the efficiency of the service would not be equally well maintained, if Natives were encouraged and trained to supplant the European members of this service.

The forthcoming visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor to India hailed with delight.

3. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 12th June, says:—The announcement about the forthcoming visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor to India during the ensuing cold season is most gratefully received by the people of India, who are most anxious to see and to give a sincerely loyal and most enthusiastic welcome to their future Emperor when His Royal Highness appears among them. It has been very considerately decided that the Prince's tour in India will be of a quasi-private character affording little opportunity for ceremonial entertainments and that no presents will be accepted or exchanged, and this wise arrangement appears to have been made at the especial desire of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress. The people of India will be overjoyed to have a sight of their future Emperor, but to make the remembrance of the Royal visit more permanent it would be well to take this opportunity to concede a few important privileges to the Indian subjects of the Crown. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of

the 12th, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87) of the 13th, and the *Satyavakta* (129) of the 14th June express similar sentiments.]

The Public Service Commission and the probable result of its labours.

4. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 9th June, refers to the reply given in the House of Commons by Sir John Gorst, Under Secretary of State for India, to a question asked by Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., to the effect that there was no necessity for fresh legislation in the matter of the Indian Civil Service on the report made by the Public Service Commission, interprets it as meaning that the Secretary of State for India does not intend either to increase the Civil Service age-limit or to hold the Civil Service Examination simultaneously in England and in India, and remarks that the result of the labours of the Public Service Commission appointed some time ago by Lord Dufferin is very disappointing, that the money spent upon the Commission has thus been wasted, that the people of India must now only look forward to the endeavours made by Mr. Bradlaugh in the House of Commons for their welfare, and that they must for the present lament their and their country's fate.

The administration of India by the British Government found fault with.

5. The *Anonymous* (88), in its issue of the 9th June, says that the present condition of the British Government, which is too clever by half, is similar to that in the proverb that those who become too wise suffer very much. The British Empire has been, observes the paper, extended in many ways, but now the difficulty is to rule it properly. How can equal treatment be given to the different classes of people such as the English, the Canadians, the Burmese, the Mahomedans, the Hindus, the Africans, &c., subject to it? The Irish want Home Rule, the people in the colonies put forth their claims, the Africans have proved ungrateful, and now the people of India have started the Indian National Congress and newspapers and demand political rights. Whom is the Government to please? The Irish have imitated the Americans as regards the demand of political rights and some Bráhmans and Bengáli Bábus have imitated the former. Rights to the people of India? The Royal Proclamation of 1858 was issued merely to pacify the people of India during those troublous times. The Indians are fools to demand privileges by virtue thereof. At the time of the Mutiny the people of India were armed, illiterate, powerful, warlike, &c., but now they and the Native Princes are educated, unarmed and womanish. At that time the happiness of the British Government consisted in the happiness of the people, but now the latter are a conquered nation. At the time of the Sikh war the Rája of Kashmere aided the Government, but now he must be reduced to the same condition as Dhulip Sing's. Can the just British Government afford to view with unconcern the Rája of Kashmere and his heirs enjoying themselves? At the time of the Mutiny the Native Rájás were able to control their subjects and their armies and hence Government had to maintain friendship with them though in name, but now the subjects of these Rájás cannot put up with their oppression as they are more educated. Do not the educated people know that Government now stand in need of the possession of Kashmere, Porbandar, the Panjáb, Sikkim, Black Mountain, Dwárka, Jámnagar, &c., &c.? It is necessary to have them in order that the Russians may not bring an invasion. Some of these places have been acquired and the rest will anyhow be taken. At the time of the Mutiny the Government promised non-interference with Native States, but a vast change has come over since then. At that time the Rájás and the Native public did not content themselves with mere talk and writing, they took up the sword; but now they take up the pen merely, for the swords have been taken away from them. Thirty years have passed away in Government holding out promises, and the people have become powerless. European officers are ready to feast upon India. May God help the poor! If He take pity upon the people of India and abide in the heart of the British Government it would be all right, otherwise no good would be done either to the people or to the Government.

Bestowal of the freedom of the city of London on the Marquis of Dufferin and his observations concerning the loyalty of the Indian people approved.

6. With reference to the observations of the Marquis of Dufferin concerning the loyalty of the Indian people, the *Shri Shivâji* (60), in its issue of the 7th June, writes:—It is a matter for congratulation that the Indian people have been declared by a competent authority to be loyal to the throne of England and that their loyalty is now beyond the shadow of a doubt. Lord Dufferin is entitled to our thanks for this open and unequivocal declaration. The only question that remains to be decided is as to the source from which Indian loyalty takes its rise. His Lordship declared that the loyalty of the people of Hindustan is based on self-interest and not on sentiment. This opinion is not shared by many of us. But we think it is no use discussing this question. Loyalty or love towards the ruler, like all other kinds of love, is always based on self-interest. There can be no love without it. It is not possible to find disinterested love in this world. We ourselves fully agree with Lord Dufferin's view in this matter. If our rulers will not rule righteously or will not satisfy the people, it is certain that they will forfeit our sympathy, love, and loyalty. It is sheer falsehood to say that the people of this country love English rule because it is English rule. They love it because it is a good rule, tempered with justice and mercy. We do not like the tactics of conveying false impressions of unalloyed and sentimental loyalty indulged in by some of our newspapers. It behoves England to shape her conduct towards the people of India by bearing in mind the historical past and the certain truths of human nature.

The rumoured revival of the Contagious Diseases Acts condemned.

7. In noticing the statement in the *Pioneer* that the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts has had a disastrous effect upon the troops in India and that an official despatch is about to be sent home on the subject, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 10th June, says:—The European priesthood and others in India convincingly proved a short time ago that the working of the Contagious Diseases Acts in military cantonments was a direct encouragement to immorality on the part of the British soldiers, and on the condemnation of these Acts by the public of India and England their repeal was ordered by Parliament. The practice of supplying women to military cantonments was immoral in the extreme, and do the authorities intend to revive the immorality and scandal it gave rise to? The practice carried on at considerable cost has demoralized the Indian public, and Government ought to adopt more respectable means for preserving the health of the British soldiers than this abomination. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87), in their issues of the same date, express similar sentiments, observing that the assertion that the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts has had a bad effect on the health of the soldiers proves that either discipline in the army is very lax or that proper moral control and religious instruction are neglected in their case and hence they are much demoralized. The *Hitechchhu* (79) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 13th June, also condemns the alleged revival of the Contagious Diseases Acts, hopes that the Government will reconsider the matter, and advises the people of India to protest against it in time.]

The abolition of the Indian presidency commands urged for.

8. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 9th June, writes:—The question of the abolition of the presidency commands was considered as long ago as 1878 by a committee of military experts presided over by the late Sir Ashley Eden. We believe the amalgamation of the different armies and the abolition of the separate commands was then resolved on, but that was deferred till the recommendations of the Committee received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India. The solution of this vexed question has been promised oft and on, but without any practical result. We suppose the inquiry could not have been undertaken without the previous knowledge of the Secretary of State, but we are now told that the India Office gives a cold shoulder to the scheme. Lord Cross's characteristic reply is "We will do what we can to help, but we will undertake no legislation at present." The reply is mortifying and evasive enough. Of the plea of legislation the India Office could not have been unaware,

but were a parliamentary sanction in the matter requisite, the India Office should have felt its ground beforehand. The Government of India being the arbiter of our destinies, both military and political, the proposed military changes should have received the requisite parliamentary sanction; but its withholding is the old story of military patronage which neither the Horse Guards nor the India Office could be willing to forego. If the matter were pressed upon Parliament, we cannot believe that under the present financial difficulties it would refuse a reasonable request, but its accomplishment would require the exertion of all the power and influence at the command of Lord Cross but which His Lordship may not feel inclined to use. In the interests of Indian finance the Government of India ought to make a firm stand and enforce a hearing of the question which they are better able to understand than either the Secretary of State for India or the Parliament. In the case of the cotton import duties Lord Northbrook, when Governor-General, made a firm stand and succeeded in carrying his point; we cannot see why His Excellency Lord Lansdowne should not cut a similar figure when reason and common sense seem to stand on his side.

The epithet of bastard applied by an upcountry newspaper to Dhulip Sing strongly disapproved.

9. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 5th June, says:—We notice that an upcountry paper publishes a skit against Dhulip Sing containing expressions questioning the legitimacy of his birth and calling him a bastard. Dhulip Sing has very few sympathisers in this country. People generally believe that he is somewhat off his head and is not quite responsible for what he says or writes. But when we find newspapers aspiring to respectability descending to the language of the fish-market and admitting such vile stuff in their columns, we are tempted to think that after all Dhulip Sing's case is not so bad as it is represented to be. It is in extreme cases that extreme remedies are permissible. If Dhulip Sing has not a good case, his opponents like the one we have just mentioned will be sure to find him some friends. Dhulip Sing's parentage is not in dispute and cannot be disputed. We feel great pity for him when we find him abused in this cowardly fashion simply because he happens to be away. The paper which has called him a bastard would not dare to say the same thing about the meanest cooly in the bázár, but it can say anything it likes with impunity about the son and heir to the Lion of the Panjáb.

The working of the Land Acquisition Act in Bengal complained against.

10. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 10th June, says:—There are frequent complaints against the operation of the Land Acquisition Act in Bengal. A recent case is commented on with particular severity by our Calcutta contemporaries. An estate estimated to be worth Rs. 50,000 has been assessed at Rs. 4,212, of which a quarter is given to the Zamindár for his interest and the rest awarded to the unlucky owner. The *Reis and Rayyet* newspaper characterizes it as judicial *zulum* and gives particulars which, if true, would make it a flagrant case of injustice. The Land Acquisition Act is in some respects a most tyrannical measure and becomes a source of great oppression in the hands of not overscrupulous officers. On this side of the country our readers may remember a great piece of vandalism committed at Poona in connection with the Reay Markets. Such instances are not at all rare and if the measure is necessary in the interests of good administration it ought at least to be so modified as to make it less oppressive in its operation. It ought to be made more judicial in its character and procedure.. It is its present arbitrary and summary procedure that causes the greatest hardship.

The Derby Sweep Lottery recently held in Bengal and the prohibition of the Government of India against lotteries for charitable objects.

11. The *Satyavakta* (129), in its issue of the 14th June, refers to the Government prohibition against public lotteries on horse-races and to the statement made in some newspapers about the Derby Sweep Lottery recently held in Bengal and about Lord William Beresford, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, taking great part in such lotteries and making transactions of thousands of rupees, and remarks that it appears from this that horse-betting which Englishmen are very fond of cannot be stopped, that it is surprising that

this sort of gambling should be considered innocent, and that when such lotteries are held, Government should not prohibit the holding of lotteries for charitable purposes.

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay.

12. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 9th June, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay is entitled to warm praise for the conscientious manner in which he has discharged his duties. His administration of the affairs of this presidency has been superior to that of his predecessors in office. All people wish that His Lordship's term of office may be extended for a further period of five years. The rumoured tension between Lord Cross and Lord Reay is a difficulty the effect of which we are not able to see. We however heartily pray that Lord Reay may rule over us for another five years, and this we do irrespective of our opinion about his action in regard to the Crawford case.

The resolution of the Poona Conference regarding the extension of His Excellency Lord Reay's term of office approved.

13. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 8th June, writes:—We trust that His Excellency Lord Reay's present indisposition does not ultimately necessitate his leaving India very soon or on the expiry of the first period of his tenure of office. We strongly approve of the resolution lately arrived at by the Provincial Conference recently held at Poona to move the Secretary of State for India to extend the period. Whatever our views may be in regard to the question of the refund of costs to Mr. Crawford, we are quite at one with those who consider Lord Reay's administration a most successful one—and most successful it undoubtedly has been. Never before has Bombay seen a statesman more zealous and anxious than Lord Reay to help the Indian Civil Service in preserving its character of being *sans reproche*. His most recent effort has been directed towards the reformation of the subordinate revenue service of the Bombay Presidency, and although we do not approve of the proposed transfers of the Amils of Sind from their native land, yet his scheme in general has the hearty approval of leading Sindi gentlemen. Never before has Sind at the hands of the Governors of Bombay received so much attention and watchful care as it has since Lord Reay's arrival in India, and if not for anything else, at least for this great attention Sind is receiving that we sincerely trust this very backward province will join in the general request for an extension of Lord Reay's tenure of office. We regret to see the Sind Sabha has not yet held a conference similar to the one held at Poona. But even now it is not too late to do so and join the Poona Conference in its most important supplication. Even if the Sabha equally with the Poona Conference fails to have its wishes complied with, at least there will be the record of Sind's approval of, and gratitude for, Lord Reay's masterly administration of this province. A Sindi member of the Bombay Legislative Council was for years past an unknown thing, and it is to Lord Reay that we owe the nomination of the late Mr. Dayárám Jethmal to the Council. We are aware that the nomination was made more with a view to secure the presence of a Sindi gentleman whilst passing the Karáchi Port Trust Bill, yet the experiment has been very successful, and as Karáchi now justly claims a representative on the Legislative Council, we feel certain that if a qualified gentleman be found Lord Reay will not fail to nominate him to it. Young, impetuous and intelligent Sindi gentlemen we have, but what Sind would like is to be represented by a gentleman of matured ideas and intellectual attainments of a very high order, who will do honour to Sind and to the Legislative Council as well.

The rumoured recall of His Excellency Lord Reay considerd an invention.

14. Referring to the rumoured recall of His Excellency Lord Reay before the expiry of his term of office, the *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 9th June, says:—We can hardly believe this *canard*. The fame of our Governor as a sympathetic ruler and a stern hater of corruption and evil practices wherever found under his administration, irrespective of race considerations, is so widely spread, and the desire to have his tenure of office prolonged is so keen among the people of this country, that it is only the morally blind and the prejudiced of the rampant Anglo-Indian class who will give credence to the rumour. With these men the wish is father to the thought. What next from the admirers of Mr. Crawford?

The report of the Forest Commission of 1887 and a request to the Bombay Government in the matter.

15. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111), in its issue of the 9th June, supports the request made by the *Times of India* to the Bombay Government to inform the public of the decision they have arrived at on the report of the Forest Commission appointed by them in 1887, and observes that the Government appear to have paid no attention to the Commission's report, that such carelessness was not expected from His Excellency Lord Reay who pays immediate attention to the complaints of the people, and that as a request similar to that now made by the local *Times* has been frequently made from all quarters, it behoves Government to break their silence in the matter.

Resolution on the report of the A'bkári Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887-88 criticized.

16. In noticing the Government resolution on the report on the administration of the A'bkári Department of the Bombay Presidency during 1887-88, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 15th June, says:—The resolution contains the very gratifying statement that on account of an increase in the number of toddy shops a decrease, though not large, has taken place in the number of liquor-shops in the city of Bombay and in the Thána District, and this assertion materially supports the public prayer to free the innocent toddy drink from undue trammels and to make it freely accessible to the people, particularly the poor of whose simple diet it forms a material portion, and who have taken to the use of liquor more freely than before on account of the difficulty experienced by them in getting their favourite non-intoxicating drink. It is therefore to be hoped that toddy will be freed still more from trammels, though this is not likely to happen on account of the Honourable Mr. Pritchard being in the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor. It is also to be hoped that an increase in the number of toddy shops will be made throughout the presidency as the same is certain to lessen the consumption of spirituous drinks. There was an increase in the ábkári revenue in 1887-88, but there is nothing to show that it was earned on less consumption of spirituous drinks than that in former years.

Reduction in the price of country liquor in the Thána and Kolába Districts approved.

17. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 15th June, says:—The public is highly thankful for the circular issued on the 8th instant by the A'bkári Commissioner, reducing the duty levied on country liquor and fixing the price at which it is to be sold in future in the Thána and Kolába Districts. The reduced price of a gallon of liquor 25° U. P. is Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ and that of a similar quantity of liquor 60° U. P. is Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$. By a simple calculation it will be found that the liquor contractor will be able to earn more profit from the reduced price than he gets now. At present he gets for his profit six annas per gallon, but under the new arrangement his profit will come to Re. 1 per gallon. It is therefore to be hoped that the price of liquor will be still further reduced, fixing it at Rs. 3 per gallon in the case of 25° U. P. and Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ for the same quantity of 60° U. P., and that the poor people will be allowed to enjoy the full benefit of the sacrifice made by Government in its ábkári revenue by giving up "percentage" duty. The poor people of the Thána and Kolába Districts are deeply grateful to His Excellency Lord Reay and to Messrs. Pritchard, Trevor and Mackenzie, whose sound advice has enabled His Excellency to confer this favour on them.

The Crawford case and the Bombay Civil Service.

18. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 9th June, quotes Mr. Whitworth's remarks on the Crawford case made in his address to the Sardárs in the Deccan on the occasion of the last Queen's Birthday, and observes that the Native public will hardly be able to have a complete idea of the pain caused to good and honest Civil Servants by the exposure of Mr. Crawford. It is, remarks the paper, highly creditable to the Bombay Civil Service that a large portion of its members should not have sided in the least with Mr. Crawford. How much the Bombay Civil Service feels ashamed and humiliated by the exposure of one of its well-known members of high position like Mr. Crawford is well illustrated by Mr. Whitworth's remarks on the Crawford case.

A sarcastic prophecy concerning Mr. Crawford.

19. The *Hindu Punch* (31), in its issue of the 13th June, publishes the following sarcastic prophecy regarding Mr. Crawford :—Mr. Crawford will come out as Governor of Bombay and then the following gentlemen will be rewarded for their exertions on his behalf in his fallen day. Mr. Curven, the editor of the *Times of India*, will be appointed Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Ráo Sáheb Kalavde and Bhandár-Kavathekar, who disdained to be informers—nay, who, rather than be so mean, suffered for their chief,—will be appointed to the Executive Council of His Excellency. The editors of the newspapers *Dnyán Prakásh*, *Bakul*, *Jagan Mitră*, *Dhárwár Vritt* and *Shiváji* will be appointed Divisional Commissioners with full permission to take bribes. The editor of the English portion of the *Dnyán Prakásh* will be appointed Commissioner for the Central Division and its Maráthi editor will be his Native Assistant. Hanmantráo, the chief accomplice of Mr. Crawford, will have his wishes of being a Statutory Civilian fulfilled and he will at once be appointed Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. But this elevation will not last long; Mr. Crawford will reduce him for his weakness in giving out what he knew about Mr. Crawford to the police while in jail. Sir Raymond West will be transported to the cool and snowy regions of Siberia for his foolhardiness in writing a severe judgment against Mr. Crawford. Mr. Ommanney, the chief instrument, will be relegated to the Dongri Jail and tormented for his infamous endeavours to ruin Mr. Crawford. Ráo Bahádur Bhimbhái Kirpárám, the prime mover, will suffer to the end of his life the punishment of solitary confinement. Messrs. Yádavráo Sáthe, Vináyak Deshmukh and Pitámbar Joshi, the chief witnesses, will suffer rigorous imprisonment. Those Mámlatdárs who have deposed against Mr. Crawford will be summarily dismissed and their places will be filled by Messrs. Gangárám Bháu Mhaske and Merwánji Bhái, a Madrási Aya, Mr. Nátu and some Ratnágiri people. Mr. Crawford will enjoy to his heart's content this new dignity and then will leave this mortal world.

The proposed grant of a pension to Mrs. Crawford considered as an acknowledgment of the claim of Mr. Crawford to a refund of the costs incurred by him in his defence.

20. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 8th June, writes :—The Bombay journals announce the intention of Government to give Mrs. Crawford the pension earned by her unfortunate husband. We think Government, by such an action, virtually accepts the acquittal of Mr. Crawford from the criminal charges for which he was tried and from which the trying Commissioners and Lord Cross concurrently freed Mr. Crawford. Would not, we again ask, the acknowledgment in this wise entitle Mr. Crawford to a refund of the costs incurred by him in defending himself against the charges of bribery and corruption ?

The Bombay Government and the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case.

21. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 9th June, writes :—It is disgraceful enough for a private individual to break his word, and the case is much stronger when a constituted Government does the same. The obligation in the latter case rests upon broader moral and political grounds and the mischief caused by its breach is proportionately more serious. The Government of Bombay appears, however, to care very little for this aspect of the question. It seems to be actuated by the sole desire to please the Secretary of State for India and is prepared to sacrifice its honour and prestige in carrying out His Lordship's instructions. We have been kept in the dark as to the exact nature of these instructions, but assuming that they are definite and imperative, we still think that the Government of Bombay ought to have taken up the manly position of adhering to its own word. The Governor of Bombay is no small officer, and when His Excellency in Council makes certain promises, the question whether His Excellency was or was not fully warranted in making them ought not, in the interests of good government, to be allowed to interfere with the due fulfilment of those pledges. The decision of the Commissioners who tried Mr. Crawford has already given a rude shock to our confidence in British justice and the present conduct of the Bombay Government is sure to give a similar shock to our confidence in the British word. Nor does the evil stop there. The Native officers who came forward, as the Honourable Sir R. West has observed, at great personal obloquy and humiliation to expose the nefarious system of

corruption on the strength of a Government indemnity will now take a lesson, and when the confidence in British justice and promise is thus impaired, it will practically give a passport to every official to misbehave in any manner he likes. In the interests of the purity of administration, in the interests of good government and for the sake of British honour and prestige we earnestly request His Excellency Lord Reay who has hitherto shown singular strength of judgment and character, to reconsider the position taken up by him and his colleagues. If they think on independent grounds that some Mámlatdárs are really corrupt, the best course is to order independent criminal prosecutions in such cases. No one would be sorry for it. But any attempt at discriminating between different cases by discovering nice shades of delinquency after first granting a full indemnity against any loss or punishment, official, judicial or departmental, flagrantly violates the first principles of justice and equity. It ruins those who, relying on the word of Government, opened their hearts, while many of their friends are allowed to reap the fruits of silence, glorying in the distrust they have manifested in Government and laughing openly at the want of worldly wisdom which, according to them, these honest victims have exhibited. We are not exaggerating matters. The present conduct of Government has truly given rise to these feelings, and unless the Bombay Government means that these should ripen into unpleasant experience of British honesty and justice, it ought to try its best to counteract them with all its might. The matter only requires to be placed before the Secretary of State for India in its proper light, and we have not the least doubt that His Lordship will be convinced of the great importance of scrupulously maintaining the pledges once given by Government. If the Government, however, be unwilling to move further in the matter, we appeal to the public bodies and the public service of this presidency to take up the question and push it home. We say the public service designedly, for, besides the common interests of the service, the good of the Civil Servants who have often to communicate and carry out the orders of Government is equally at stake. Let them therefore make common cause and protest against unjust violations of pledges, and mischief may still be prevented. There need be no apprehensions of public support, for all the public journals, whether Native or English, whether for or against Mr. Crawford, have been unanimous in the expression of opinion that the pledges should be fully observed, irrespective of the question whether the Bombay Government had authority to give them or of the personal relations of the Mámlatdárs in the matters disclosed by them. These are questions between Lord Cross and Lord Reay. Their Lordships may settle them as best they like. But justice and honour demand that the indemnity once given should be rigorously adhered to. That is the ground of our protest, and when the ground is sure one need not despair of success. There are before the Government two courses—one of righteousness and the other of expediency. By the order already published we fear the Government has almost made its choice and we make bold to say that that choice is a fatal one. The whole strength and stability of British power in the East depends upon the conviction that above all that power is honest and true to its word. Will such confidence long survive instances like the present one? We appeal to the noble spirit of the British rule and the British constitution to save the honour of England by preventing such tarnishing of her fair name and glory by a breach of faith. We appeal to the high and immaculate Civil Service of India to step forward and to give the Government timely and serviceable advice. The Native press of India and our public associations ought to show themselves alive to the vital interests concerned in the present measures of the Bombay Government. Let the members of the service to which the nine unfortunate Mámlatdárs, who have been recently deprived of their magisterial powers, belong show to the world that they are swayed by the noble feeling of common fellowship. Let them protest as if the same fate hung over their heads.

22. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 5th June, writes:—Perhaps the critics of the Bombay Government will be now satisfied. Several Mámlatdárs have been deprived of their judicial powers. Even this might not satisfy some who would like to see the Mámlatdárs hanged, drawn and quartered. To deprive a Mámlatdár of his judicial powers is to take away from him his chief source of authority. As a mere revenue officer a Mámlatdár cannot inspire much respect. While probably some will think that these officers have been treated with great

consideration, the Mámlatdárs themselves are of another opinion. They think that the Government have violated their promise. So long as we do not know the exact terms of the promise it is impossible to say how far such an allegation is justifiable. The Bombay Government, if they made a promise of complete immunity, must have over-calculated their ability of keeping such a promise. But without such a promise probably nothing could have been brought to light. The Mámlatdárs now propose to appeal to the Secretary of State for India against the orders of the Bombay Government, but there is scant hope from that quarter, as pressure from outside has been brought to bear upon the Secretary of State as heavily as upon the Bombay Government.

23. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 10th June, observes:—We have often said, and we repeat it again, that in withdrawing from the Mámlatdárs their judicial powers Government is committing a grievously unjust and an immoral act. How stands the case? The principal culprit has been let go almost scot-free. Such offending Mámlatdárs as prudently refused to make compromising confessions are allowed to enjoy the fruits of their discreditable caution undisturbed; while those who responded to the call of Government and rushed to its succour in its hour of need are now being punished for their honest and confiding nature in direct violation of the solemn pledges given to them. Surely this is a sad breach of faith and the height of unwisdom. It is said that His Excellency Lord Reay has taken the present course much against his will, being compelled thereto by Lord Cross. But it is hardly conceivable that so scrupulous a man as His Excellency could thus act against his own conscience and in the face of his own pledges simply because a superior so willed it. Let the Bombay Government beware. By the course it is taking, it is shattering public confidence in the honour of the British Government—a confidence absolutely necessary for a Government which has declared times without number its intention of governing India only by moral means.

24. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 9th June, writes:—As one of the upshots of the Crawford case, nine Mámlatdárs have been deprived of their magisterial powers. We do not know how far such a procedure is consistent with the immunity granted by the Bombay Government. It seems that the action was forced upon Lord Reay's Government by the Secretary of State for India. But we are afraid this will be a bad example and be a warning to witnesses in other similar cases. In cases of bribery and misconduct, especially in a high official, it is difficult to bring home the guilt except with the assistance of his victims. But if the victims know that they would be punished for their telling the truth, there would be an end to all revelation. It was considerations like these which induced Parliament to grant an indemnity to the witnesses in the trial of Lord Macclesfield, as we pointed out some time ago. But the present action appears to be the more unjust when we remember the previous incidents in the career of Mr. Crawford and the indulgence shown to him by previous administrations. Where a portion of the responsibility lies on Government itself, it is very hard that the poor victims, who considered themselves handed over, as it were, to the tender mercies of the *protégé*, should be made to suffer. Outsiders, of course, cannot realise the full significance of the dissatisfaction which has been so widely expressed at the way in which Government is punishing the Mámlatdárs, but the people of this presidency, who have been cognisant of the ways of Mr. Crawford for a long time, wonder that the members of Government should be so oblivious of the gross negligence of their own predecessors in office.

25. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 10th June, writes:—The last *Government Gazette* announces that the magisterial powers of nine of the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case have been cancelled. Government has hit upon the plan as a compromise between the extreme demand of dismissal of the Mámlatdárs made by some of the English papers and their complete retention in their offices which by virtue of the Government guarantee the Mámlatdárs and the Native public generally claimed from the Government. As a measure of administrative convenience it was perhaps the easiest that Government could have taken to appease the moral indignation of the British public without at the same time breaking its promise to any considerable degree and putting the Mámlatdárs to loss. The measure involves, it cannot be gainsaid, some loss of

dignity to the officers concerned, and to that extent the plighted faith of Government, which the Honourable Sir Raymond West promised would be kept inviolate, has been broken. But we cannot forget that the Government has a duty to itself and to the public as well as the persons indemnified, and the transfer of the officers from judicial posts seems after all a happy solution of the difficulty. But could not the transfers have been effected more gracefully? We understand that orders have been issued to the Salt Department to keep some of the Sarkárkuns' places vacant for the Mámlatdárs. If so, the transfers might have been made without putting the Mámlatdárs to the indignity of the deprivation of their judicial powers. The officers intend, it is said, to memorialize the Secretary of State for India against the decision of the Government of Bombay, but we think they will be better advised if they refrained from any such step. The Secretary of State is not likely to take a more lenient view than the Government of Bombay. We still think, however, that a wholesale separation of judicial and revenue functions would have been a better solution, and there is yet room for Government to carry out the reform.

26. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (9), in its issue of the 12th June, says:—There is considerable difference in the guilt of those who were compelled to pay and those who offered to pay. A woman hardpressed by ruffians and then dishonoured against her will cannot be called immoral. On the same analogy, those who had no other alternative but to submit to payment cannot be considered guilty of any offence against public morality. We are of opinion that Government should discriminate between victims and scoundrels and they have got the necessary information to do so. Those who offered to pay should be dismissed, but those who were victims, such as Mr. Sindekar, should not be harmed. The policy of breaking faith with the guaranteed Mámlatdárs is suicidal to the prestige of the Bombay Government. It is the Mámlatdars that gave the information on which Government proceeded against Mr. Crawford. Seeing the importance of this service, Government ought rather to have shown favour to the supposed culprits.

27. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 9th June, says:—Last Thursday's *Government Gazette* publishes a notification depriving nine of the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case of their magisterial powers. We enter our very strong protest against this *open* violation of a solemn pledge given by Government to the Mámlatdárs. The policy now pursued by Government is, to our mind, fraught with great political danger. The main support of the British rule in India is British justice. The public at large firmly believe that the word of an *English gentleman* is ever inviolable, and the belief is much strong when the pledge proceeds from the Government of such an upright, righteous, single-minded and popular Governor as His Excellency Lord Reay. If, as it appears, this policy is being pursued under pressure from the Secretary of State for India, it is, we submit, a question between His Excellency's Government and the Secretary of State, and the poor Mámlatdárs should not be sacrificed at the altar of *expediency*. There is yet another point to be considered in connection with this. The Honourable Sir Raymond West himself, in paragraph 99 of his learned and celebrated minute on the report of the Crawford Commission, has laid it down and the members of His Excellency's Council have concurred that the guarantee given by the Government should be upheld. We cannot understand by what process of reasoning Sir R. West can now reconcile his present attitude with his opinion so publicly and freely announced. [The *Gujaráti* (77) and the *Satyavakta* (129), in their respective issues of the 9th and 14th June, take a similar view.]

28. The *Kannadă Suvárte* (142), in its issue of the 7th June, writes:—The poor Mámlatdárs whose magisterial powers have been withdrawn will be shocked to find that their confidence in the promise of Government has practically ruined them. For, though no pecuniary loss is incurred by them, yet they will find themselves dishonoured and disgraced in the eyes of their brethren. Their dissatisfaction will be greater when they see that those of their fellow Mámlatdárs who never trusted to the Government immunity and did not unburden their guilty conscience are in full enjoyment of their magisterial powers and places. They will now curse the evil hour when they confided in the pledge of the Government. Not long ago it was stated that the injured Mámlatdárs were about to memorialize the Secretary of State for India requesting him to uphold

the indemnity given by the Bombay Government. But we believe no action has yet been taken in that direction. The idea of petitioning Lord Cross is a good one, and we hope it will not be given up.

29. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 9th June, says:—The Deccan Mámlatdárs have become too familiarized with their fate to feel startled at the deprivation of judicial powers that has just overtaken nine of their number. It is difficult not to pity these luckless nine. But they have doubtless already seen the uselessness of a protest. It is easy to be wise after the event and to moralize on the misfortune of the fallen. Still with the most liberal allowance made for the temptation in their way, is it not disheartening to find that not one out of nearly a hundred of these officers, perhaps the flower of the subordinate service in the division, should have resisted the temptation, even if it involved the flinging away of his chances in life? This is an aspect of the question on which, we confess, we have not had the courage to expatiate.

30. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 10th June, says:—By withdrawing the magisterial powers of these revenue officers, Government have made an admission that it was an error on their part to have given them the promise to allow them to remain in the offices held by them. In due justice, the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs ought to have been criminally prosecuted for the offence committed by them, but this could not be done on account of the said promise. However, they should have been removed from the service on payment of a gratuity of one year's pay, for the sake of the purity of the service to which they belong. If village officers committing criminal offences are frequently declared incapable of serving Government any longer in any capacity whatever, why should the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs be allowed to remain in the service? The public will not be completely satisfied until they are removed from the service.

31. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111), in its issue of the 9th June, says that Government have not only acted wisely, but have saved British justice from a great stain, by depriving some of the self-condemned Mámlatdárs of their magisterial powers, that the number of Mámlatdárs who have been thus punished is very small, that it is objectionable that Government should discriminate between those Mámlatdárs who have been forced to give bribes and those who have given them for self-aggrandisement, that such discrimination is an undeserved favour upon the Mámlatdárs, and that it is to be hoped that Government have no intention to observe such discrimination. The *Samsher Bahádur* (127), in its issue of the 7th June, condemns the protest made by the self-condemned Mámlatdárs against their deprivation of magisterial powers by Government, terms them a lot of dishonest and shameless men deserving of no pity whatever, who, taking advantage of Mr. Crawford's straitened circumstances, have corrupted him for securing their own ends, and requests the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay to dismiss them from the service in compliance with Native and English public opinion and the opinion of Lord Cross. It adds that the utmost the Government should do to fulfil the promise of indemnity given to the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs is not to prosecute them criminally and to pension them off, this act in itself being a great favour on these impostors. The *Káside Mumbai* (112), in its issue of the 12th June, says that the nine Mámlatdárs who have now been deprived of their magisterial powers should also be deprived of their revenue functions, as there are more opportunities for corruption in the exercise of the latter than in that of the former and as their decisions in certain revenue matters do not admit of an appeal to the higher authorities, that they should as far as practicable be removed from the service, and that until this is done the deep-rooted rottenness will not be eradicated.

Rumoured transfer of the Deputy Collectors, Mámlatdárs, and Aval-kárkuns of the Central Division to the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency.

32. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 10th June, says:—The Deputy Collectors, Mámlatdárs and Aval-kárkuns of the Central Division are to be transferred to the Northern Division, their places being filled up by the officers of the same standing in the latter division. This piece of news has disturbed the peace of mind of the *rayats* of Gujarát, who are afraid of being oppressed by these hard-hearted Deccanis.

Death of the Honourable Mr. Nánábhái Haridás, a Judge of the Bombay High Court.

33. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in their respective issues of the 15th June, record with deep regret the death of the Honourable Mr. Nánábhái Haridás, a Judge of the Bombay High Court, praising his professional acquirements and private virtues and expressing great sympathy with the family of the deceased gentleman.

The recommendations of the Finance Committee for retrenchment in expenditure in Sind not carried out.

34. The *Sind Sudhár* (165), in its issue of the 1st June, writes :—In 1886, when the Finance Committee met for the first time, the people were very glad to feel that the cost of administration would shortly be reduced and thereby their hardships mitigated. In these expectations they were confirmed, by the Finance Committee having sent a circular to all public bodies and associations, asking them what appointments and expenses were, in their opinion, unnecessary and capable of reduction without interfering with the despatch of Government business. We do not know anything about the other parts of India. But we know that in Sind the Sind Sabha clearly pointed out what offices and what items of public expenditure were superfluous. Although the Finance Committee generally agreed with the Sind Sabha, the Government sanctioned only a few reductions. Two of them, that we at present remember, are as follow: (1) The steamer *Jhelum*, now maintained at Kotri for the use of the Commissioner in Sind, should be sold off, and (2) the appointment of one of the three Assistants to the Commissioner in Sind should be abolished. With regard to the second reduction, we heard that Mr. Erskine, the then Commissioner in Sind, had proposed that after the retirement of Mr. Rozare, his Native Assistant, which would be within 5 or 6 months, the pay of his appointment should be saved to Government. The saving effected by these two reductions, though insignificant compared to all the expenditure unnecessarily incurred by Government, amounted to Rs. 30,000 a year and the people were very glad to see that after this saving was effected either the rate of land revenue would be reduced or some other tax remitted. But the whole affair turned out to be a farce. Hardly 5 or 6 months had passed since the Commissioner in Sind was deprived of the *Jhelum*, it was proposed that the steamer should be placed at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests to help in carrying wood from forests to depôts. The Conservator, it is said, after using the steamer for a few days, reported that he did not require such a large vessel, because it consumed itself on the way all wood placed on it for conveyance to the depôt at Kotri. On this occasion also, the local officers, fearing lest they should lose the steamer again, made a reference to Government (of the exact purport of which we are not aware, but which, as far as can be guessed, must be that they required the steamer to help them in seeing the *bunds* and the mouths of canals) and Government sanctioned their recommendation. Government ought to have considered whether, in the event of a *bund* breaking, it was not possible for the Commissioner in Sind or the Superintending Engineer in Sind to go to the scene of accident in the Indus Conservator's steamer or in one of the local fund steamers or in an Executive Engineer's steam-launch. But Government sanctioned the retention of a separate steamer for the use of the Commissioner in Sind in defiance of the suggestion of the Finance Committee. (2) Before the expiration of the six months' time that Mr. Rozare was allowed to serve, Mr. Erskine retired and Mr. Pritchard succeeded him. It is not known what this officer wrote to Government whereby Mr. Rozare is allowed extension from year to year. If the Commissioner in Sind considers that Mr. Rozare is a competent and useful officer, let him abolish the post of the other Native Assistant. The Commissioners of Divisions in the Bombay Presidency have each two assistants and the work in the office of the Commissioner in Sind is not more than in that of the Divisional Commissioners. We are therefore unable to understand why the Commissioner in Sind should have three assistants. Government should see to these matters.

The abolition of the appointment of the Mirpur Batoro Subordinate Judge disapproved.

35. The *Sind Sudhár* (165), in its issue of the 1st June, says:—In the last two issues we have shown reasons against the abolition of the appointment of the Mirpur Batoro Subordinate Judge. On the 24th of May 1889 a general meeting of the Sind Sabha was held to consider this question and the conclusion at which the Sabha arrived is that the average yearly number of suits filed in the subordinate Civil Court of Mirpur Batoro and the number of applications received for execution, &c., should be ascertained and a memorial submitted to Government. The information required by the Sind Sabha has been obtained by us and is given below:—

In 1875 (when Ráo Sáheb Tejumal was Subordinate Judge) 911 suits were filed.

In 1876, in Mr. Lakshman Joshi's time	660
„ 1877	707
„ 1878	687
„ 1879	1,315

(For six months in this year Ráo Sáheb Dharmdás was Subordinate Judge.)

In 1880	931
„ 1881	999
„ 1882	936
„ 1883	834
„ 1884	1,031
„ 1885	802
„ 1886	660
„ 1887	710
„ 1888	719
„ 1889 up to date, about	800

The decrease in the number of cases during the last few years is due mainly to the fact that the charge of the Mirpur Batoro subordinate Civil Court has not during that period been held generally by a full-time Subordinate Judge and also to the appointment of inexperienced gentlemen as Judges of Mirpur Batoro. In the current year, though the permanent Judge has been absent on leave, yet during only one month and a half or one month and three-quarters that Mr. Dharmdás, a competent Subordinate Judge, has remained at Mirpur Batoro, 800 suits have been filed. From this it is quite clear that if a competent Judge had remained at Mirpur Batoro for all the five months of the current year the number of suits would have been doubled. If the Mirpur Batoro Subordinate Judgeship is bestowed on a competent gentleman and he is not transferred soon but is allowed to remain there for a long time, the work will considerably increase. Now, having due regard to these circumstances, who will say that the work in Mirpur Batoro is not much? We do not know the number of suits filed in the Civil Court of Kotri, but it is said that the work in that Court is not considerably in excess of that in the Mirpur Batoro division. The towns of Tatta, Sehwan, Kotri and Ghorabari are all on the left bank of the river, and with the exception of the last-mentioned place all the other towns are along the railway line. If only one Subordinate Judge is appointed for the whole of the Sehwan division, instead of two as at present, so much inconvenience will not be felt as is likely to be felt by the abolition of the appointment of the Judge of Mirpur Batoro, which is on the other side of the river and remote from the railway line. The Sind Sabha is about to submit a memorial to Government on this subject and we hope that before deciding this question Government will take all the above circumstances into consideration.

Vacation Judges of the Bombay High Court and their absence from Bombay.

36. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 9th June, says:—The state of things brought to light by "*Mercator*" in the *Times of India* of the 3rd instant demands serious consideration. During the summer as well as the winter vacation of the High Court, it is always the practice for two of the Judges to remain in Bombay in order to attend to matters of an urgent nature. If the vacation Judges absent themselves from Bombay at their pleasure, the object of appointing vacation Judges is frustrated and serious

failures of justice must result as in the individual case before us. "*Mercator,*" being desirous of obtaining a writ of attachment before judgment, instructed his solicitors to apply to the vacation Judge. The solicitors accordingly on the 31st of May last enquired at the High Court and were referred by the officials there to the Judge's bungalow. The solicitors accordingly proceeded with all haste to Malabár Hill, but to their utter consternation were told that the Judge had left for Mátherán early in the morning. As a consequence "*Mercator*" had at a considerable cost and trouble to forward the papers to Mátherán, but the desired writ had not reached him when he wrote to our contemporary on the 1st of June and we do not know whether he has received it yet. Even if received, it will be of no avail now. The serious inconvenience, loss and hardship that must necessarily result in such a commercial town as Bombay from the vacation Judge thus absenting himself from Bombay are too patent to be pointed out. Moreover the vacation Judges, we understand, can claim to be allowed leave with full pay for a period equal to the vacation during which they remain on duty. If this be so, it is hardly proper for a Judge to enjoy the vacation by going to Mátherán and also to claim leave hereafter in consideration of his having been a vacation Judge.

A Native commissioned officer convicted at Meerut of being in possession of a stolen rifle, the property of Government.

37. With reference to the conviction of Mahomed Afzul, a Native commissioned officer in the 26th Panjáb Infantry, charged with having stolen a rifle, the property of Government, before the Joint Magistrate of Meerut, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 13th June, says:—It has been a common practice of the Indian courts of justice to implicitly believe the evidence of Europeans where it is opposed by that of the Natives and to decide the case accordingly. The Natives have on several occasions pointed out the impropriety and evil effects of this course, but their efforts have hitherto been unsuccessful. The case of Mahomed Afzul is of this nature. In this case more credence was given to the evidence of a European Inspector of Police than to that of a high Native officer, and the accused was convicted. Many Natives would be unwilling to accept this ruling of the Joint Magistrate. The case ought to go before the Appellate Court. The accused was a high Native military officer whose prospects in life have been blasted by his being convicted of being in possession of a stolen rifle, and the Appellate Court ought to convince itself that injustice has not been done to him.

The abolition of the Coronership of Bombay disapproved.

38. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 9th June, writes:—Government is said to be bent upon doing away with the Coronership of Bombay. To people living in the mofussil the Coroner may not seem to be so great a necessity; but surely, Bombay with its vast population of so many nationalities and faiths and of such conflicting manners and customs can ill afford to be without an officer who has already been of great use in the detection of serious offences and in the prevention of much useless harassment to respectable people. If the business of the Coroner were to be left to the police, we fear miscarriage of justice and downright *zulum* in some cases will be the consequence. We know the police well and we therefore say that to give them the power to poke their nose into every affair of death and to leave them the sole power of making the preliminary investigation into the circumstances attending the event and of deciding whether there is any suspicious look about it or not would be to arm them with further powers of doing mischief or satisfying their private grudge or in any other way turning the powers and position given to them by law to private advantage and to the oppression of the public. We hope Government will reconsider its resolution. Our Bombay contemporaries have very rightly protested strongly against the measure. In the face of such expression of public opinion will the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay carry its point? We should think not.

39. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 10th June, writes:—The proposed arrangement is not only a retrograde but a very unwise measure. Considering that the relations of the police with the population generally are the very reverse of mutual trust and confidence, it would be much better to

dispense with inquests altogether than to get them done through the police, and it would not be easy to say on which side the balance of advantages would lie in regard to public security and justice against secret murders. But what strikes one as very strange and unsatisfactory is that it should be proposed to abolish this half-time office of the Coroner at a time when the vast increase which has come over the city in extent and population renders it desirable either to make the office whole-time or to appoint additional men to do the work in the different quarters of the crowded metropolis, each ward of which is as regards population equivalent to an ordinary town. A question of still graver import is what strange fatality has come upon the finances of the Government that such offices should be felt burdensome? If at the time of peace like the present the authorities are driven to acts of economy like this, what would things come to in the case of an emergency? It is surely high time that the vast and increasing Indian revenues were more equitably administered.

40. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 9th June, says:—The abolition of the post of Coroner of Bombay has been determined upon by Government on the score of economy. Every act of Government tending to lessen the burden of taxation by reducing public expenditure must be welcome, provided efficiency in the administration is not impaired and the savings made do not result in creating new difficulties. In the proposed measure there is just one fear that the professional bias of the police and their instinctive desire to secure convictions may lead to oppression in some cases if the jury is not intelligent and strong. As to miscarriage of justice we have no apprehension, as the serious cases must always go before Magistrates with whom the final decision will rest. It is also probable from what we have hinted above that more inquest cases will go before the Magistrates, whose work will thus increase. The work of the police will at the same time increase under the new arrangement, and this, it is said, has been pointed out to Government by the head of the Police Department, who is averse to the change proposed. In the mofussil the police deal with inquests and we do not see why the project should on the whole not succeed here eventually.

Mr. Trevor's visit to the native quarters in Karáchi approved.

41. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 8th June, writes:—Mr. Trevor's visit to the native town is an indication that he is anxious to see things for himself as far as possible. If the present Commissioner in Sind now thinks that the town is unclean there will be no reason to quarrel with his opinion. Mr. Pritchard, it must be remembered, condemned the insanitary condition of the town without ever seeing it himself. His Excellency Lord Reay, during his last brief visit to Karáchi, spent a morning in walking through the streets of the town. We are glad that His Excellency's example has been followed by the present Commissioner in Sind.

Alleged canvassing of votes from the Káthiáwár Native Princes by Lieut.-Colonel Hancock.

42. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 11th June, writes:—We learn that it is the intention of Government to appoint such a person as head of the Rájasthánik Court, Káthiáwár, as may have secured the approval of the Native States in that province. It is said that Lieut.-Colonel Hancock has written letters to the different States to the effect that he has all along taken their part and that they should therefore vote for him. Government ought to enquire into the truth or otherwise of this report and should stop the movement, if the report be true.

Complaint against Ráo Sáheb Keshavlál Kálidás, Mámlatdár of Mátar, district Kaira.

43. The *Khambát Samáchár* (114), in its issue of the 14th June, says that it has received many complaints against Ráo Sáheb Keshavlál Kálidás, Mámlatdár of Mátar in the Kaira District, and that many anonymous petitions have been made against the Ráo Sáheb and his kárkuns, the people being displeased with the Ráo Sáheb, complains of Mr. Allen, the Collector, having given an evasive reply to the petition of an inhabitant of the village of Setra complaining of torture by the Ráo Sáheb in order to make him pay the land revenue assessment, and remarks that the Commissioner, N. D., and the Bombay Government should compel the Collector to re-enquire into the matter. The paper adds that it has received 26 other similar

complaints, that it is prepared to produce them before Mr. Allen or any other Government officer, and that many of these complaints have been mentioned in the petition made by the people of the Mátar Táluka to the Commissioner, N. D.

Complaint against the Kánara authorities for proclaiming the *sheshe* ceremony to be illegal.

44. The *Havyak Subodh* (144), in its issue of the 11th June, makes a complaint against the Government officers in Kánara for having proclaimed the performance of *sheshe* ceremony under 16 years of age to be illegal under Section 360 of the Indian Penal Code, and says that the ceremony is similar to a marriage ceremony and is not considered to be illegal in any other district, while many dancing-girls have been punished within the last three or four years for this so-called offence in Kánara. The paper calls the attention of Government to this matter and requests them to proclaim the ceremony to be legal.

Scarcity of water in the Gogha Táluka of the Ahmedabad District.

45. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 10th June, says:—Much scarcity of water prevails in the Gogha Táluka of the Ahmedabad District and the people have to bring foul water for their consumption from long distances. The cattle are watered with brackish water. Every year the scarcity of water is much felt and this has reduced both the population and the trade of the táluka. Government ought to construct a canal for this táluka.

Toll tax levied by the Local Fund Committee of the Ahmedabad District.

46. A correspondent of the same newspaper, in its issue of the 12th June, says:—A toll tax has been in existence at Ahmedabad for several years past. Of late the Local Fund Committee of the district has begun to levy a similar tax, and the travellers passing over the Bávla road, the Dholka road and other roads of the district have to suffer heavily. A toll tax is also levied at the village of Vásna and a traveller has to pay toll at three places. This evident injustice ought to be removed.

Alleged incendiarism in Mahudha by the Mevásis.

47. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (136) of Mahudha, in its issue of the 12th June, refers to the recent fires in the Nava Parán in Mahudha by which about five houses were burnt down, suspects it to be the work of the Mevásis of Undra, Nadgaon and other villages who had a free fight with the people of Mahudha on the night of the 15th May last, and observes that the people think that the Mevásis have set these houses on fire at night, that it is to be regretted that no measures have yet been taken to guard the public against harm by these men, that the work is a beginning of coming troubles and that leading persons amongst the Mevásis should be required to furnish security for good behaviour in future and the Mahudha people relieved thereby from anxiety.

Plunder at Bámburda and the sluggishness of the local police in connection with it.

48. The *Mahrátta* (2) of Poona, in its issue of the 9th June, writes:—A gang of some twenty-five men attacked the houses of two men living in Bámburda, struck the men when they came out causing various injuries and carried away property worth about Rs. 400. The police have not yet succeeded in capturing the men. It is doubtful if the police will ever succeed in doing so. It is a pity that our police authorities are not more alert in preventing such acts. Apparently they are not afraid of being taken to task for failure to do their duty properly.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Suggestions in connection with the Indian Factory Act.

49. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 9th June, says:—Now that the Government of India has definitely announced the nature of the amendments to be introduced into the existing Factory Act, it may not be amiss if we venture to draw its attention to some of the recommendations which the Canada Labour Commission has just submitted to the Dominion Parliament for approval. The most important of these, as given in the latest number of the Board of Trade journal, are sixteen. Among these are some which, we believe, will prove most efficacious for the social and material welfare

of Indian operatives if fairly carried out. Next to the health of the work-people is the question of thrift; and if there be one thing more than another that tends to deteriorate the health of the work-people in India, be they workers in cotton factories in Bombay or jute mills in Calcutta, or cultivators of tea in Assam, it is *drink.* The excise policy of every local Government has now been proved to be far from satisfactory. It is unworthy of a Government which calls itself Christian. The facilities which the ábkári arrangements offer to the increased habit of drinking are much to be deprecated. Such being the state of affairs, will the Government at this juncture rise to a sense of the solemn duty it owes to the masses by taking effective steps to check this growing habit of drinking? Will it, as a beginning, follow the recommendation of the Canadian Royal Commission "*that the stringent prohibition of the sale of liquors within a certain radius*" be rigidly enforced? What could be better for the Indian Government than to show its earnestness in the matter of checking intemperance among the Indian working classes, especially factory hands, by enacting a clause to the effect that no liquor-shop shall be allowed to be opened within two miles of any factory? We believe that it is in the interests of the workers themselves that such a prohibition should be enacted. We have simply to point out the disastrous consequences of the existence of grog shops in the vicinity of mills to have this wholesome reform at once introduced into the country. It is also most desirable that the system of village postal banks should be extended wherever there are factories employing over a hundred persons. Thus, by enforcing on the one side by means of legislation the habit of temperance and on the other that of thrift, the Government would simultaneously consult both the moral and material welfare of the operatives. We are quite confident that the savings banks will prove a success in an inverse ratio to intemperance. The more the work-people hold aloof from drinking or going to the nearest grog shop, the greater will be the money available which they could better invest in the savings banks. This is the recommendation wisely suggested by the Canada Labour Commission, and we think it a most efficacious provision to introduce into our Factory Act. If mill operatives do not now put their savings in postal banks, it is, we fear, mainly owing to the non-existence of such establishments in the near vicinity of each mill. Our practical suggestion is that there ought to be a postal bank *on the premises of each factory.* It should be entirely under the control of Government and managed by Government clerks. The scheme is feasible, and may be easily put into execution after consulting mill-owners on the subject. Were our local Mill-owners' Association asked to propound a scheme, we dare say its energetic Secretary and the many business-men who are on the committee would be able to advise Government how the institution of postal banks could be made successful. There is also a third suggestion which we should be glad if the Government could see its way to introducing into the Act about to be amended. It is that wages should form a *first* claim upon the employers' buildings, machinery, &c., or any article upon which a lien can be legally placed. It is notorious that on the failure of Mr. Kessowji Náik's mills in Bombay in 1878 the poor hands were not only thrown adrift for some time without any employment, but actually deprived of the *full* wages of their labour. Under one of the provisions of the Companies' Act which relates to winding up, these poor men were only allowed a dividend like the rest of the mills' creditors. And even for receiving their homœopathic instalments—in many cases going to a few annas only—they had to wait for a full year and over, though it is alleged the lawyers engaged in the winding up reaped a rich harvest in connection therewith. In many cases the operatives had left for their villages after a weary waiting. In many cases the bother of having to undergo circumlocutory and red-tape formalities was too much. So that many operatives never cared to claim even the dividends on their wages. These hardships are well-known. The Judge himself who adjudicated on their claims admitted the hardship. The liquidators did their best to get these poor classes paid in full. But the law was against them. With these facts before us we cannot but warmly approve of this beneficent proposal recommended by the Canadian Commission and trust that the Government of India will see its way to legislate on this subject as well. We are aware that some opposition will be offered by mill-owners; but for the general welfare of these voiceless and uninfluential industrial classes it is desirable that this most just and benevolent provision should be made.

The proposed amendments in the Indian Factory Act approved.

50. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 13th June, writes :—His Excellency Lord Lansdowne has sent a despatch to the Secretary of State for India intimating the proposed amendments in the Indian Factory Act, No. XV. of 1881. The despatch is a valuable and interesting document and is free from the taint of selfishness to a considerable degree. It verifies the promise made some time ago on the subject by His Excellency Lord Reay. At the very outset it declares the impropriety of applying the English Factory Acts to the Indian factories. Then it relieves the gratuitous anxiety of the Manchester people and affirms the needlessness of their philanthropic activity by an authoritative declaration that the employés in Indian factories reach a standard of comfort and content which is not attained by persons in their own rank of life who are engaged in pursuits of a different nature. It only recommends an amendment of the existing Act. So far indeed the industrial enterprise in India has cause for congratulation. Even the proposed amendments are not positively unwelcome except in some respects. On the whole, we must thank the Supreme as well as the local Governments for the right view they have generally taken of things in this case.

The Leper Bill commented upon.

51. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 9th June, says :—At last the Government of India have been moved to activity on the question of the segregation of lepers. It is proposed to give the District Magistrates power to order the arrest of any leper who is found begging or wandering about without any means of subsistence. Such lepers will be detained in a retreat for life, and provision will be made for the segregation of the sexes. This is the only way of stamping out the terrible disease which was once as rampant in Europe as it is now in India. We must consider it a special dispensation of Providence that, although lepers congregate most in large cities like Bombay and are allowed all the freedom enjoyed by ordinary citizens, the number of the afflicted is not much larger than it is. Some idea of the enormity of the evil may be formed from the recommendation made by a writer in the *Lancet* that there should be a thousand leper asylums scattered over the continent of India. The Government are not of course about to go in for such an extensive scheme as this. Their proposal is comparatively very modest. It is left to local Governments to establish retreats "with any money placed at their disposal for hospitals, dispensaries and lunatic asylums." To put it bluntly, the proposal looks like robbing Peter to pay Paul. The lunatic asylum at Colába, Bombay, is very much in need of more funds. Will it be pinched still more, in order to obtain some pittance for a leper asylum? The Supreme Government cannot very well impose fresh burdens on the provincial revenues under the new arrangements. They can draw upon the Imperial exchequer. But then so much would be taken away from the enormous outlay on "the little wars" which the Government seem to have always on hand.

52. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 9th June, says :—The subject of a Bill for lepers is surrounded with many difficulties and we hope its provisions will rather err on the side of humanity than that of unnecessary harshness. As a specimen of the several difficulties that are likely to arise, we may note the following. Suppose a wandering beggar is suffering from leprosy in its very first stage. The question is whether it is desirable to send him to an asylum full of lepers suffering from an aggravated form of the disease. No doubt the interests of public health are paramount, but then the public and, for the matter of that, the State can hardly be said to have the right of rendering a man's life more painful and miserable than it would be in the natural course of things. Again there is the difficult question of ascertaining whether a person is really suffering from genuine leprosy. We know a case in Bombay in which doctors have not as yet come to any unanimous conclusion regarding the nature of the malady. This instance suggests the desirability of providing a *competent* medical agency for the determination of the real malady in each case brought before a Magistrate; otherwise there would be a danger of innocent people being sent to the leper asylums. We doubt not that our humane Government will take proper measures for the establishment of comfortable retreats for the unfortunate lepers who will shortly be deprived of their liberty for the sake of

the community at large. In framing the provisions of the Bill it will be well to remember that lepers are not culprits and deserve to be treated with the utmost consideration and sympathy.

53. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 9th June, says:—We for ourselves are not sure that the Leper Bill as it stands will secure the object in view. We do not say that a trial should not be given to it; let it be tried by all means. All we say is that it will have to be administered with great caution. Some of its provisions look very harsh at first view. The power of arrest sought to be given to the Magistrates seems to treat the unfortunate lepers as criminals, which they certainly are not. There is no doubt that they are a source of great evil to the community at large, but from this it does not follow that they should be arrested offhand and dealt with as criminals. In our opinion these unfortunate people deserve to be treated with more consideration and sympathy. Inducement, and not force, should be tried in their case. There is no doubt that they will naturally feel inclined to resort to the leper homes if they are there provided with all the necessary comfort. Nobody is compelled to go to an hospital, but thousands flock to it of their own accord. Why may not the same thing happen in the case of these leper retreats? If they are comfortable and well managed, lepers are sure to seek protection therein. This will also have the good effect of enlisting the sympathy of their relations and the public. Then again as to the question of funds, the Bill is, it seems to us, in a wrong direction. Instead of providing a separate fund for the treatment of lepers, it is sought to trench upon the resources of hospitals, dispensaries and lunatic asylums. This will certainly cripple these highly beneficent institutions, and consequently lessen their usefulness to the public at large. In our opinion, institutions of this kind should be the last for retrenchment, and therefore there should be a separate grant for these retreats.

The Bombay Salt Act Amendment Bill criticised.

54. With reference to the report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the salt revenue throughout the Bombay Presidency, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 15th June, says:—The main objection to the Salt Bill was that it contained a provision that is not to be found in the existing law, prohibiting the collection and removal of salt earth and treating it as salt. On account of the heavy price of salt the poor used salt earth in place of this condiment, though it did not actually serve the purpose of salt. The clause about the salt earth is introduced on the lines of the Madras Salt Act, which in itself is a new law. Only a few months ago a District Collector in the Madras Presidency reported that on account of its enhanced price the poor people could not use salt either for themselves or for their cattle, and the consequence was that men have grown weaker than before and the cattle have died in numbers. The prohibition against collecting and removing salt earth has made the condition of the poor people of Madras worse than before, and if a similar provision is allowed to be introduced into the Bombay Salt Act the people of this presidency will also be worse off than before. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council has reserved to himself the power of permitting the poor people to collect and remove salt earth on certain conditions, but similar authority possessed by the Government of Madras seems to have done no good to the poor people of that presidency. For these reasons the provision about the salt earth should be removed from the Bill; but if the authorities be unwilling to do so, the names of the districts of which the poor people are to be allowed the use of salt earth free of duty should be embodied in the Act.

PART III.—*Education.*

Appointment of Professor Barrett as Acting Director of Public Instruction, Berár, disapproved.

55. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 10th June, says:—The appointment of Professor Barrett as Acting Director of Public Instruction, Berár, is open to more objections than one. Professor Barrett is an able Professor of English and fully deserved promotion, but his promotion ought to have been in the Professors' line. It is a most mischievous practice to promote Professors to executive posts. It often puts a

round man into a square hole. It deprives the colleges of able Professors, makes the latter indifferent to their legitimate work and puts the executive service to a disadvantage. Mr. Barrett made an excellent Professor, but it is not equally certain that he will make a good Director. Moreover, he supersedes superior local claims. Mr. Vishnu Moreshvar Mahájani, M. A., Educational Inspector in Berár, who is a highly qualified officer, was, we believe, the person best entitled to the appointment. He has done excellent service as Head Master of the Amráoti High School and as Educational Inspector, and the local officers have always spoken of his work in terms of the highest praise. His claims to the Directorship were considered strong even when Mr. Jathár got the permanent post on the retirement of Ráo Bahádur Náráyan Bhái Dándekar. After Mr. Jathár Mr. Mahájani had decidedly the best of claims, and we fear Government has done injustice to Mr. Mahájani by his present supersession. The importation from Bombay of a European officer in disregard of the superior claims of a Native on the spot indicates a policy of snatching away one more well-paid post from the hands of Natives.

56. The *Shri Shiváji* (60), in its issue of the 7th June, says:—It is a matter for regret that the place of Director of Public Instruction, Berár, is to be given to a European. It has hitherto been looked upon as one reserved for a Native. We do not see the propriety of importing an outsider when there are competent gentlemen on the spot. We hope Government will not lightly pass over the claims of Native gentlemen and perpetuate an injustice. [The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 9th June, also disapproves of Professor Barrett's appointment as Director of Public Instruction, Berár, on principle, says that the Natives have thereby been deprived of the privilege hitherto enjoyed by them in the matter of this post, and asks whether it is not double dealing on the part of the Government which professes in its despatches that its policy is to give high appointments to an increased number of Natives as far as practicable, when its actions are quite the reverse of its professions as is seen in the case in question.]

Part IV.—*Railways.*

The recommendation made by Sir Edward Watkin and Mr. Holt Hallett for rapid railway extension in India disapproved.

57. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 11th June, observes:—The recommendation made by Sir Edward Watkin and Mr. Holt Hallett for rapid railway extension in this country, which is to be effected by raising a loan of ten krors of pounds, is more in the interests of Manchester than those of India. There is no probability whatever of the proposed new railways realizing five per cent. interest on the capital invested, and if it be not so why do not the English capitalists take up the project when they readily and freely subscribe to three per cent. Indian loans? The fact of these capitalists holding back is convincing proof of the projected lines not being capable of turning out remunerative. India has to incur a heavy annual cost for the administration and to pay a large amount of interest on an enormous public debt and can hardly afford to incur further heavy liabilities for a losing concern. It is highly gratifying that the Secretary of State for India and the Supreme Government are aware of this state of things and have successfully resisted the unreasonable demands for rapid railway extension.

Grievances of a European employé of the North-Western State Railway.

58. A European employé of the North-Western State Railway writes in the *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 5th June:—No promotion! Increments withheld! From 1886 I was recommended on several occasions, but was repeatedly informed that nothing could be done for me as I was a permanent hand, and that I would have to rise by annual increments. I pointed out men on the permanent scale, with equal service on higher salary, to show that they had been graded, but with no effect. Well, even here I was satisfied and hoped by regular increments to ascend the ladder gradually. The first, second and third increments were duly granted, and after repeatedly applying for the fourth I was informed that nothing could be done for the present. In

July next my fifth increment will be due, and I know I will receive the usual answer and therefore do not think it worth while applying for it. So you see, Sir, how difficult is my position. Apprentice guards have only been recently engaged on Rs. 60 and 30. What are my prospects? What have I to look to for the future? Promotion I cannot get, and my increments are given at random! I had served during the Afghan campaign, when the Sindi dreaded to cross the frontier. The years of my youth were spent on the frontier in the interests of the State, and I am reaping the advantages accruing from the difficulties and privations I was subjected to in days gone by!

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

Remarks on the reports on local self-government submitted by the three Divisional Commissioners to the Bombay Government.

59. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 10th June, writes:—In a report on municipal government what one most likes to see is an account of the actual administration and observations thereon. What works of improvement the municipalities undertook, how they carried them out, how education and conservancy were attended to—these and other matters are all but ignored in the report on municipalities in the Bombay Presidency for 1887-88. One looks in vain for any detailed information on points like these. There is some attempt at general observations in Mr. Propert's report on the Southern Division and a few particulars of works are given in Mr. Moore's report on the Central Division. Mr. Moore's report is especially fuller and contains a greater variety of useful information than the other reports. Mr. Sheppard's report is strikingly deficient in these particulars. There is a word or two said about the sanitary works projected at Ahmedabad and Nadiád, but for the rest there is an entire absence of any remark or comment. On the whole, the entire scheme of the report seems to be defective. It consists more of a statement of accounts than anything else. The accounts of revenue and expenditure, the relative position of direct and indirect taxation, the distribution of the expenditure over different heads, and other like particulars are given at some length. The only other matters stated besides the items of money are the number of meetings and the state of attendance of members, vital statistics and municipal prosecutions. But there is an utter lack of information as to how the money is applied. Want of a good water-supply, neglect of conservancy, and mismanagement of schools are often spoken of, and we should have liked to know something about what the district officers say on these points. It seems to be thought that the essence of municipal administration lies in the collection of the municipal revenue and spending it. On what the money is spent and with what result seem to be considered matters of no concern at all. To our mind it is the application of money that is the more important part of the administration, and we should like especially to know whether, in the opinion of the district officers, the complaint about the management of schools is well grounded.

The action of Mr. Moore, Commissioner, C. D., in the matter of the municipal grant to the Gáyan Samáj, Poona, disapproved.

60. The *Mahrátta* (2) of Poona, in its issue of the 9th June, writes:—Our readers must be aware that the last municipal corporation of Poona made a grant of Rs. 1,000 to the local Gáyan Samáj towards its building fund. This act of the municipality was objected to in several quarters and we believe private representations were made to the Collector to put a veto on the resolution. The Collector very wisely refrained. But the Commissioner, C. D., again referred the matter back to the committee, asking them to rescind the resolution and get the money back or to be prepared to have the matter reported to Government. Even taking for granted that the grant to the Gáyan Samáj was improperly and illegally made, the question is, was the matter of such a gross and serious nature as to call for the interference of the Commissioner? We do not think so. Mr. Moore acted in very bad taste in raking the matter up in this manner and he would be acting in worse taste if he reported the matter to Government. If the municipality in his opinion erred, the best way was to point out the error in a friendly spirit and to ask the members not to make a similar mistake in future. But the officials have evidently become jealous of the large

powers entrusted to municipalities and feel sore at their not having a share in those powers. Hence they are always trying to pick holes and it speaks volumes for the way in which our affairs are conducted, that notwithstanding their efforts these harsh, ungenial and unsympathetic critics find very little to report unfavourably upon. In conclusion, we commend the good sense shown by the members of the present corporation in declining to annul the resolution passed by their immediate predecessors in office.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

The affairs at Kashmere and a request to the Government in the matter.

61. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 10th June, says:—The public has up to this time had placed before it only the official view of Kashmere affairs. We have always thought there must be another side to the picture. The voluntary abdication or self-effacement which the Mahárája was represented to have cheerfully sought for was too romantic to be easily swallowed. Here is a telegram from Simla which purports to give the Mahárája's account of the matter: "Kashmere Mahárája has addressed an autograph letter to the Viceroy setting forth his grievances in full. It concludes thus: In case liberty is not allowed to me by the Supreme Government and I have to remain in my present most miserable condition, I would most humbly ask Your Excellency to summon me before you and shoot me through the heart with your hands and thus at once relieve an unfortunate Prince from unbearable misery, contempt and disgrace for ever." This is very strong language, but it shows that the matter has come to a crisis. The news that His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmere is going to Simla personally to lay his grievances before the Viceroy confirms this telegram. Now that the Viceroy will have an opportunity of knowing the facts first-hand, let us hope that justice will be done to the Mahárája.

62. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 8th June, writes:—Colonel Nisbet and others are anxious to make the public believe that the Mahárája of Kashmere is quite reconciled to the administrative change, in fact, that it has been carried out almost at his request. This version of the case does not quite tally with the report that the Mahárája is about to proceed to Simla to interview the Viceroy, notwithstanding the strongest dissuasions of the Resident. This is the clearest possible proof of the fact that the Mahárája at any rate does not approve of the change in the administration. He would be less than human, if he did. The Mahárája may or may not induce the Viceroy to reconsider the scheme which makes the Resident not only the virtual but the actual ruler of Kashmere. But the theory that the Mahárája is a complacent, half-witted young man, who is incapable of feeling even such a great humiliation, deserved or undeserved, is exploded.

63. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 13th June, writes:—We from the bottom of our heart sympathise with the Mahárája in his pitiable plight. Every genuine Native must do so, and every right-minded Englishman too. But the *Times of India* stamps down the Mahárája's appeal as "a crazy epistle." We do not blame the *Times of India*, because we can see that it is not in a position to rightly appreciate the Native heart and its utterances. We agree with the *Advocate of India* in its views on the Mahárája's appeal. Be that as it may, the present misery of the Mahárája is by no means imputable to any fault of his. There is only one fault on his part, and that is that he happens to be born in an age uncongenial to Indian Princes. One cannot help remarking that the history of Kashmere in these days is an unwelcome reflection on the British administration in India. We pray that the present noble Viceroy will endeavour to the best of his abilities to satisfy the public on the subject.

64. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 11th June, says:—The serious charge of having attempted to poison Mr. Plowden, the late Resident at Kashmere, was preferred by the present Resident against the Mahárája of Kashmere, but the accusation was withdrawn without calling upon the Mahárája for an explanation. Under these circumstances the public were surprised to

hear that the Mahárája was deposed, and an arrangement was made by which the Resident was clothed with full powers of administration and the State of Kashmere virtually sequestered. Perhaps Government have sufficient cause for taking these steps, but the same not being divulged, the public have been displeased at the treatment of the Mahárája. Our Kashmere correspondent wrote last week that the Mahárája believed that injustice was done to him, and in order to obtain redress of his grievances be intended to proceed to Simla, accompanied by his younger brother, and to wait upon His Excellency the Viceroy. Yesterday's telegram publishing an autograph letter from the Mahárája to the Viceroy more than confirms the statement made above by our correspondent, shows that the Mahárája has been subjected to undue pressure by the Resident, and considers his condition as unbearably miserable. The *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore, a semi-official organ, that hitherto assumed an attitude of opposition to the Mahárája, has stated in its last issue that the Mahárája has been subjected to great pressure by the Resident to give up his intention to proceed to Simla, but the former has firmly resolved to wait upon the Viceroy personally. The conduct of the Resident has been suspicious since his securing the so-called documents in the Mahárája's writing about the alleged attempt to poison the late Resident, but if he has been honest in his conduct towards the Chief he need not be afraid of the Mahárája's personal visit to the Viceroy. It is to be hoped that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne will grant due redress to the Mahárája after fully enquiring into his grievances and will order the publication of an authoritative account of the whole affair. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the same date, says :—The situation in Kashmere has been unsatisfactory for some time past. When the present Mahárája came to the *gádi* the paramount Government ought to have taken precautions to prevent his falling into bad hands by giving him a competent Diwán and appointing an able Resident at the Kashmere court. Had Government done this, matters would not have come to the present crisis, but it did not do it and deserves blame. It is to be hoped that Government will publish an authoritative account of the real state of things in that unfortunate province.]

65. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 13th June, says :—The Mahárája of Kashmere has appealed to the Governor-General to reconsider the decision arrived at by the Government of India to put his State under a Council of Regency entirely controlled by the Resident. The appeal is drawn up quite in an oriental fashion, for the Mahárája sues the Viceroy, in case of his unwillingness to grant his request, to call him in his presence and to shoot him through the heart. He sees disgrace and dishonour brought down upon him in the arrangements sanctioned by the Supreme Government. He was reported to be a consenting party to putting his State into commission. But we suppose the investment of the British Resident with fresh powers has changed his mind, lest it be not preliminary to the future annexation of his much-coveted State. His Excellency Lord Lansdowne will, of course, give his most thoughtful consideration to the Prince's appeal and remove any cause which may lead to mutual ill-will. To be a mere cipher in a place where he had once enjoyed supreme authority was more than the prince could bear. Even if a show of power had been allowed to him, we think he would have been satisfied. But the peremptory edict of the paramount Government through the Resident, depriving him of all power and allowing him only a small pension which would barely suffice to maintain his high position in the midst of his people, added insult to injury, and the hot his cherished desire of appointing one of his brothers at the head of the Council. Kshatriya blood could not brook the strain put on its patience, and knowing remonstrance of any kind to be futile has preferred extinction to existence. The close proximity of Kashmere to the Russian frontier and its consequent importance may have weighed with Government to put the State in perfect order before that aggressive power, taking advantage of its internal state, found an opportunity of extending its influence to it. But it could have been as well put in order by acceding, to the Mahárája's request.

Complaints against Major Barr, Acting British Resident at Gwalior.

66. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 12th June, says :—Two years ago the Council of Administration at Gwalior was appointed by the paramount Government and its working has been satisfactory, particularly to the authorities who were gratified to see that a loan of three

krors of rupees from the private treasury of the Prince was given to the British Indian Government, though this proceeding was not approved of by the Natives. Of late, however, according to the Calcutta *Statesman*, the president and members of the Council were publicly censured by Major Barr, the Acting Resident at Gwalior, in a matter with which he had no official concern, *viz.*, that the Senápati was threatened in order that he might show favour to an officer who had secured the good graces of the Resident, and that Major Barr adopted an insulting attitude towards some high officials of the State. All these complaints against the Acting Resident cannot all be believed, but since they have been repeated for some time past it is to be hoped that Government will enquire into them and restore good relationship between the Residency and the Council.

His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and his Diwán.

67. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 9th June, writes :—We are glad to learn that His Highness the Mahárája Holkar has given full powers to his Diwán, Ráo Bahádur V. J. Kirtane. If this be true, the Mahárája ought to be congratulated on this evidence of a desire to really improve the administration of his State. Ráo Bahádur Kirtane is not fond of show or of such reform as catches the eye merely. He is a slow, but steady worker, and if his hands be left free to do as he likes, he is the man to improve the present state of the administration. Up to this time he barely had the power to do anything; now that the gladsome news has come that he has been entrusted with full powers, we need not say that the well-wishers of the State will look to him with watchful eye to see how the reduces disorder and chaos to order and good government. The absence of the Mahárája, who is going away to Paris for the Exhibition, will be a help to him.

The abolition of the tax Hola Fála by His Highness the Mahárája Holkar approved.

68. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 9th June, writes :—His Highness the Mahárája Holkar is to be congratulated upon the abolition by him of the *Hola Fála*, by which is meant, we suppose, the State's share of the ploughman's earnings. Nothing could be more mean and harassing than this *Hola Fála*, especially when levied by a *Holkar*. The worst of these barbarous levies is that their proceeds seldom go into the State coffers. We have heard of a dry-fish tax, the annual revenue from which, as credited to the State on the last occasion, was *rupees two and annas eight*. Think of the *zulum* practised in recovering perhaps a couple of hundred rupees every year, of which about a hundredth part is allowed to find its way to the State treasury. The best thing to do with such levies is to abolish them.

The forthcoming marriage of His Highness the Mahárája Scindia.

69. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 12th June, says :—It is reported that agents have been sent to the Deccan and elsewhere to find a suitable bride for the young Scindia. His Highness is a mere child and has not completed his education and there ought to be no hurry in getting him married. It is in his and his subjects' interests that the marriage should be deferred till he comes of age and finishes his education. The Government of India stands in the position of *loco parentis* to the Prince and ought to discourage the child-marriage. [The *Satyavakta* (129), in its issue of the 14th June, takes a similar view.]

Allegation that a certain Assistant Political Agent in Káthiáwár has for a long time past his household expenditure defrayed by a Native Prince in that province.

70. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 11th June, writes :—The Government have ruled that Political Agents and Assistant Political Agents should not accept either articles of food, fruit or sweets from Native States when visiting them on tour, but we do not think that this rule is applicable to the Political Department in Káthiáwár. The *Indian Spectator* wrote some time back that ornaments are also sent along with fruit and sweets. This statement is true. An Assistant Political Agent in Káthiáwár has been for a long time past getting all his household expenditure from a Native Prince. The account-books of the Native Rája contain this account, but we do not understand why Government make no enquiries in the matter. It appears that in Káthiáwár Rájás are, as if, forced to defray the expenditure

of the Political Agent. The States continue to be steeped in debt owing to this burden. Why do not Government take steps in the matter of such arbitrary conduct on the part of such Political Agents? We cannot understand the cause of their inaction. If Government wish, we will furnish some instances and proofs of such political officers on condition that they help us in the way we require and seize the account-books. Until this is done satisfactory proofs cannot be had. It is necessary that Government should speedily reduce this species of burden on Káthiáwár States.

Complaint in connection with the Káthiáwár States under Government management.

71. The same newspaper says:—It is a general rule that any request, petition or complaint that the members of the Ráj family may have to make must go to the Assistant Political Agent or the Government through the constituted agents of the Agency, styled the managers of the States. Now when the channel through which the petitions, complaints, &c., as a rule pass does not get its desired object, something to fill its hungry belly with, oppression and extortion are practised with impunity. The Assistant Political Agents in Káthiáwár reserve for themselves a power of superintendence or general supervision over the acts of the so-called managers. The province is divided into four Pránts and each Pránt consists of over fifty States, both big and small. So that it is morally impossible for them to satisfactorily execute the power of general supervision they are entrusted with. But they are known to get through such business through the medium of their Shirastedárs, their sole mouthpieces. The language of the district is Gujaráti, which the Pránt officers can hardly read, write or understand. In face of this, to pretend to go through and really execute the business themselves is nothing but falsehood. So this circumstance greatly goes in favour of the managers. This we shall point out by living instances in course of time. The object of a management is to protect the interests of the táluka, collect the annual revenues properly and make decent provision for the family members of the Chief. In no case is this duty well performed. High salaries are often paid to the managers and large expenses incurred in maintaining the establishment. But when a question of provision for the Ráj family, the rightful recipients, is brought forward, the reply of course must be in the negative. Sums required for religious and family necessities are either first of all denied, or, if in any case granted, they are delayed, always minimised and curtailed. And why? We hold that corruption is at the bottom of such matters. There are many other things also which we strongly object to. But, for the present, we rest content by calling the attention of Government to this state of things.

Alleged mismanagement in the Bhávnagar State.

72. The same newspaper, writing about the alleged mismanagement in Bhávnagar, says that the Pársis are securing their selfish ends in the Bhávnagar State, that Mr. Kábráji, editor of the *Rást Goftár*, has asked His Highness the Thákor to give him Rs. 30,000 for the marriage of his daughter, and that Her Excellency Lady Reay was recently presented by the Pársis with a *Wághnakh* at the cost of the State, refers to the case pending before Mr. James, Collector of Ahmedabad, of one Kaisar woman having bought a Koli girl of Ahmedabad for immoral purposes, and adds that the Bombay Government should make public inquiries into these matters.

Pársis as administrators of Native States.

73. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 8th June, writes:—The experiment of administering the affairs of a Native State by means of a *Pársi* Diwán is shortly to be made for the third time in the annals of the history of the Pársis. The previous two attempts have been more or less a failure, whether due to the Pársi Diwáns themselves or to their employers we shall not undertake to say. But this much we can say that Pársis, as a rule, are notoriously bad administrators, not because they are wanting in the requirements of a good administrator, but in negative qualities, *viz.*, those of want of *khatpat*, *kávádáva*, *samjáwing* this man and that (in short, in Native State intrigues). The reason why Pársis fail to make good administrators of Native States is that they are often too strict, too just, too impartial and too straightforward. These excellent qualities do very well in a well-organised State—a State that is a model of the British constitution; but in States like those of Baroda and the

Nizám's, and Káthiáwár (notably Jámnagar and Junágad) the canker-worm of party intrigue has so eaten out the very core of these States that for a Pársi, with his scruples, to try to administer them would be a hopeless task. Mr. Dosábhái Frámji as Diwán of the Jámnagar State will have an Augean stable to cleanse for a long time to come. Scheming *hazuriás* will have either to be put in their proper places or altogether removed from the Darbár, and the revenues of the State will have to be brought under his best and most watchful care. The revenues are in a deplorably bad state at present. The Jám is a real Mahárája in the other sense of the term; some of his Darbáris are known to be the greatest of villains; and it will be, we fear, no easy task for the new Diwán to administer the affairs of Jámnagar with such Darbáris always at his heels. However, Mr. Dosábhái Frámji promises to be the first successful Pársi Diwán, and we say this for many reasons; unless it be that even the experience gained by him during his long service under Government proves of no avail to him in Jámnagar. This little Native State is the most backward of all the States in Káthiáwár, particularly because the present Jám belongs to the old school; and we hope we are not incorrect in saying that he is the only one of his age amongst the Native Princes of Káthiáwár, the rest of these petty Princes being more or less young and of the modern school. The longevity with which the Jám has been blessed has rendered hopeless the task of improving the affairs of Jámnagar, and after weary waiting the Political Agent of Káthiáwár appears to have been under the unavoidable necessity of putting the State in abler and less intriguing hands. We again wish Mr. Dosábhái Frámji a hearty success in his new sphere of action.

The Jámnagar administration spoiled by intriguers.

74. The *Suryă Prakásh* (84), in its issue of the 8th June, says:—The reason why the Jámnagar administration has gone worse is apparent from the fact that the weak and simple-minded Jám Sáheb is surrounded by a number of intriguers who have been working very high-handedly against the reforms suggested by the paramount power for the well-being of the State and its people. It is to be hoped that the apparent mischiefs in and the rotten administration of all the departments of the State will be rooted out by expelling the intriguers from it, and this can easily be done by the energetic and shrewd Political Agent.

The administration of the Jámnagar State is as well conducted as it was in former years.

75. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87), in its issues of the 13th and 14th June, says that the administration of the Jámnagar State is as well conducted as it was in previous years, and that the unfounded complaints raised by some members of the Gujaráti press are the malicious misrepresentations of a party among the Halái Bhátiás of Bombay that has been dissatisfied with the just and impartial administration of the State.

Severe outbreak of cholera in seventeen villages in His Highness the Gáikwád's territory.

76. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 13th June, says:—Cholera is raging severely in nearly seventeen villages in the neighbourhood of the village of Vánsiubharát in His Highness the Gáikwád's territory. About seven deaths occur daily and many cottages have been deserted. There has been more mortality among men than among women and the people are panic-stricken.

GOVIND B. LAGHATE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd June 1889.

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(For the week ending 15th June 1889.)

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BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15TH JUNE 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

The appointment of Mr. Arthur Barrett as Director of Public Instruction, Berár, disapproved.

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 7th June, writes:—We hear that Professor Arthur Barrett is coming to Berár as Director of Public Instruction vice Ráo Bahádur Shrirám Bhikáji Jathár proceeded on one year's furlough. Since the appointment of Ráo Bahádur N. B. Dándekar to this post and of his successor Ráo Bahádur Jathár it has been our impression that the Directorship in Berár was reserved for deserving Natives. But the present appointment, if it turns out a reality, will quite disappoint us. We do not know Mr. Barrett. He may be an efficient officer deserving of the prize given to him and we have nothing to say personally about him, but we object to the deviation from the principle. When Mr. Mahájani was appointed Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, superseding the rights of many of his seniors, it was generally believed that his selection was made as if to train a right man for the high and responsible office of Director on the retirement of Ráo Bahádur Jathár. Chiefly on account of this belief Mr. Mahájani's appointment was universally hailed with joy. Mr. Mahájani has performed his duties efficiently as a teacher and as an Inspector, and the present one was a good opportunity for trying him as the head of the department. Should he have failed in giving satisfaction in the last-mentioned capacity there would have been no reason for Mr. Mahájani, and the public alike, to grumble in future. If for any reasons best known to it the Government was not disposed to give the helm in Mr. Mahájani's hands, there were many Natives of acknowledged merit in the Bombay Presidency, such as Professor Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, Mr. Váman Abáji Modak and others who would have done full justice to the charge. Taking a lenient view of the matter that in making officiating appointments no choice is required to be made as to the incumbent being a Native or a European, we say, in that case, Mr. Aitken could have well managed the department as he did on one or two previous occasions, and there was no necessity of importing an outsider for temporary purposes only.

Supersession in Berár.

2. The same newspaper writes:—Supersession seems to be the order of the day in Berár. There is a very strong rumour afloat, which, however, lacks confirmation, that Colonel H. A. Hammond from the Central Provinces is to be the lucky *locum tenens* of Colonel

C. T. Lane, the Inspector-General of "every mortal thing in Berár," during his absence on furlough. If the rumour prove true, it will be a flagrant piece of injustice to the local District Superintendents, two or three of whom are not only seniors in service to Colonel Hammond, but possess special claims to the acting appointment as the whole of their service in the Police Department has been in Berár, so that their knowledge of the province should prove of the greatest assistance to them, whereas an outsider will have to coach himself ere he can confidently take upon himself to efficiently administer and control the department placed under him. This importation of outsiders is an innovation which cannot be too severely condemned, since it inflicts unmerited slight and degradation on deserving officials who have a right to receive courteous treatment at the hands of a paternal Government.

GOVIND B. LAGHATE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd June 1889.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 25 OF 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 22nd June 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names o Newspape	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
55	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
62	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
63	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
65	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
66	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
67	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
68	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
69	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
71	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
72	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
74	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
75	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
76	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
77	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
78	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
79	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
80	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
81	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
82	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
87	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
88	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
92	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
93	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
96	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
97	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
102	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
123	„ Pársi Tikákár	Do.	Fortnightly	350
124	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
127	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
128	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
129	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
130	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
131	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
132	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
133	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
141	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Havyak Sŭbodh	Bombay	Do.	917
145	„ Karnătak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
148	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
149	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
150	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
151	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
152	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
153	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	450
	URDU.			
154	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
155	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
156	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
157	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
158	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
159	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
160	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
161	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
162	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
163	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
164	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
165	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The policy of military inactivity pursued by the Indian Government with regard to Russia disapproved.

1. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 19th June, refers to the situation in Europe, and says :—It would be interesting to learn what steps the Government of India has taken to meet Russia, our rival for India, who is now our near neighbour. None at all. Government has adopted the policy of "masterly inactivity," because it has no money. It will implicitly rely on the tag-rag and bob-tail armies of Native Chiefs and the sleepy volunteers strongly backed by the lazy Native volunteers, should they ever come into existence. The total strength of the European army now in India is 63,000 and that of the Native army 127,000. But would this united force be able to bear the strain which must shortly come? Government has no money. Are we to take this answer as conclusive? And if so, is the Government prepared to abandon India? Is it prepared to disgrace Great Britain and to bring about the ruin of thousands and millions of men? Would the abandonment of India not mean the effacement of the Empire and of the national existence? A writer, who has studied the question in all its aspects, is of opinion "that it is impossible to conceive anything more scandalously vicious than the fiscal administration of the Military Department in India." He tells us that our armies could be doubled without doubling our military expenditure. Since the extinction of the Honourable East India Company to the present day the Indian revenues have been very unjustly saddled with a wasteful expenditure to the benefit of the War Department in England. The writer points out that the cost as charged to India of a European soldier sent from England is *sevenfold* what he cost the East India Company for local service on the old system. He is strongly of opinion that a local European army of 100,000 men could be efficiently maintained in India at a less charge to the Indian revenues than is incurred on the present force. By the abolition of the local European army and by the changes of system the charge of £26 5*s*. which the European recruit cost the East India Company is raised to £170; and we are informed that after that change was effected and had been in operation for some years, Lord Sandhurst, the Commander-in-Chief, denounced the system, stating that "extremely ineffective recruits, costly as they were, were sent to India." This was the result of a very short-sighted policy. The men who are responsible for the short service enlistment Act and all the administrative follies which grew out of it; the men who are responsible for the pseudo "amalgamation" of the services; the men who devised the Indian Staff Corps; the men who have played into the hands of the party, who would destroy the army first that they might destroy the Empire afterwards;—these are the men who are responsible for the increase of the army expenditure and the decay of military efficiency. It was also recorded that British regiments in India were inconveniently small and extremely costly as to tactical units. In the days of the East India Company the British regiments mustered eleven hundred strong. But "in the last Afghan War the 17th Foot went in to action at Ali Masjid with 652 men of all ranks, the 51st Foot 564 men, the 81st Foot 574 men, the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade 651 men. At the battle of Peiwar Kotul, 2nd December 1878, the 72nd Highlanders went in to action with 330 men, all told, and the 8th Foot 336 men. And after the campaign was over, in November 1879, the 10th Hussars had only 40 men fit to turn out on mounted parade. Now the pay and allowances of the officers alone of that regiment cost India Rs. 1,70,000 per annum. The officer commanding the 8th Hussars, which was not employed on the last campaign, reported that he could not turn out for service in October 1879 more than 300 men and never more than 260 fit for service." With such skeleton regiments maintained at an extravagant outlay of nearly sixteen millions sterling per annum, how could wars be waged successfully? How could the country be defended? It would be using no overstrained language to say that sheer mal-administration and total incapacity of military organization have placed the Empire in peril—"a peril which the confiding British public does not even yet perceive, but which is approaching with portentous strides." The short service system has never been popular and it has

ever been costly. The Duke of Cambridge, in his evidence before the Select Committee on East India Finance, in 1874, said: "Hitherto the service in India has been a very popular service, and we have every reason to think also that the long service is far more popular than short service." The report of the Commission of 1879 bore out the same testimony. "India," it says, "is put to an enormous expense on account of the relief of these regiments, and the passage home and out of the time-expired men and the recruits sent out to fill their places." As the practical outcome of the scheme of army reform as devised and carried out by Lords Cardwell and Wolseley, "the first cost of obtaining each European recruit for India is now £150 more than it was in 1856, and the additional expense yearly of £8 capitalized fairly represents £200. So that we are forced to admit that the charge upon the revenues of India for every European soldier serving in that country has been increased by £350, or £14 per annum in perpetuity, within the last thirty years." Thus the short service system has been shown to be inefficient, cumbrous and costly; and the system now administered "has materially impaired the efficiency of British regiments in India, by maintaining a constant stream of boy recruits who succumb to the Indian climate and by substituting youthful non-commissioned officers for the seasoned and experienced sergeants and corporals of former days." The sooner the Government open its eyes to this the better.

Progress of the Indian Empire under the direct rule of the Crown.

2. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 20th June, cursorily criticises the interesting memorandum reviewing the history of the Indian administration since the assumption of the direct rule by the Crown recently prepared at the India Office, observing that though the progress has been considerable much remains to be done, and advises the political associations of India to study the memorandum very carefully.

Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., and his coadjutors thanked for obtaining Parliamentary sanction for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the Indian administration.

3. In noticing the reported adoption by the House of Commons of Mr. Bradlaugh's motion condemning the report of the Public Service Commission as calculated to take away the rights assured to the natives of India, and calling for the appointment of a Select Committee of enquiry into the Indian administration, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 20th June, says:—Recent Parliamentary proceedings show that the far-sighted and discreet members are ever ready to remove the grievances of India and to do her justice, but were in sad want of a leader who would put them on the right path, which want has been recently supplied by Mr. Bradlaugh. Mr. Bradlaugh has, with the co-operation of Sir William Wedderburn and Messrs. Digby and Caine, and several other well-wishers of India, fully acquainted the English nation with the wants and grievances of the Indian Empire and has thereby succeeded in getting Parliamentary sanction to the Select Committee. It would have been better had a Royal Commission been sanctioned, for it could come to India for collecting the requisite information, whereas the Select Committee would enquire into the matter while sitting in England. In the absence of the former, India is grateful to Mr. Bradlaugh and his co-adjutors for the Select Committee. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87), in its issue of the same date, and the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in that of the 19th June, express similar sentiments. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in their respective issues of the 21st June, censure Reuter's telegram agency for having wired to India that the House of Commons passed Mr. Bradlaugh's motion when nothing of the kind had occurred.]

The intended visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales to India hailed with delight.

4. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 16th June, says:—India will be delighted to receive as her foremost cold-weather visitor next season the eldest son of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and that visit will mark the personal acquaintance of our princes and people with the scions of the family that reigns supreme over this ancient continent. Great wisdom has been shown, we think, in arranging that the royal tourist will appear only in his private capacity and that no present whatever will be received or exchanged. A strict observance of the latter

condition, at all places and under all circumstances, will tend much to enhance the moral effect of the visit on the people and the princes of India. Socially and politically, too, such personal contact of Her Majesty the Queen's children with her great dependency in the East cannot but be productive of good and tend to create that sympathy between the rulers and the ruled, the absence of which is such a stumbling-block in the way of its good government. The more that members of the Royal family, therefore, visit us and are able to say "we have seen India and its people," the better for all parties.

5. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 17th June, says:—It is of the utmost importance that His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor should see our country and countrymen in their true condition and character. Our loyalty to the Crown and gratitude for the blessings we enjoy should be properly emphasized. At the same time no false ideas of wealth should be imparted. In royal and gubernatorial progresses it is customary to put out of sight all appearances of misery and wretchedness and to present a uniform bright picture. The glitter of courtly receptions and entertainments which greet a guest of that character at every step gives him an exaggerated idea of the opulence of this country and conceals from him the squalid poverty that frequently lies beneath the surface. His Royal Highness is sure to see enough of towns and cities. The sight of a *bonâ fide* village or two in each province without previous intimation or arrangement will enable the Prince to get a correct idea of the condition of the people. We heartily welcome the Royal guest, and we promise for him a pleasant and instructive tour in our country, provided he comes here with an open mind, willing to see and to listen, and not be entirely controlled by his official guides and instructors.

6. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 16th June, writes:—We are glad to see that the Prince is coming to India. We shall be glad of many such occasions of demonstrating our loyalty. And we are further rejoiced to find that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, while approving of this intention, has in her wisdom decided that the projected tour will not be of an official character, not a Royal progress. We are also told that as the visit will be of a *quasi*-private character, it is the desire of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales that ceremonial entertainments should as a general rule be discouraged. The most important provision of all is that no presents will be accepted or exchanged during the tour. Under these circumstances there can be no reason to object to the projected tour.

7. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 16th June, writes:—Arrangements will shortly be made for the intended visit to this country of His Royal Highness Prince Edward Victor, eldest son of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Travelling adds considerably to one's practical knowledge, and it is as necessary in the case of a commoner as in that of a prince, and much more so in the case of one who has to assume, though at no early date, the reins and responsibilities of a great dependency. We are told that the visit is to be a strictly private one and no presents are to be received or given in return. We think the programme is laudable and have no doubt care will be taken by responsible authorities that the intended visit is in no way a tax upon the resources of the people or the Native Princes. A sojourn in this country will not only be interesting to our Royal visitor, but may be a means of strengthening still further the bonds of fellowship between England and India. [The forthcoming visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales to India is welcomed by the papers.]

The Indian National Congress and its dangerous tendencies.

8. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 16th June, says:—Some of the demands of the Indian National Congress are moderate and reasonable and many of its leading spirits are actuated by the best of motives. But so great is the faith of the leaders in the movement that they may be excused for not being able to see that this political propaganda is dangerous in its tendencies in the same way as it is questionable in some of its methods. It may not be the intention of the leaders, but none the less is the tendency of the Congress to create in the masses a vague spirit of discontent with the existing form of government. The Government is neither immaculate, nor perfect,

nor above criticism. But the effect of the annual meeting assembled to criticise the misdeeds and shortcomings of the ruling authorities and to make such unreasonable demands as a total repeal of the Arms Act and free volunteering will be that the masses will come to imagine that under British rule there is much to deplore and little to admire. At the very best, a one-sided view of the administration will be presented to the millions who are too illiterate and ignorant to balance the good they enjoy with the evil which they are told they endure. They will be possessed with a notion of the inborn wickedness of the white man. They will brood a whole year over their wrongs and their fallen state and at the end of each year they will be supplied with the pabulum abundantly sufficient to last them for another twelve months. They will come to think that if the reins of government were given to the Congressionists they would bear sway with wisdom and justice (which are not the guiding principles of the aliens from over the seas) and that the new era will bring peace and prosperity into the land. No longer will there be a Kambakhtpore (unfortunate town) throughout the whole continent of India and the people will cease to be tormented and ground down. Home Rule, they will think, is the panacea for all political ills, and men, not the best and the wisest among Natives, will not be wanting to tell them that what they thought was right.

The Bombay Government and the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case.

9. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 16th June, writes:—The peccant Mámlatdárs implicated in the Crawford case have served Government, but have not served justice. They have been of use to the Government of the day, but they have forgotten to satisfy the claims of their conscience. From the point of view of rigid justice they are criminals and have fallen in the estimation of the people; should they not have some punishment then? It is pretty certain that they will not be respected now. It is therefore to their interests to conceal themselves for some time. We do not mean to say that they should never be given again their magisterial functions. What we say is this. Let the people not have anything to do with them for some time; let the people forget them; let the Mámlatdárs show that they are fit morally to do the work of judges, and then let them be invested with their former functions. But although these self-incriminated Mámlatdárs have no right to insist upon Government fulfilling their promises of indemnity, yet we are of opinion that the action of Government in taking away the magisterial powers of nine Mámlatdárs and others to follow, does not seem to us to be free from blame. Government ought to have considered at the very outset whether they could have absolutely upheld their promises. It would not sound well if any apologist of Government were to plead that Government did not know the law or did not know the extent of their authority when the promises were given. The giving of a guarantee was bad enough, but worse and more culpable still is the breaking of faith with those who took shelter under that guarantee. The whole course of Government is marked by hesitation. If His Excellency Lord Reay's Government could not keep their word, it would have been graceful and would have redounded to the credit of His Excellency if he had sent in his resignation. That would have shown to the world that His Lordship valued his word more than the Governor's post.

10. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 17th June, says:—In dealing with the Mámlatdárs Government has, we understand, done them a greater injustice than we were aware of last week. The resolution cancelling their judicial powers also intimates, it is said, that the promotion of some of them will be stopped. Now this would be a punitive measure, for which we believe there is absolutely no justification. If Government had merely transferred the offending Mámlatdárs to other posts there would probably have been little reason to object to it. The cancellation of judicial powers was a needlessly offensive step, but the stopping of their promotions inflicts a positive hardship which entirely nullifies the promises of indemnity solemnly given and solemnly acknowledged. This breach of plighted faith will seriously affect the credit and character of the Government. It is suggested that the Government of Bombay is in this matter an unwilling instrument in the hands of higher authorities and that it is working under pressure. This is very probable, and we express our warm sympathy with His Excellency Lord Reay's Government which has so far, through good

and evil report, followed the path of duty in this unpleasant but most important affair. But whoever may be responsible, Lord Reay or Lord Cross, the most important point now is that it is the British Government that will suffer in the estimation of the public. The breach of the guarantee is no longer a question of individual interests. It affects the permanent interests of the Government itself. If the Local Government gives a promise and the Secretary of State for India sets it aside even after the parties have acted upon it, the evil influence of the example may spread to subordinate officers, and it will be impossible for any one to put any trust in the words of Government officers. If the hands of the Bombay Government are forced by the Secretary of State for India, that Government may absolve itself from public blame by publishing the papers connected with the matter. But it is not a question of apportionment of blame. It is a serious administrative question, and Government as well as the public are most deeply interested in seeing that it is decided in the right manner.

11. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 16th June, publishes the following contribution:—I feel constrained to express regret at the short-sighted, ill-advised, unstatesmanlike and inconsistent decision of the Bombay Government in withdrawing the magisterial powers of nine Mámlatdárs, mainly on two grounds. Firstly, the public faith in Government guarantee is thereby in danger of being wholly lost. Whatever may be the drawbacks of the Eastern nations as compared with their more enlightened Western brethren, one thing is quite certain that the people of India are particularly very keen and shrewd observers and have been anxiously waiting to see how sacred faith is kept by the enlightened and civilized British Government and will, no doubt, transmit to their progeny the bitter experience of their lives. I therefore feel bound to say that before coming to a decision fraught with danger on such technical questions of comparatively little importance—questions mainly raised in the commencement of the enquiry by the sympathisers of Mr. Crawford with the express object of thwarting evidence,—Government ought to have risen equal to the occasion and twice considered the political expediency of scrupulously and honestly abiding by the pledges given by them. The harmful consequences of such unwise procedure, though not evident at the persent moment to some of our rash and hasty European friends, ought to have been carefully perceived and calmly weighed by the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay in reference to times of political disturbance when faith in the word and honour of an alien Government has its special value and bears immediate fruits. Secondly, the action now taken by Government is opposed to all sound principles of equity and justice. It is a well-known fact—and Government are now in the best position to realize its true extent—that more than two-thirds of the whole staff of Native officials in the Central and Southern Divisions had been a party to the corrupt practices of the late Divisional Commissioner in respect to either appointments, promotions, or transfers. There seems therefore little or no justice or equity in thus cruelly selecting these nine Mámlatdárs as victims to quiet the clamour and agitation above referred to. The result of the present injudicious action is that many dishonest servants who added falsehood to corruption have escaped and a few men who deserve sympathy for their courage and frankness have been punished. The moral is that Natives should be careful in future not to trust the verbal or written pledges of Government. If Government are at all anxious to do fair and equal justice, the best and safest course seems to be to appoint a committee for instituting a full and searching enquiry and then to pass judgment on the merits of each case. In the adoption of this judicious course the action of Government will find some justification, not because they kept their word but because they dealt out fair and equal justice. We suppose the preliminary materials already collected are sufficiently full enough for the purposes of such an enquiry, and the only thing needed is to appoint a committee with a view to bring the enquiry to a close by going through them in a more detailed manner.

12. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 15th June, says:—In depriving certain Mámlatdárs of their magisterial powers the Government of Bombay have acted according to the instructions of the Secretary of State for India, and this officer had to give way to pressure in the House of Commons and from elsewhere.

This should finally shut the mouths of those who were anxious to vindicate the purity of justice. Possibly this was a right thing to do; possibly the Mámlatdárs have been somewhat harshly treated. About one thing, however, there can be no doubt or equivocation. If the Mámlatdárs had not implicated themselves by their own evidence they would have never found themselves in their present humiliating position; and if they had the faintest suspicion that the Bombay Government would not be able to fulfil the pledge of immunity they would have never given the evidence they did. It would be impossible to overlook the effect of this case. The evidence of an accomplice is certainly not such as should be encouraged by promises of immunity, but there are special instances when this is the best and probably the only course left open to follow. We are of course all agreed that the recurrence of such a scandal is not by any means desirable; but, should at any time another similar case happen and the only material evidence may be that of accomplices and subordinates, it will be absolutely impossible to get any evidence by promises of immunity or pardon. The principal offender may be a high official, European or Native, and the only men who can give any satisfactory evidence may be people who may be themselves incriminated. Against them, however, there may be no evidence except such as they choose to give themselves. If they do not give evidence and they as well as the principal offender escape, the alternatives are either to let all the offenders escape or to lay hold of the chief one and let the others escape. Of these the Bombay Government chose the best alternative. In future, either of those alternatives will be impossible and the whole party will escape. We can only hope that instances of this kind will never happen, but we are quite satisfied that in future in any similar case the precedent of Mr. Crawford's case and its after-effects will be very discouraging and almost a deterrent to the Government, the informants and all other parties.

13. The *Sind Sudhár* (165), in its issue of the 8th June, says:—It is probably within the recollection of our readers that when Government suspended Mr. Arthur Crawford, the late Commissioner of the Central Division, on charges of bribery and directed Mr. Ommanney, Inspector-General of Police, to institute enquiries into those charges, Government held out a promise of pardon and indemnity to all the Mámlatdárs and others who spoke the truth. Relying on this assurance several of the Mámlatdárs who had given bribes to Mr. Arthur Crawford came forward and admitted that they had really given illegal gratifications to Hanmantráo for Mr. Crawford in order that the latter might be induced to give them the promotion they sought in the public service. The result of the enquiry must be known to all. It is now said that the Government of Bombay has in accordance with the desire of the Secretary of State for India deprived some nine of the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs of their magisterial powers. This has caused general dissatisfaction among the Mámlatdárs affected by this order, and we hear that they are thinking of submitting a memorial to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State ought to consider the fact that if the Government of Bombay had not held out the promise no proof would have been forthcoming and consequently Mr. Arthur Crawford and Hanmantráo would not have suffered in the way they have done. The Government of Bombay has not failed to fulfil its promise. It has carried on considerable correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject. But all the high functionaries and the newspaper-writers in England are unanimously of opinion that the Mámlatdárs who had given bribes will not administer justice impartially and it would therefore be a gross mistake to entrust them with magisterial powers even for a second. Such being the state of public opinion in England we do not think the Mámlatdárs should expect to get any satisfactory reply from the Secretary of State.

14. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 16th June, writes:—The Government of His Excellency Lord Reay has hitherto acted with praiseworthy courage and determination in the Crawford case and it is to be hoped that it will give no cause for dissatisfaction in regard to the disposal of this offshoot of the great scandal which was unearthed and put down in the face of great opposition and difficulty. Unless reasonable grounds are assigned for the treatment which is being meted out to the Mámlatdárs, their position will not only be painful and

humiliating to themselves, but it will without fail react on the administration through the belief that they were the victims of the faith they placed in the promise of Government. We wonder what the feeling of the different Divisional Commissioners and Collectors is under whom they have to serve and who have to be responsible for the government of the provinces; but we should fancy they would rather wish them compensated at all cost and removed from the service than be retained in posts the powers of which their own subordinates may, but they themselves cannot, exercise. We repeat that this humiliation of the Mámlatdárs for no fault of theirs cannot but react on the work of the service through all its grades and the real meaning of the suicidal step taken by the Government will then be realised. Government is bound to prevent a bad impression prevailing among the public, either by reconsidering the matter or declaring the reasons for such treatment. If the supervision of Indian affairs by the Secretary of State from England in a case so broad and clear as the misconduct of a single European officer so clearly proved is to result in such a grave anomaly, what would things come to in more complicated or obscure questions? We tremble to think of it.

15. The *Suryă Prakásh* (84), in its issue of the 15th June, observes that the public will be somewhat satisfied by the deprivation of the magisterial powers of nine of the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs, that the number of corrupt Mámlatdárs is much greater than that already punished, that Government will do well not to try the experiment of transferring Mámlatdárs from the Central to the Northern Division and *vice versa*, and that the Mámlatdárs so transferred will not be able to give satisfaction to their superiors and the general public. It adds that the Government should at once deprive all the corrupt Mámlatdárs of their magisterial powers and that they should give up their intention of transferring these officers from one division to another. [The *Praja Mat* (124), in its issue of the 15th June, thinks that English-knowing Mámlatdárs, Deputy Collectors and Aval-kárkuns only will be transferred from the Central to the Northern Division and *vice versa*, and remarks that the officers in the Northern Division will certainly be displeased at their contemplated transfer, and that this measure might lead to a decrease in bribery.]

The new ábkári system in the Thána and Kolába districts criticized.

16. In noticing the introduction in the year 1887-88 in the Thána and Kolába districts of a system of spirit contracts under which spirit farms are given to those who offer the highest percentage over and above the still-head duty on the spirit issued from the distilleries, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 19th June, says:—This arrangement is equivalent to the sale of farms by auction and we have on several occasions pointed out how injurious it is. At an auction sale the bidders, for one reason or another, make high offers, and what guarantee can there be of their not committing frauds in the drinks they sell in order to earn their profit over the contract money? Government of course mean well by the new arrangement, but they thereby offer encouragement to the liquor farmers to commit fraud and to vend drinks injurious to the health of the consumers. Under these circumstances the best course which will enable Government to earn sufficient ábkári revenue and which will supply the consumers with wholesome drink is to obtain the opinion of experienced persons as to the maximum duty the distillers can pay without being tempted to perpetrate frauds for the sake of earning reasonable profit, and, after fixing the amount, to issue licenses for the distillation and sale of spirits to whoever may apply for them. Under such an arrangement wholesome competition will soon throw out the fraudulent shopkeepers and the consumers will get pure drinks. The monopoly system throws temptation in the way of the monopolist and induces him to commit frauds.

The death of the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás deplored.

17. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 16th June, writes:—The Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás's career is full of instruction for his countrymen. The secret of his success in life was that dogged perseverance which he showed so abundantly even in his declining years. Sprung from a clerical family with but scanty means, he had to fight his way up step by step. He did this with characteristic patience. We believe Mr. Nánábhái was fortunate in securing the support of the late Mr. Maneckji Cursetji, Profes-

sor Green and others, during his student days. He never forgot this kindness. But such extraneous help could have done little to raise him to the eminence which he lived to attain, had he not possessed the requisite qualities himself. To steady perseverance Mr. Nánábhái added a wise judgment and a clear insight. He was always loyal to the work in hand, and though slow was always sure. He was one of the very best Pleaders of our High Court. It was the late Mr. Goculji Zálla, Diwán of Junágad, if we forget not, who foretold his elevation to the bench. Mr. Nánábhái has died comparatively young, but his work will live long after him. Surat was always proud of her worthy son, and to Surat he himself clung with that affectionate trustfulness which was a part of his nature.

18. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 16th June, says:—There is universal regret at the death of the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás. By performing very creditably the duties of his exalted office as a Judge of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Nánábhái has paved the way for other competent Native lawyers to succeed him on the bench. He was a man of few words and always bore himself with quiet dignity. There was no fuss in the man. He did not like to waste words and he did not like to put himself in evidence before the public oftener than was absolutely necessary. Of a quiet and retiring disposition, he loved to be midst the congenial surroundings of his closet, poring over law books. As Judge of the Pársi Matrimonial Court his decisions have always been regarded with satisfaction by the Pársis. No other place he loved so much as his native home of Surat where he went to enjoy all the vacations, summer and winter, and where he died in the bosom of his family in the fulness of honours, if not of years.

19. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 16th June, writes:—The death of the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás so soon after the loss of the late lamented Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., leaves another gap which it will be very difficult to fill up for a long time to come. The event must have cast a deep gloom over the whole of Gujarát, and especially Surat, to which ancient town the late worthy gentleman belonged. May his soul rest in peace! We only wish God will give adequate strength to his sons to bear the loss. [All the papers express regret at the death of the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás.]

The vacancy on the Bombay High Court bench caused by the death of the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás and suggestions in connection with it.

20. The same newspaper says:—By the death of the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás a vacancy occurs on the High Court bench and various proposals are made in connection with its filling up, one of them being that a strong barrister, European or Native, should be appointed to the post. We need not press upon the attention of Government the necessity for appointing a Native to the post, for we are sure that Government will not think of taking the retrograde step of appointing a European. But what we insist upon is that the place should be filled up by a worthy member from the pleaders' bar and not by a Native barrister. There are already three barrister Judges and three civilian Judges on the High Court bench. It would not therefore be fair to increase the number of barrister Judges to four and leave the Vakils in the cold. The prospects of the barristers and civilians are insured by a provision in the Charter Act that at least one-third of the Judges shall be barristers and one-third civilians. No such guarantee is given in the case of Vakils, but they are included in the list of people eligible for High Court Judgeships. As the Bombay High Court has at present only seven Judges, three are necessarily barristers and three civilians. So only one Judgeship is left which the pleaders may hope to get. It would not therefore be fair to deprive the pleaders of the only prize left to them by appointing a barrister to the vacancy caused by Mr. Nánábhái's death, as is proposed in certain quarters.

21. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 17th June, says:—If the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Nánábhái Haridás be not filled up at all, the Native public will be much dissatisfied, construing the step into taking away the right that they have of having a Native Judge in the local High Court. Mr. Justice Nánábhái is admitted on all hands to have proved an able and painstaking Judge, and that is an additional reason for his successor being selected from among

competent Native gentlemen. In order that this new Judge may be able to sit on the original as well as the appellate side of the Court either the Honourable Mr. Perozshah Mehta, Mr. Badrudin Tyebji or the Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang should be appointed to the vacant post. The nomination of any one of these gentlemen will prove highly satisfactory to the public. There are two Native Judges in the Calcutta High Court and it would be an injustice to the local Native barristers and the Native public not to appoint one in the Bombay High Court. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87), in its issue of the 19th June, also recommends that a competent Native gentleman should be appointed to the vacancy. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 20th June, observes that, as already settled by the Home authorities, a Native ought to succeed the late Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás, and that the appointment of one of the following six gentlemen who are well-versed in law and possess the necessary qualifications for a High Court Judgeship, namely, Messrs. Perozshah Mehta, Badrudin Tyebji, K. T. Telang, Mahádev Govind Ránade, Shántárám Náráyan and Vásudev Jagannáth, ought to be made.]

22. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 17th June, writes :—The Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái's death creates a vacancy in the Bombay High Court, and speculation is rife as to who will get the place. Messrs. Badrudin Tyebji, K. T. Telang, Shántárám Náráyan, Vásudev Jagannáth and M. G. Ránade are spoken of as the probable successors of Mr. Nánábhái. It is said that the place left vacant by Mr. Nánábhái's death is the one that is specially reserved for High Court Pleaders and Subordinate Judges. If that is so, the claims of Messrs. Badrudin and Telang are out of the question, and the choice will have to be made out of the remaining three. Of these Mr. Shántárám Náráyan is a clever lawyer, but that is about all that can be said about him. Ráo Bahádur Vásudev Jagannáth is not much known outside Bombay, and he is reported to be a steady and conscientious worker with average abilities. The third gentleman, Mr. Ránade, is the person whom we should like best to be elevated to the bench of the Bombay High Court. His learning and his abilities are such that no honours that the Bombay Government can confer can be too high for him. And he occupies a position so high in the estimation of his countrymen that if a plebiscite were taken of the people in the whole presidency he will stand at the top of all possible candidates, including barristers as well as pleaders and subordinate judges. In honouring such a man Government will only honour itself, and we therefore trust that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay, which has hitherto been so remarkable for its happy selections, will not disappoint the public in the present case. We confess we do not wish to see the place conferred on Mr. Badrudin Tyebji or Mr. Telang. It would be a pity if these public-spirited men were wedded to Government service. As Lord Reay would say, the gain of the Government would in that case be the loss of the nation. As independent men, labouring for the welfare of their countrymen, they have a splendid future before them and let them not throw it away even for a seat on the High Court bench. Mr. W. C. Bonnerji has set a noble example in that respect, and let these gentlemen walk in his footsteps. As for Mr. Ránade, his case is different. He is already in the service and so the country will be none the worse for his elevation. Of course, we look hopefully, indeed anxiously, to a time when he would retire from the Government service and devote himself with all his earnestness and without the fear of official displeasure to the affairs of the nation. But it is yet too early to speak of that. [Several Anglo-Maráthi and Maráthi papers of this week suggest to Government that the vacancy in the Bombay High Court caused by the death of the Honourable Nánábhái Haridás should be filled up by the appointment of Ráo Bahádur M. G. Ránade.]

23. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 17th June, says :—The sad death of the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás creates a vacancy in the permanent strength of the High Court bench. There are rumours afloat that Government may take advantage of the opportunity to reduce the strength and keep it at 6 instead of 7 Judges. Such a course will be attended with manifest inconvenience and injustice to the public. Two Courts on the original side and two on the appellate will not, we fear, be sufficient to overtake the work. There is still a large amount of arrears on the appellate side and the work is

accumulating constantly, while the drafting away of one Judge from the original side for some time past has, we believe, increased the arrears there. Putting aside, therefore, the contingency of reduction as impracticable, the important question is who is to be the next nominee? There are four or five eligible persons named of whom the most likely candidates seem to us to be Mr. Badrudin Tyebji, Mr. Shántárám Náráyan and Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Govind Ránade. There can be no question as to the competency of these distinguished men, and it will be difficult to judge between the rival claims of these candidates. It must be admitted that Mr. Badrudin's claims are very strong; but having regard to the fact that the last incumbent was a member of the bar on the appellate side, we think it is proper that a representative of that bar should be promoted to the bench. Mr. Shántárám is admittedly the best representative of that bar. His claims to recognition were of the strongest when Mr. Justice Nánábhái got the place. His elevation to the bench will be a fitting reward of a remarkably successful professional career and an apt recognition of merit which will reflect as much honour on the Government as on the recipient of the post. Mr. Ránade too seems to us a highly qualified and meritorious candidate. He has had a distinguished record of service as First Class Subordinate Judge, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Poona, and latterly as Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. His learning, high character and intellectual power are too well-known to need mention. His nomination too will meet with the entire approval of the Native public. [The *Káside Mumbai* (112), in its issue of the 19th June, says that if the Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang cannot be appointed to the High Court bench owing to his not being a barrister, Mr. Badrudin Tyebji's claims should be recognised, that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay will not only oblige the Mahomedans but the entire Native public by conferring the appointment on such a clever and respected gentleman as Mr. Badrudin, and that His Excellency Lord Reay will thereby increase his popularity among the Natives. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 20th June, suggests the names of Messrs. K. T. Telang, P. M. Mehta, Badrudin Tyebji and Shántárám Náráyan for the vacant Judgeship, and hopes that Government will comply with the prayer of the Native public for the appointment of a Native to the vacancy caused by the death of the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás by giving it to one of the abovenamed four gentlemen.]

A capricious conviction of a peon by Mr. McCallum, First Class Magistrate, Thána, disapproved.

24. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 17th June, says:—On Thursday last, in the Bombay High Court, the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott and the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine disposed of a curious case of magisterial eccentricity. About the 15th January last, the Inámdár of Wadap, a village in the Thána District, appeared before Mr. E. McCallum, First Class Magistrate, Thána, in a certain *watan* enquiry. The Inámdár was accompanied by a peon who wore the Inámdár's livery and a waist and shoulder belt with the Inámdár's name inscribed upon it. The Magistrate took a fancy that the belt and buckle looked like those used by Government peons, and at the end of the revenue enquiry asked the peon how he came to wear such a belt and buckle. The poor peon explained that he was a servant of the Inámdár and that the belt and dress were given him by his master. The Magistrate, however, not satisfied with this answer, forthwith, without making any inquiry from the Inámdár, or, in fact, going through any form of a criminal trial, convicted him and fined him Rs. 20, or, in default, to undergo 14 days' simple imprisonment. Here is the Magistrate's own account of the case. In a letter to Mr. Vidal explaining his conduct Mr. McCallum writes: "I was preparing a *watan* register under Bombay Act III of 1874 and the accused appeared in attendance as a servant on one of the parties. I enquired how it was that being a private servant he wore a waist and shoulder belt like those worn by Government servants, and on his not being able to give any reply I convicted him." Such is the simple explanation of a conviction by a First Class Magistrate. The High Court, it needs scarcely be said, quashed the conviction. But what must be said of the Magistrate who could thus light-heartedly deal with the liberty of a humble subject of Her Majesty the Queen?

25. In noticing the same decision the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 21st June, says :—In this case the High Court should have called upon the trying Magistrate for an explanation of his strange conduct, and if the same was not satisfactory, it should have censured him. The innocent peon has not received compensation for the unjust punishment inflicted on him. Do not the High Court or Government think that further steps in the above-mentioned direction ought to be taken in this matter?

The Bombay Government requested to confirm Mr. Dayárám Gidumal as Assistant Judge, Broach.

26. The *Broach Mitrá* (92), in its issue of the 19th June, says that the public is so much pleased with the way in which Mr. Dayárám Gidumal, Acting Assistant Judge, Broach, dispenses justice that it prays that he may be confirmed in his present appointment, and hopes that the Bombay Government will comply with the prayer of the people of Broach.

Complaint against the Judicial Department, Ahmedabad District, and a request to the Bombay High Court in the matter.

27. The *Praja Mat* (124) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 15th June, complains once more against the Judicial Department, Ahmedabad District, and says that the Bombay High Court ought to enquire why the Názir's place has not yet been filled up, why the *kárkuns* who had come from the tálukás during the May vacation were insulted, why the pay of two or three peons of the Joint Judge for the May vacation was delayed, and into the number of civil suits decided every month by Mr. Aston, Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad. The paper regrets that mismanagement should prevail during the time of Mr. Aston and his clerk, Mr. Mohanrái, thinks that the High Court will not allow it to continue long, and hopes that the High Court will recommend to Government the transfer of Mr. Aston from Ahmedabad, as the people thereof do not seem to be pleased with him and as the climate does not appear to suit him.

The proposed abolition of two Subordinate Judgeships in Sind disapproved.

28. The *Sind Sudhár* (165), in its issue of the 8th June, says :—It is rumoured that the Judicial Commissioner in Sind has recommended the abolition of the Subordinate Judgeship of not only Mirpur Batoro but also that of Rohri. It is further rumoured that he has suggested the appointment of a Subordinate Judge at Jacobabad. Now, if this be true, we are unable to understand why Government should choose to do injustice to the people of Mirpur Batoro and Rohri in order to do favour to the people of Jacobabad. Every person has an equal claim upon Government. Every one is entitled to enjoy the same benefit of justice. On instituting minute enquiries Government will learn that by maintaining the Subordinate Judgeships at Mirpur Batoro and Rohri it has sustained no loss, or if it has sustained any in any one year, it must have been very trifling. The people of Mirpur Batoro and Rohri are very sorry to see that the Judicial Commissioner in Sind has proposed to deprive them of the right of obtaining justice. It is now 23 years since a Subordinate Judge was appointed at Mirpur Batoro. We are at a loss to understand how Government can be so cruel to the people of Mirpur Batoro and Rohri as to deprive them of the benefit of justice which they have enjoyed for a long time. Formerly there was a Subordinate Judge at Jacobabad, but Government abolished the post and appointed one at Rohri. Now, if the appointments of the Subordinate Judges at Mirpur Batoro and Rohri are abolished, the inhabitants thereof, and more especially those of Mirpur, will constantly complain and be subjected to considerable hardship. For in order to go to Kotri they will have to travel a distance of 50 or 60 *kos* and endure the hardship of crossing the river and canals in the rainy season. The people of Mirpur Batoro have already suffered considerable inconvenience, because whenever any new Subordinate Judge has been appointed he has been posted to Mirpur, and also because whenever the Subordinate Judge of Mirpur Batoro has gone on leave his charge has been given to the Subordinate Judge of Kotri. Now if one Subordinate Judge is placed in charge of two divisions, he will hardly be able to stay more than 8 or 10 days in a month at Mirpur Batoro and the amount of work done during

that short interval will not naturally be much. It is a well-known fact that during the absence of the Subordinate Judge very few suits are filed, while during his presence suits from all the different parts of the division pour in. We have already shown the number of suits filed from 1875 to the end of May 1889. Now we show below the details of execution applications:—

Year.	Cases.	Execution applications.
1879	1,315	317
1880	931	212
1881	999	352
1882	936	351
1883	834	300
1884	1,031	385
1885	82	315
1886	660	280
1887	710	262
1888	719	221
For 5 months, *i.e.*, up to May 1889 ...	782	200

The causes of the decrease in the work done in 1886, 1887 and 1888 are that (1) Ráo Sáheb Lála Hasánand, who was appointed Subordinate Judge at Mirpur Batoro in 1886, was generally in a bad state of health. (2) In 1887 Ráo Sáheb Amersing held charge of both the Kotri and Mirpur civil courts and he hardly stayed more than 8 or 10 days in a month at Mirpur. (3) In 1888 Ráo Sáheb Asudámal, an inexperienced gentleman, was appointed Subordinate Judge of Mirpur. From the details given above it will be seen that the decrease in work is due chiefly to the appointment of an inexperienced gentleman as Subordinate Judge of Mirpur Batoro. There is enough work at Mirpur to fully occupy a Subordinate Judge and Government should not therefore abolish the post. If Government wish that petty suitors should not have justice, we have nothing to say, but if its principle is that every one should get justice, we trust that the Judicial Commissioner's proposals will not be accepted.

The memorial submitted by the Mahomedan Association in Sind praying that a Mahomedan be appointed Sub-Registrar of Hyderabad disapproved.

29. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 15th June, says:—Four or five months ago we heard that the present Sub-Registrar of Hyderabad would shortly retire on pension and his place would be given to Mr. Rochirám Asumal, Head Clerk to the Branch Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps in Sind, whose appointment was abolished in consequence of reductions ordered by Government in the Registration Department. We also heard that the arrangement about Mr. Rochirám was made by Mr. Edgerley and Dr. Pollen in consideration of his abilities and long and faithful service to Government. But it is now said that the Mahomedan Association in Sind has submitted a memorial to Government praying that the present Sub-Registar, who is a Mahomedan, should be allowed to continue in the service, or if Government be bent upon enforcing his retirement that his place should be given to a Mahomedan. Now with reference to this we beg to ask whether in matters of this kind any private association has a right to offer any suggestion. If we were to suggest that the place of Ráo Bahádur Parumal Khubchand should be conferred on a Hindu, or that in place of Mr. Moroba Chintáman Joshi, transferred to the Deccan, a Hindu should be appointed, what would Government and the people think of us? The Mahomedan Association has probably forgotten the fact that in 1887, when the people of Bombay sent a memorial to His Excellency Lord Reay suggesting that the appointment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, should not be given to a civilian but to one who had already done the work of that office and gained experience, Lord Reay gave them a very sharp answer. Government expressed their displeasure, rejected the suggestion and informed them in reply that before appointments were actually made the people had no right to suggest who should be appointed. It now remains to be seen what reply the local Government gives to the Mahomedan Association in reference to its representation.

Complaint against Mr. H. Ingle, Deputy Collector, Kánara, and a request to the Government to enquire into it.

30. In an article headed "The old Mathuselah of Kárwár !" the *Kárwár Samáchár* (37), in its issue of the 13th June, writes :—What authority had Mr. H. Ingle, the "heaven-born" Deputy Collector of Kárwár, to permit one A. S. R. DeSouza, licensed vendor in foreign imported liquors at Kárwár, to leave the station and go to Bombay, on or about 7th April last, and allow one D. Mascarenhas to look after his shop business during his absence ? It was the province of the Collector of Kánara, Mr. C. Blathwayt, to grant the necessary permission on receipt of a fee of Rs. 5. The public asks whether like doings entitle Mr. Ingle to an extension of service every year, he being nearly 60 years of age, and to remain in Kárwár for nearly 30 years at a stretch in direct contravention of the Government rules regarding transfer of Government servants. A thorough investigation into the allegations herein made, together with a warning to Mr. Ingle not to interfere in matters which do not come within the sphere of his duties, to the pecuniary loss of Government, is respectfully solicited in the interests of Government and the public.

Memorial fund in honour of Colonel Watson, late Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and its alleged stoppage by the Bombay Government.

31. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 18th June, is glad to announce that the Bombay Government have stopped the fund raised in memory of the late Colonel Watson, Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and that they have severely blamed the promoters of the movement, and praises and thanks the Government for their action in the matter. [The *Svadesh Bandhu* (136), in its issue of the 19th June, expresses similar sentiments. The *Hitechchhu* (79) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 20th June, says that the sensible public will be very glad to learn that the farce of the Watson Memorial Fund has been stopped by Government. The *Káthiáwádi* (80), in its issue of the 18th June, disapproves of the alleged Government interference in the matter of the Watson Memorial Fund and thinks it improbable that the popular Government of His Excellency Lord Reay should have stopped the fund in question.]

The present arrangements for meteorological observations on the Káthiáwár coast considered inadequate.

32. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 16th June, writes :—The Meteorological Department of Bombay has just commenced to publish a daily weather chart of the Bombay Presidency. It is a pity that the whole of the Káthiáwár coast has not a single representative meteorological station. The only stations that we find in the chart over this part of India contributing to the forecasting of the weather in the North Arabian Sea are Karáchi and Rájkot, both of which are far removed from the Káthiáwár coast to give any precise idea of the weather conditions over the coasting line. We therefore suggest that to make the weather chart for the Bombay Presidency complete, meteorological observatories should be established at Bhávnagar, Mándvi, Jodia, Jámnagar, Dwárka, Porbandar, Verával and Mangrol. At Bhávnagar, Mándvi, Jámnagar, Porbandar and Verával there is direct telegraphic communication. From the other places, as the railway or telegraph line is only 12 or 15 miles distant, through communication by wire could be easily established. At Dwárka only there is no telegraphic line. As these important ports are situated in the territories of Native States we request them to establish observatories on their respective coasts. As we understand that the Government of India Meteorological Department has already deputed an Inspector of Observatories to report on the feasibility of starting stations at only a couple of ports in Káthiáwár, we strongly urge that steps may be taken by the various States to co-operate with Government to make the meteorological reporting scheme over the Káthiáwár coast as complete as practicable. The equipment of a modest observatory to suit the requirements would cost only about Rs. 400 a year. This charge for the maintenance of an observatory is far too small, and the economic value of such institutions cannot be overestimated.

The condition of the aboriginees near Mátherán considered distressful.

33. The *Suryodayă* (63) of Thána, in its issue of the 17th June, writes:—The present condition of the aboriginees living near Mátherán is certainly very distressful. Government have driven them from their hilly homes to the plains below. They have not sufficient room to build their huts upon. Some waste lands in the Karjat Táluka were brought under the plough by these Thákurs, but it has been ruled now that they are reserved lands and that therefore they committed a breach of the law by ploughing them. Some three hundred Thákurs are to be prosecuted now. They have no place to settle, and it would be highly unjust and oppressive to send them to prison. The forest laws are an oppression to the people. It is a pity that Government do not heed the complaints of the people. The late Forest Commission has not borne any fruit. Owing to this bugbear of reserved forests the poor Thákurs are being hunted, as it were, and finally will be relegated to prison-houses! We hope that Government will take pity on these poor people.

A complaint against the people of Dhárwár for not giving a suitable reception to His Highness the Maháraja of Kolhápur.

34. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (27), in its issue of the 13th June, says that the people of Dhárwár failed in their duty of giving a fitting reception to His Highness the Maháraja of Kolhápur at the railway station on the occasion of his recent visit and that they thereby showed themselves wanting in the sense of respect due towards their Native Rájás. The paper blames the people of Dhárwár for this neglect of public duty and hopes that in future such a mistake will not be repeated.

The circular of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, warning book-sellers against selling translations of indecent French novels approved.

35. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 16th June, says:—Our schools and colleges have much to do to inculcate on students a genuine and enduring love for high-class English literature. Our youths are but too partial to works of doubtful merit, and therefore we are glad that the Commissioner of Police has, under instructions from Government, issued a circular to the book-sellers of Bombay, warning them against offering for sale translations of French novels containing obscene or indecent passages. Both the Supreme and Local Governments have given indications of their care for public morality since the publication of the famous resolution on moral discipline in schools. The Government might also well turn their attention to obscene publications in Gujaráti and Maráthi. They are freely circulated in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and other large towns in the mofussil, poisoning knowledge at its very source. The Native stage too—we are only speaking of very low theatres—is not quite free from licentious plays. All this is allowed to go on and the moral sense of no one is shocked. Government officers have not of course an adequate conception of the magnitude of the evil; otherwise they would be willing to suppress it.

Complaint against the Ahmedabad police.

36. The *Hindusthán* (107) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 16th June, complains of a Bráhman woman residing in Dosiváda Pol, Ahmedabad, being harassed and tormented by a company of *budmashes* near the Mánek Chok while a procession of Nágar gentlemen was proceeding onwards from the Akáseth Well Pol on the night of the 13th instant and of the policemen going along with the procession having declined to help the woman and referring the parties, who asked for their help, to go to the police station, states that blood was issuing from some parts of the woman's body, whose modesty the *budmashes* attempted to outrage, and observes that it is necessary that the delinquents should be brought to justice.

Complaint against the Kaira police.

37. The *Satyavakta* (129), in its issue of the 21st June, disapproves of the employment of such a class of plunderers as Bhils and Kolis as protectors of travellers between Dákor and Kapadvanj and of the levy of nine pies from each traveller as their remuneration for the work, considers this levy of money as a

new tax, and remarks that the Kaira police are to blame in the matter and that the police lose respect by such oppression. It adds that the Dákor and Kapadvanj police ought to do the work, and that the police authorities ought not to employ the Bhils and Kolis for doing it.

A case of plunder between Nadiád and Mátar and complaint against the local police.

38. The *Khambát Samáchár* (114) of Kaira, in its issue of the 21st June, refers to Sha Mohanlál Muljibhái, an inhabitant of Mátar, being beaten by some *budmashes* on the 13th instant between Sandhána and Radhwánaj while proceeding from Nadiád to his native town and to his being plundered by them of ornaments worth Rs. 400, complains of the police having given no help to the plundered party though the police station was near and the plunder was committed at about 6 P.M., and of their inefficiency and carelessness, and requests the authorities concerned to enquire into the matter. [The *Kaira Vartamán* (110) makes a similar complaint in its issue of the 19th June.]

Alleged incendiarism in Gadag Táluka, Dhárwár District.

39. The *Satyă Vritt* (147), in its issue of the 19th June, refers to the recent fire in Kurtkoti, a village in Gadag Táluka, Dhárwár District, by which one house of the value of about Rs. 4,000 was destroyed, and says that several hay-stacks have been burnt down during the last two months but the police have not been able to find out the guilty parties. The paper draws the attention of the authorities concerned to this matter.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

The Leper Bill criticised.

40. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 16th June, writes:—So far as the provisions of the present Leper Bill go, they simply authorise the Collectors and other magisterial and district officers to take charge of the lepers and have them sent to hospitals or asylums. No provision is specially made, as far as we know, for starting new leper asylums; but, as far as we can gather, the funds now used and at present intended for hospitals, dispensaries and lunatic asylums may, it is said, be partly used for the benefit of lepers. This is not much of an advance on the *status quo ante*; on the contrary, there is an undoubted appearance of harshness on the face of it, inasmuch as the leper stands under the new Bill on a par with a convict who can be removed at any time from his home. The Act can be worked to the disadvantage of the people at large, for it would not be proper, in the absence of special asylums, to send the lepers in a body to hospitals where people flock for treatment for other and often more rapidly advancing and serious forms of diseases, requiring an equally active treatment and an untainted atmosphere. Imagine the horror of the hospital patients at finding their places occupied by everlasting cases of lepers and their money spent on feeding and clothing their loathsome rivals! This will, no doubt, be looked upon as robbing Peter to pay Paul. Hospitals again will be abandoned if they become the abodes of lepers. The same feeling of horror which prevents one's own flesh and blood, one's own kith and kin, from associating with one struck down with leprosy will come into play. Need this be doubted or will it be unnatural when the leprous intruder is a stranger,—a poor miserable specimen of humanity picked up from the roadside with the filth of ages on his person, and who is perhaps a cantankerous person from prolonged suffering and starvation, and with whom loss of caste has left no bonds of sympathy?

41. The *Shri Shivâji* (60), in its issue of the 14th June, writes:—The present provisions of the Leper Bill appear to our mind to be satisfactory in all respects. It is in the interests of the public at large that persons affected with this terrible disease should be segregated. Nobody need complain that in so doing the principle of individual liberty is infringed. In cases of this nature the good of the community is to be looked to. Loafers and vagrants who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves are sent to the house of cor-

rection and no complaint is made regarding that class. The leper class is more dangerous than that, and it is good that they should be kept in places where they would not be in a position to spread the infection. We wish to make one suggestion. As Government are making provision for homeless and poor lepers, we also wish that they should deal with the case of respectable people who are affected with the disease. The latter should be kept in a separate home from the former and the police should not have the power to take them up. As regards the cost of these homes, the municipalities and local boards might be requisitioned to grant subsidies for their support. These grants should be utilized in feeding the lepers. The cost of medicines and medical supervision should be met by Government from the funds set apart for the Medical Department. This is, to our mind, a fair distribution of the burden.

42. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 16th June, writes:—The recent resolution of the Government of India dealing with the subject of leprosy is an improvement on the one we had to criticise rather strongly towards the close of Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty. We are glad Government have at last recognised the necessity for some action. But we doubt if local Governments will be able to find ways and means without crippling the resources at their command for ordinary medical relief.

A suggestion in connection with the proposed Leper Bill.

43. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 16th June, writes:—The municipalities and local boards might fairly be asked to contribute towards the maintenance of leper homes. In fact, in some cases some of the homes might be made municipal institutions under the control of the municipal authorities, the Government giving only a grant-in-aid in a definite proportion, say, one-half of the total expenditure.

PART III.—*Education.*

The scheme of the University School Final Examination disapproved.

44. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 16th June, writes:—Government have issued a resolution to the effect that in future the Matriculation Examination will not be accepted as a test for entrance into the public service, but that the University School Final Examination will be the accepted test instead. A matriculate will be considered eligible for the public service up to September 1889, but in future he must pass the University School Final Examination if he wishes to enter the subordinate service. Now, Government have issued this resolution regardless of the consequences resulting therefrom. We are at a loss to understand why the month of September has been fixed as the limit. If they had fixed December, when the local Matriculation Examination takes place, that would have made a few poor candidates eligible for the service. The University School Final Examination is not an ordinary examination. It is a difficult test. Those who are preparing for the Matriculation of 1889 would not find it easy to appear for the University School Final Examination of that year. They might pass the Matriculation Examination and yet they would be barred by the present resolution which limits the eligibility of a matriculate to the month of September. Apart from this consideration we say that the University School Final Examination does not appear to be of any practical use. What on earth is the use of Botany in the office, say, of a Subordinate Judge? On the whole, the teachers, their pupils and the parents of the latter are sufferers by the University School Final Examination and the September limit has made the matter worse. We hope Government and the University authorities will reconsider their position and make the student class easy in their minds.

The Principal, Rájkumár College, Rájkot, and the Kumárs.

45. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 18th June, says:—Every expenditure by the Kumárs at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, requires beforehand the permission of the Principal. Let us see how this discretion is exercised. Last December, when the Principal returned from

England, several idiots at the college, with a view to please him by flattery (now-a-days a fashion), asked for his permission to get up a tea-party in his honour. The Principal, who was to be the object of the honour, did not hesitate to give the sanction. The whole college freely enjoyed it, and the costs amounted to over Rs. 150. And who paid the costs of this tea-party? Surely not the assistants, nor the private tutors, but the young Chiefs, who are robbed not only of their precious time, but of their money also. Could not the Principal have lived without such honours? What was this humbug for? We fail to see how he could justify his conduct in permitting a fuss of the kind in question. We regret to learn that such tea-parties have been allowed by dozens and scores in past years.

Contemplated appointment of Professor Barrett as Acting Director of Public Instruction, Berár.

46. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 22nd June, says:—The *Indu Prakásh* and several other Maráthi newspapers have raised an objection to the contemplated appointment of Mr. Arthur Barrett to the Directorship of Public Instruction in the Berárs. The claims of Mr. Mahájani to the place are advocated by them on the ground of his abilities and long service in the Educational Department of that province. The objection is just. It is not right to bring in an outsider, and that too a European, though he is able, overriding the claims of competent Natives in the department itself. Very few posts have been reserved for Natives, and when a European, and that too an outsider, is to be appointed to one of these reserved posts, it is quite natural that indignation should be felt at the contemplated step.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Complaint regarding want of latrines in third-class carriages of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the recent fatal accidents on that line.

47. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 20th June, writes:—The railway authorities seem to have determined to turn a deaf ear to all the complaints of the public. Their stubborn heedlessness grows in proportion the more urgent and vehement the complaints become. Then whom is it that they will obey? The Government of course. The complaint about the need of latrines in third-class carriages on the B. B. & C. I. Railway is of a long standing, yet, strange to say, neither the Agent nor anybody else has taken the matter in hand. The want is felt the more on account of a few carriages having formerly contained latrines. It is on third-class passengers that the bulk of the passenger traffic depends. But instead of their convenience being well attended to, they are made as uncomfortable as ever. Not to say of huddling them up together in the narrowest space possible, they are denied even the privilege of having a corner in each carriage where they can obey the calls of nature. The action of the railway authorities is such as to imply that the passengers who wish to travel in their carriages should do so on condition that they should command nature. It implies that the passengers need railways to travel by, and not they them to carry on their traffic. When a train whistles into a station a porter waving his hand to and fro is found bawling aloud some such thing as "*Daman do minute.*" The passenger who being perturbed by nature sits quite ill at ease in the carriage but dares not go out for fear of being left behind by the starting of the train, for the "*do minute*" pass away in a twinkling, hears the whistle and on goes the train. He must either act against decency or against nature. The latter is too strong for him. He gives up his decency and opening the door or from the window, he tries to make himself comfortable. It will be seen that this practice is very dangerous. Two fatal cases have lately occurred, one of a Mahomedan a few days ago and the other last Saturday of a Bhátia somewhere near Bilimora. Such cases should open the eyes of the railway authorities, who pocket the people's money but do not pay any heed to their comforts. Is it not shameful that with all the boast of a perfect system the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities do not consider it necessary to have their third-class carriages provided with latrines? [In a news-letter from Navsári the *Gujarát Mitra* (78), in its

issue of the 16th June, says that on the 11th instant a Pársi third-class passenger was pissing near the door of the carriage while the up passenger train was proceeding from Saphala to Virár on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and was accidentally thrown out of the carriage near a bridge and that it is not known whether he is alive or dead. The *Hitechchhu* (79) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 20th June, suggests that the political associations in India ought to petition Government to have latrines provided in third-class railway carriages and that a copy thereof should be sent to the Secretary of State for India and to Mr. Bradlaugh and other members of Parliament who have the welfare of India at heart.]

Privy accommodation in third-class railway carriages urgently needed.

48. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 20th June, says:—A fortnight ago the death of a Mahomedan was caused by an accident attributable to the want of privies in third-class railway carriages, and another fatal accident has arisen from the same cause between the stations of Bilimora and Dungari on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The unbearable misery suffered by third-class passengers in the absence of privy accommodation in their carriages ought to have induced Government to give up their indifference in this matter and the fatal accidents recorded above should lead them to take action at the earliest possible date. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 21st June, and a few other papers also request Government to have latrines provided in third-class railway carriages.]

Complaints against the Southern Marátha Railway.

49. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 17th June, says:—We have received several complaints from the passengers by the Southern Marátha Railway and from several persons in the districts through which that railway passes. The first of these complaints is that between Poona and Sátára third-class passengers are mercilessly crammed into the carriages. The second is that a sufficient number of second as well as third class carriages is not always attached to the trains, on which account several passengers to whom tickets have been issued are often detained to their great inconvenience and sometimes serious loss. The third is that lighting and other arrangements are far from satisfactory. The fourth is that at some of the stations there are hardly any waiting-rooms worthy of the name and that there is nobody to take notice of the complaints made or to supply the information asked for. The complaints of the people in the districts through which the railway passes are (1) that second class fares are exceedingly heavy and that either they should be reduced or an intermediate class be built; (2) that the line not being fenced in most places, cattle stray over it and are often run over and killed by trains; and (3) that messages sent through the signalling offices of this company are not promptly delivered. We hope that Government will take these complaints into their consideration, and that, if on inquiry they are found to be true, they will be immediately remedied.

Complaints against the Bhávnagar G. J. P. Railway.

50. A correspondent of the *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 16th June, says:—It is a rule on the Bhávnagar G. J. P. Railway to give annual increments to a certain extent to all the employés, but when the time for increment comes the poor employés are fined on flimsy pretexts and in reply to their requests for promotion they are informed that as they are fined they cannot be promoted. In some cases the fines are very heavy. A guard drawing Rs. 13 per mensem was fined Rs. 5. Is not this cruel? Besides this the Traffic Superintendent has issued a new order which instructs that "line clear" should be given two minutes earlier to the drivers. To make up time stoppages at stations are also much shortened, by which passengers are greatly inconvenienced. Directly the train steams into the station the guard runs for "line clear" and has hardly time to pay attention to his other duties. Quarrels on trifling matters crop up between station-masters, guards, drivers, and others and much disorder, hardly creditable to the management of a railway company, is seen to prevail. How long will such a state of things continue? For how many hours a guard remains on duty will be seen from the following: There are only two guards between Jetalsar and Verával. For the train which

leaves Junágad for Jetalsar at 5. P.M. the guard is required to be at the station an hour earlier. On arrival at Jetalsar the same train leaves that station with fresh passengers for Junágad and Verával. It arrives at the latter station at 12 noon and leaves again for Jetalsar at 2-30 P.M. where it reaches at 8 P.M. The same train then leaves Jetalsar for Junágad, where it reaches at 11 P.M. There it takes the guard about an hour to deliver the luggage, parcels, &c., so that virtually he is on duty from 4 A.M. to 12 P.M., about twenty hours. The guard room at Verával is utilized by European employés as a "waiting room." Attention is paid to the comfort of drivers and none at all to that of the guards, perhaps because the latter are Natives. But should such an invidious distinction be allowed to prevail? The editor of the paper in a note says:—The grievances are such as should be promptly remedied. We are not aware of such disorder prevailing on any other railway. In the matter of "line clear," the rule prevalent on the B. B. & C. I. Railway should be adopted.

Mismanagement on the Dhoráji-Porbandar Railway.

51. In a news-letter from Bhánvad the *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 18th June, complains of mismanagement on the Dhoráji-Porbandar Railway. It says that tickets are not properly issued and that the fares are not fixed, that on the 31st May last, when the train proceeding from Dhoráji to Porbandar was between Bháyávadar and Upleta, the engine-driver asked the passengers to get out of the carriages, that the passengers had no help but to alight from the carriages at midday in a plain, that the engine-driver had however to take an old woman of the Bháthia caste to Bháyávadar as she was on the point of death, that two of her relatives were deprived of their silken umbrellas at Bháyávadar by a European, that drivers, guards and other European railway employés act like plunderers, and that the railway authorities ought to remedy this state of things.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

A suggestion that the local boards should issue annual reports of their work.

52. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (27), in its issue of the 13th June, commenting upon Dr. Pollen's strictures on the members of the Ratnágiri Municipality, says that if the Local Fund Committees of the various districts issue annually a report of their work, it would be much to their advantage and also to that of the public, and hopes that Government will take up the suggestion and order the preparation of annual reports as is the case with municipalities.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

The affairs of Kashmere and a request to the Government of India in the matter.

53. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 16th June, writes:—Kashmere affairs are being hopelessly muddled by some one, and if the startling autograph letter received by His Excellency the Viceroy has really proceeded from the Mahárája, Lord Lansdowne must, we think, himself examine the whole situation after taking the Mahárája into his confidence, who is now on his way to Simla, and arrive at an independent conclusion for himself without allowing his mind to be biassed by the traditionary policy of the Foreign Department. It seems to us that the new administrative arrangements in which his claims to govern his own State have been altogether ignored are extremely unsatisfactory and have justly caused a great deal of uneasiness in the mind of the Mahárája. We emphatically decline to believe that he is insane or anything of the kind, but if he continues to receive the insulting treatment that is now being accorded to him, even a stronger mind must, we think, succumb at any moment by constantly brooding over misfortunes and troubles, even though they be caused partly by its own weakness. We are extremely sorry that the unhappy Mahárája should have so far lost his balance of mind as to despatch the startling and painful letter in a fit of abject disappointment and helplessness. Under the circumstances heavy responsibility lies on the paramount power and the whole country is now anxiously waiting for some decisive but unprejudiced action on the part of the Viceroy which will restore

peace and happiness to the Mahárája's mind and at the same time place the administration of the State on a sound and satisfactory footing.

The administration of the Akalkot State found fault with.

54. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 9th June, says:—From the reports which have reached us of the State of Akalkot, we are constrained to say that that State is not managed well. The Rája is a ruler in name only; but even the Kárbhári has now ceased to take interest in his work. He is always lying idle in the Chief's palace. For the last two months both the Rája Sáheb and the Kárbhári have been staying at Khandála to enjoy the cool weather there. The Rája is not yet invested with full powers; his case is therefore quite different from that of the Kárbhári on whom the whole responsibility of the management of affairs rests. Is it not very strange that such an official should be away from the place of his duty for two months for the sake of mere enjoyment? It is said that the Kárbhári's work is at present being looked to by a Kárkun who draws some Rs. 45 or 50 per mensem. There are so many inám cases in arrears that if such negligence had occurred under the British Government serious notice would have been taken of it. The mal-administration of the State is painful enough, but what gives us more pain is the report that the Rája Sáheb has taken to bad ways. We do not give the particulars, as we wish that a general hint may bring the Chief to his senses. If Government wish that the affairs of Akalkot should improve, then we say that that wish cannot be fulfilled as long as the present Kárbhári is at the helm of the State.

The *Kalpataru* threatened with criminal proceedings by the Political Agent for writing against the Akalkot State.

55. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 16th June, says:—With reference to our remarks on the present administration of the Akalkot State, we were called by the Political Agent at his office and threatened with criminal proceedings by the State and treated with much discourtesy. We do not know what there was in the strictures that offended him or could furnish matter for indictment against us. When the time for our appearance before a judicial tribunal comes, we hope that we will be able to show satisfactorily whether our remarks were proper or improper.

A request to Government to enquire into the complaint of mal-administration preferred by the *Kalpataru* against the Kárbhári of Akalkot.

56. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 16th June, referring to the article appearing in the *Kalpataru* of the 9th June against Akalkot, observes:—We think the complaint ought to be immediately looked into. The Kárbhári of Akalkot is Mr. Vithal Tikáji, who is one of the nine Mámlatdárs deprived of their magisterial powers. He has been probably staying away from the State with the object of appealing to the Government to avoid the fate impending over his head for his concern in the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford. If this surmise be correct, then the Government must know of his being away from duty. How then has he been allowed to do so?

The complaints appearing in the *Kalpataru* regarding Akalkot disproved.

57. The *Sholápur Samáchár* (59), in its issue of the 18th June, writes:—We are astonished to see some very strong strictures on the administration of Akalkot in our local contemporary, the *Kalpataru*. He who knows the real state of affairs will at once see the tone of the article. The administration of the State is as good as that of any táluka under the British Government. There are no complaints against the present Kárbhári and since his appointment the work of government has been carried on in a very satisfactory manner. The Collector, Mr. Candy, visits the State twice or thrice in a year and he is thoroughly satisfied with the administrative progress made by it. The present Kárbhári has changed the face of the city. He has built a very fine school-house, a couple of markets, dharmashálás, wells and other works of public benefit. The roads were formerly in a very bad condition and traffic was consequently interrupted. The roads are being newly made. The Executive Engineer has constantly borne testimony to the zeal of the Kárbhári. The school-house in the city of Akalkot is a fine edifice the like of which is not to be

seen in the whole of the Sholápur Collectorate. The *Kalpataru* says that the Rája Sáheb and the Kárbhári are at Khandála, enjoying the sea-breeze and neglecting the work of the State. But our contemporary does not know the reason why they both have left the State. The daughter of the Rája Sáheb being ill with hooping-cough the doctor has advised His Highness to go to Khandála. The inám work is in arrears, alleges the *Kalpataru*; but it is a very tedious work and cannot be disposed of by the Kárbhári, who is overworked. A special officer is needed for that work. Yet the Kárbhári has taken it up and has disposed of some cases. The rumour that the Rája Sáheb is addicted to vice is a very bold and at the same time a false allegation, for which, we hear, our contemporary will be taken to task by the State authorities. Such false statements serve no purpose. It behoves all editors to write with care and consideration about Native States, which are at present under the influence of unlucky stars.

Complaint against Captain Ferris, Assistant Political Agent, Jhálávád.

58. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 18th June, refers to the case of Mr. Manilál, Station Officer, Wadhwán, against whom serious allegations have been made by one Jayakrishna Bhánji, and complains of Captain Ferris, Assistant Political Agent, Jhálávád, having made no inquiries into the matter, and requests the Bombay Government to call for all the papers in connection with the case. It adds that there are many Political Agents and their Assistants who are always in the habit of enjoying themselves at the expense of the Native States, and insinuates that Captain Ferris is one of this class.

Complaint against the manager of the Wadia State in Sorath.

59. The same newspaper complains of the present Mahomedan manager of the Wadia State in Sorath having failed to introduce solid reforms into it, of some scheming men having acquired much power during his time, of having constructed a garden at the public expense and using it for private purposes, of having failed to obey the orders issued by Colonel Scott that he should personally attend to the collection of the revenues and of having thereby caused to the State a pecuniary loss. It adds that the Mahomedan servants have acquired much power and that they annoy the Hindu portion of the community by fishing on the river-banks and by deer-hunting.

Complaint against the minor Prince of Sánand and Koth and a request to the Bombay Government in the matter.

60. In a news-letter from Sánand the *Praja Mat* (124), in its issue of the 15th June, complains of the young Prince Ranmalsinghji of Sánand acting high-handedly, of his having fallen in low company and taken to evil ways and wasting money, says that the Bania Kárbhári of the State is unable to do anything in the matter and that the Prince should be removed from bad company and sent to the Rájkumár College as he does not know English and has no good knowledge of Gujaráti, and requests Mr. James, Collector of Ahmedabad, to do the needful in the matter. It advises Bái Rupáliba, the Ráni of Sánand and Koth, to engage the services of a new and competent Kárbhári, and adds that the young Prince left for Bombay on the 11th instant in company with his favourite mistress, who was dressed in male attire, and that they travelled together second-class by rail, and that this farce was witnessed by several officers who were present at the time on the railway station. [The *Nyáyadarshak* (121) and the *Ahmedabad Times* (85), in their respective issues of the 17th and 18th June, also complain of the bad conduct of the Prince and request the Government to attend to the matter.]

GOVIND B. LAGHATE,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29th June 1889.

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(For the week ending 22nd June 1889.)

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REPORT

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NATIVE PAPERS

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For the Week ending 29th June 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names o Newspape	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
55	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
62	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
63	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
65	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
66	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
67	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
68	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
69	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
71	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
72	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
74	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
75	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
76	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
77	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
78	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
79	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
80	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
81	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
82	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
87	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
88	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
92	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
93	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
96	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
97	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
102	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
123	„ Pársi Tikákár	Do.	Fortnightly	350
124	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
127	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
128	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
129	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
130	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
131	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
132	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
133	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
147	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
152	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	450
	URDU.			
153	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
154	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
155	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
156	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
157	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
161	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
162	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
163	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
164	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The India Council Bill criticised.

1. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 23rd June, says:—On the principle of "Something better than nothing" we must welcome the proposal to reduce the strength of the India Council by three members. This is a small number, but the steps taken doubtless in anticipation may lead to further reform. It is something to see it acknowledged that the highest official hierarchy is not so indispensable to our well-being in India as not to be shorn of an overgrowth here and there. For real improvement, however, the Council of the Secretary of State for India will have to be remodelled with a considerable non-official element in it and an appreciable Indian element. As we put it two years ago, it is a misuse of words to talk of an *India* Council without a single Indian member on its board. It must be either reconstituted or recognized under its proper name and title—The Asylum for Anglo-Indian Official Survivals. The few active members might then form the nucleus of a real India Council with non-official Indian and European colleagues.

2. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 24th June, says:—It is much to be regretted that the people of India should learn about such an important measure as the India Council Bill after its introduction into Parliament. This is grave injustice to India, who has no voice to make her protest heard in the proper quarters. It is necessary to thoroughly remodel the Council, curtailing its present cost by nearly half the amount. The annual expenditure of the Colonial Office is about a lákh of rupees, while the India Office costs thirty lákhs, and no reasonable person would deny the urgent necessity for extensive reduction; but the Bill is intended to effect a saving of £6,000 only. It was announced a year and a half ago that a Committee was appointed to make suggestions for curtailing the cost of the India Office, but nothing further has been heard on the subject. Four members to represent the Army, Navy, Public Works, Finance and Commerce, and a native of India to represent Native interests, are quite enough for the remodelled Council, and it is to be hoped that the Bill will be accordingly altered. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87) and the *Satyavakta* (129), in their respective issues of the 24th and 28th June, express similar sentiments.]

3. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 23rd June, writes:—Brief telegrams in the Bombay dailies have announced that Sir John Gorst introduced a Bill in the House of Commons reducing the number of members in the India Council to ten, and that the Bill was read for the first time. This does not deserve the name of reform. What we understand by the term 'reform' is some radical change in the constitution. Reduction in the number of members may mean a paltry saving, for which, of course, we are duly thankful. We would certainly hold the right honourable gentleman's name in grateful memory if he introduced some change whereby provision would be made for the nomination of Indian gentlemen on the Council. As it is, the reduction in number does not remove the main complaint that the Council is not in touch with Native India of to-day, and that it does not know much of the Natives, their capacities and their legitimate ambition. Until such a measure is introduced as will guarantee the presence of a few Native gentlemen on the Council, we shall not be satisfied.

4. The *Kannadă Suvárte* (141), in its issue of the 21st June, writes:—The India Council is a huge and cumbrous body, often composed of a few irresponsible members who rarely possess the knowledge that is required for grasping an Indian question. The astounding revelations made during the Deccan mining inquiry have proved to the world what sense of duty and responsibility some of the members of the India Council have. Altogether the Council has been a mere sham, and instead of being a beneficial institution it has on several occasions done serious injury to the interests of India. Everyone, therefore, will be glad to see the Council abolished, or at least reorganized on an improved scale by admitting into it only men of proved ability and experience. [Several other newspapers express delight at the contemplated reduction in the cost of the India Council by diminishing the number of its members and desire further reform in it.]

Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., entitled to the thanks of the people of India.

5. The *Shri Shivâji* (60), in its issue of the 21st June, says that the people of India cannot but be highly thankful to Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., for espousing the cause of India in the House of Commons and for obtaining the sanction of Parliament for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the administration of India.

Notification of the Government of India regarding the despatch of appeals to Parliament.

6. With reference to the notification promulgated in a recent issue of the *Gazette* of the Government of India that the Secretary of State for India has ruled that henceforth appeals made to Parliament against his decisions may be submitted direct through any member of Parliament, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 27th June, says:—It is to be hoped that a similar arrangement will be made in regard to appeals made to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State for India. Under the existing rules the officials of the Foreign Office of the Government of India and other high officers have power to prevent certain appeals made to the Viceroy and to the Secretary of State for India from reaching those authorities. It is a common talk that several Political Agents do not allow appeals made by Native Princes against their decisions to be forwarded to the Viceroy. Either the Political Agents themselves or their friends in the Foreign Office suppress such documents. The *Amrit Bazar Patrika* has publicly accused Sir Lepel Griffin of omitting to place before the Viceroy several *kharitás* addressed by Her Highness the Begam of Bhopál to the Supreme Government, and his friends in the Foreign Office of destroying others. It would be well, therefore, to authorize the additional members of the Viceregal Legislative Council to receive and forward appeals preferred to the Viceroy and to the Secretary of State for India.

The demand of the Cow-protection Society for not slaughtering cows for food considered reasonable.

7. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 23rd June, writes:—The demand of the Cow-protection Society, at least so far as the Bombay movement is concerned, is one against which nothing can be urged by anybody, not even by the beef-eater; for, that demand is simply that only the cow, and not the bullocks, should be preserved from the butcher's knife, and this demand is shown to be reasonable by the fact that even in beef-eating Europe the same practice prevails and the cow is rarely sacrificed. We should like to know what can be said in reply to the demand.

Proposed re-appointment of a Press Commissioner to the Government of India disapproved.

8. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 27th June, writes:—The question of the re-appointment of a Press Commissioner to the Government of India is again attracting attention. In these days of financial difficulties, when the Government ought to set its face against the creation of every fat berth, it is surprising that the question should be taken up so energetically. Of course, those who were supplied with bits of news will appreciate it better; but we have no hesitation in saying that the Commissionership did not improve the relations existing between the Government and the Press as a whole. If the Press Commissioner be wanted to ventilate political matters from the Government point of view, that is quite a different matter.

The civil judicial administration of the Central Provinces considered unsatisfactory.

9. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 24th June, writes:—The civil judicial administration of the Central Provinces seems to be in quite a primeval condition. The same set of officers perform all the judicial, revenue and executive functions. There is not only no separation between executive and criminal judicial powers, but the civil judicial powers too are centred in the hands of the same officers. This concentration of all work in the hands of the same officers results in putting too much work on a few officers and in having all the work done indifferently. We wonder why the judicial machinery which has been found to work well in the three presidencies should not be introduced into the Central Provinces, with a further improvement by putting all the judicial functions, civil and criminal, in the hands of one set of officers and the revenue and executive functions in the hands of another.

The vacancy on the Bombay High Court bench and suggestions in connection with it.

10. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 27th June, writes:—The question of the appointment to the Bombay High Court Judgeship left vacant by the demise of the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás is still agitating the Native community, and people are putting forth through the local journals a variety of claims. Those from the Native community whose names are mentioned stand exceptionally high in the legal profession, but it is neither standing in the profession nor one's legal proficiency that is to decide the question of this appointment. As we said in a recent issue, the question of the appointment is to be solved on the principle that one-third of the seats on the bench is to be allotted to either the vakil, the bar, or the subordinate judicial service. Of those eligible for the post among High Court pleaders may be mentioned Messrs. Pándurang Balibhadra, Shántárám Náráyan, Mahádev Chimnáji A'pte and Ráo Sáheb Vásudev Jagannáth; but since under the routine the Government Pleader is elevated to the bench, it is Mr. Shántárám who will get the post. In the case of the subordinate judicial service the rights of Ráo Bahádur M. G. Ránade to the vacant seat are unquestionable. We would welcome with joy the appointment either of Mr. Badrudin Tyebji, Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta or Mr. K. T. Telang; they are highly competent and highly eligible for the seat. But since the matter is to be decided on principle and since the vacant seat has been hitherto filled up by a vakil, it ought to be allotted to some one from the appellate bar or to a member of the judicial service. [The *Samsher Bahádur* (127), in its issue of the 28th June, says that if Government wish to give the appointment to a member of the subordinate service instead of to a barrister or a vakil, Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Govind Ránade and Khán Bahádur Edalji Modi have the best claim to it.]

11. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 23rd June, says:—It may be taken for granted that the vacancy caused by the death of our only Native High Court Judge will be filled up only by a native of India. This being so, we do not think it worth while speculating as to the class from which the lucky man is to be exalted to the bench, whether he is to be a Hindu, a Mahomedan or a Pársi, a pleader, a barrister or an attorney. All that we are concerned to know is whether he will be a Native, and with the present Government and such a Chief Justice as ours we need hardly so much as ask the question. Our High Court ought to have two Native Judges rather than one. Sooner or later we hope it will have two. [Several other papers also urge upon the Bombay Government the advisability of respecting the claims of the Natives in the matter of the appointment in question, and hope that His Excellency Lord Reay will not do injustice to them.]

12. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 23rd June, says:—The question of a successor to the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás is being actively canvassed by the press. The Native public considers that the appointment being vacated by a Native should go to a Native. It may be very fairly urged that in view of numerous competent lawyers who can be found in these days among Natives, at least one seat on the bench of the High Court should be held by one of the very best among them. Indeed, the Government themselves seem to recognize the reasonableness of this view and have acted upon it in the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and the North-West Provinces. The *Times of India*, however, maintains that the appointment should be given to the best lawyer available, irrespective of the question whether he be a Native or a European, and going upon this principle our contemporary puts forward the claims of the Honourable Mr. Latham and Mr. Farran. No one can take the slightest objection to these names; but it cannot be denied for a moment that there are a number of competent Natives who are thoroughly qualified to discharge the duties of the high office with credit to themselves and with advantage to the State. As long as Government can find competency and professional excellence of a high order from the rank of Native lawyers, it will be a grave mistake to pass them over and to make the bench exclusively European. If this should happen, (which is highly improbable), the Native community would be justified in supposing that Government are not serious in their professions of a desire to foster and encourage

Native talent and to satisfy reasonable aspirations, and that they are accustomed to make promise to the ear and to break it to the hope. The names suggested by our Native contemporaries as being best qualified to succeed Mr. Nánábhái are those of Mr. Badrudin Tyebji, the Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang, the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Mahádev Govind Ránade and Mr. Shántárám Náráyan. There is much to be said in favour of every one of these lawyers. Of the three members of the bar named in this list Mr. Badrudin is the senior, and if the post were offered to him, (whether he would accept it is another question), the Government would be, not only selecting one of the best men they could find, but would also be stimulating the Mahomedan community to greater efforts to make up for their past attitude of apathy and indifference to education. Next to him in seniority is Mr. Mehta, and there cannot be two opinions as to his ability to adorn the post. Mr. Telang is also a very clever man, but there is a technical difficulty in his way, which, however, can be easily removed by the Government making a slight verbal amendment in the law relating to the appointment of High Court Judges. If the choice of Government were restricted to the circle of pleaders, then we think Mr. Shántárám would stand the best chance. If, on the other hand, Government were to go for a field in the districts to find a Judge for the Bombay High Court, then perhaps their choice ought to fall on Mr. Ránade, who is reputed to be a man of great intellectual powers.

13. The *Shri Shiváji* (60), in its issue of the 21st June, says that Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Govind Ránade, Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, must be appointed to fill up the vacancy on the Bombay High Court bench caused by the death of Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás, and hopes that His Excellency Lord Reay will not allow Ráo Bahádur Ránade's claims to be overlooked.

The alleged waiting of a Mahomedan deputation on His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to urge the claims of one of their class to the vacancy in the Bombay High Court disapproved.

14. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 23rd June, says:—It is said that a deputation of the Mahomedan community of Bombay recently waited upon His Excellency the Governor to urge that the Judgeship of the High Court rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Nánábhái Haridás might be conferred on a member of that community. We do not know how far such a procedure is allowable for securing nomination to a vacancy. We fear its adoption can tend to no public good. Our Mahomedan brethren need hardly be assured that we wish them to realize their fullest rights to the service of the State. Government sometimes seems even more alive to these rights than is good even for the Mahomedans, letting alone the question whether it is fair to the rest of the population. There is, for instance, the great mass of the Hindu population which has been more backward than the Mahomedans, and for causes over which, unlike the latter, they have had no control, and for that among other reasons, their welfare demands and deserves no less solicitude from the Government. But we do not know whether it is advisable, on this or on any other account, to permit the adoption by either of a questionable method of influencing selection of men to fill up important posts. We have drawn attention to the matter, simply because such an instance is more likely to be followed as a precedent hereafter than not, and is calculated to be embarrassing and inconvenient.

The Bombay Government and the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case.

15. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 23rd June, writes:—In enforcing the orders of the Secretary of State for India in the matter of the corrupt Mámlatdárs, His Excellency Lord Reay's Government has, we think, acted in a thoroughly impartial and just manner. When the Government pledged themselves not to harm the Mámlatdárs if they stated the truth, it is obvious they only meant not to punish them by dismissal from Government service or by prosecuting them for the serious offence of having given bribes to a public servant; but to say that under the pledge Government bound themselves not to take away their magisterial functions and that if they did so they would be committing a breach of promise, is like stretching a point too far and expecting a kind of forbearance from the

rulers which cannot fail to be construed into offering a premium to venality. We quite approve of the action of Government in depriving the twelve Mámlatdárs, who admitted having given bribes to Mr. Crawford, of their magisterial functions. We ask, if these tainted officials were allowed to act as Magistrates, would it be possible to maintain the dignity and prestige of the subordinate magistracy and would the public have confidence in the justice administered by such corrupt officers? The facts that these Mámlatdárs were not free agents and that they were coerced into offering bribes have helped to save them from an ignominious dismissal and imprisonment, but their moral weakness and utter disregard of all sense of decency and self-respect when self-interest was to be secured has condemned them as unfit to administer the law which affects the liberty of the poor *rayats*. If the apologists of the erring Mámlatdárs consider this subject not as advocates but as impartial judges, they cannot but arrive at the conclusion that the step which Government have taken is quite consistent with the pledge given by them.

16. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 23rd June, writes:—The Government of Bombay, for aught we know, may be placed in a difficult position. But that is no reason why the Mámlatdárs who trusted its word should be ruined. A better course would have been the one suggested by the "Native Thinker" of Madras. If the Government feels that it must break its word, let those who trusted it be only duly compensated. Three lákhs and odd of the tax-payers' money have been spent in conclusively proving the admission made by Mr. Crawford that he was over head and ears in debt, and in comparison to it it would simply be an act of justice,—an act which Government might be forced to do,—if it spent some more money in securing the confidence of the people in its pledges by fully compensating those who are ruined by trusting in them. Next to manfully keeping one's word, this is the best course one may follow. We hope that the Government of Bombay and the Secretary of State for India will both reconsider the position in this light. British public opinion, which seems to have so overawed the authorities in this matter, can, we believe, have nothing to say against Government purchasing back its own words, and the matter may after all end commercially, if not morally, well for all.

17. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 23rd June, writes:—A very able and sober correspondent has impartially examined in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* the conduct of the Bombay Government in violating their plighted word and stated the political and moral consequences of the short-sighted step adopted by them. The views of the writer coincide so well with those which we have expressed that we will not repeat them here. It is just possible that if the punitive resolutions of the Government had been accompanied by a full statement of the considerations on which their action was based, the public conscience would not have been so rudely shocked. The resolution does not inform the aggrieved Mámlatdárs whether the Government intend paying any compensation for the hardships inflicted upon them, despite their sacred pledge not to make them suffer, and we shall not be surprised if the Mámlatdárs go to a civil court, as they contemplate doing, for the redress of their grievances. There is, however, a very important aspect of the guarantee question which has been ignored by our contemporaries. The Bombay Government have already expressed their view in clear and emphatic terms of the indemnity granted to the Mámlatdár witnesses. Now, even supposing that the Secretary of State for India insists on the Government depriving some of the Mámlatdárs of their magisterial powers and stopping their promotions, they are precluded from carrying out his behests when they themselves believe that such a course is fraught with "*infinite danger and disgrace.*" The Mámlatdárs have been taken to task for not courageously coming forward to resist and expose the malpractices of Mr. Crawford. All of them, with their *inherent frailties of native character*, are alleged to have suffered from a *universal moral collapse. There ought to have been*, it is said, *protests, resistance and denunciations; but a dumb helplessness seems to have pervaded the official class.* The public is now anxious to see how far the Bombay Government practically appreciate the importance of their observations. They have solemnly pledged their word. Its violation leads to "infinite danger and disgrace," but its observance perhaps leads to conflict with higher authorities—a position certainly less

risky than that of the Mámlatdárs if they had tried to expose the late Commissioner by placing their grievances before a Government which had deliberately maintained in the service an officer whose irregularities had found a place on Government records. Example is better than precept, and the public naturally waits for protests, resistance and denunciations on the part of those who granted indemnity to the witnesses and committed themselves to the views put forward in Sir R. West's learned minute. There is a report that one of the principal officers engaged in the preliminary investigation connected with the Crawford inquiry contemplates sending in or has already sent in his resignation by way of protest against the recent resolutions. This is certainly unlike the timid conduct of the Mámlatdárs and is worthy of all praise. The public has not yet forgotten the celebrated lines of Epictetus quoted by His Excellency Lord Reay in his University speech. All along during the Crawford inquiry the conduct of the Bombay Government has been worthy of the highest praise, and we hope that in dealing with the necessary developments of this ever-memorable case, Lord Reay and his Councillors will not tamely carry out any instructions from England, detrimental to the honour and prestige of the British Government and subversive of all principles of justice and equity. In case the principles of the constitutional law of England make it impossible for Government to fulfil their plighted word (and we think they do not), they ought at least to satisfy the public conscience by amply remunerating the Mámlatdárs for their acknowledged services to the cause of public morality.

The transfer of the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case to the Forest, Salt and other departments recommended.

18. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 23rd June, says:—We are glad to see a number of the Mámlatdárs involved in the Crawford case transferred. The Forest, Salt and other departments ought to accommodate the poor refugees, while some few cases may be met by compensation. In this way the Bombay Government can maintain the spirit of the guarantee even though unfortunately it is not permitted to keep up the form.

The judgment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine and the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott in the Sáthe case commented upon.

19. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 23rd June, writes:—From a strictly legal point of view, poor Sáthe, "friend of equity and justice," has failed, in our opinion, in obtaining complete redress of his grievance from the learned Judges of the High Court who pronounced judgment in his case this week. With all due deference to the Judges, we must say that the grounds put forward by them for not remanding the case once more to the lower court for inquiry are not at all convincing. Both the Judges coincide in the view that Mr. East put irrelevant questions, made irrelevant inquiries and allowed himself to be influenced by considerations altogether apart from the facts which were adduced by the complainant in support of the charge. If so, how have matters improved since the case was sent back to the lower court by the Full Bench five months ago on this very ground? The learned Judges refer to "events which have occurred since the complaint was lodged" and to "matters of common notoriety." But, as far as we are aware, no law has ever laid down that a judge can import his own knowledge into the case he is trying or take into cognizance matters, however notorious, which were never placed before him in his judicial capacity. The learned Chief Justice and his three other learned colleagues, following the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench in Queen *v.* Adamson, remanded the case last January, because the District Magistrate *acted upon the consideration of something extraneous and extra-judicial* and had not *exercised his discretion upon the facts presented to him.* Mr. East did not act up to the instructions given in the judgment of the Full Bench, and we fail to see how even the decisions of the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott and the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine can be reconciled with it. The Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine has expounded the constitutional law regarding corrupt judicial officers in a judgment of sufficiently learned length, but he has strangely ignored the central fact in Lord Macclesfield's State trial, viz., that the Parliament of the day cordially recognized the valuable services rendered by the Masters of the Rolls, by a strict fulfilment of the terms of the indemnity granted to them.

A capricious conviction of a peon by Mr. McCallum, First Class Magistrate, Thána.

20. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 23rd June, writes:—We had thought that Bombay was unique in not having Magistrates like those whose doings are constantly chronicled and unfavourably commented on in the Calcutta Native press. But, to our shame, we confess that recently one gentleman has been reported to have done an act which would do honour to the typical Bengal Magistrate. One Mr. McCallum, First Class Magistrate at Thána, fined the servant of an Inámdár for wearing a livery similar to that of a Government peon. The servant explained that it was at his master's bidding that he put on the livery. He used to put on the same dress on several occasions and before several other Magistrates, who had never reprimanded him or in any way taken notice of his livery. The Bombay High Court quashed the sentence of the Magistrate. We hope this will teach him better manners. In the first place, if the Magistrate thought it right to prosecute any one, it should have been the master and not the servant. But Mr. McCallum seems to have a very curious notion of his duty. We are glad that the High Court has reversed his judgment.

21. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 23rd June, writes:—It is not a little strange that Mr. Kennedy, the District Magistrate, in forwarding Mr. McCallum's report, is able to say that the case was not summarily tried, when from the report itself it is quite clear that the procedure prescribed for summons cases was not followed. How the poor peon, who had to suffer so much worry, trouble and expense consequent on a supreme disregard of the simplest rules of criminal procedure, is to reimburse himself, we are unable to say. It admits of little doubt, however, that mere reversals of convictions and sentences in cases like this, unaccompanied by an expression of strong disapproval on the part of the High Court Judges, do not always exercise so wholesome an influence as is necessary. [The *Satyavakta* (129), in its issue of the 28th June, says that it is necessary that the Bombay High Court should strongly censure Mr. McCallum, First Class Magistrate, Thána, and that the Bombay Government ought also to enquire into the matter.]

A complaint against Ráo Sáheb Támhane, Acting Mámlatdár at Tásgaon, and a request to the Bombay High Court in the matter.

22. The *Chandánshu* (24), in its issue of the 23rd June, disapproves of Ráo Sáheb Támhane, Acting Mámlatdár at Tásgaon, having treated in a high-handed manner one Mr. Ganpatráo Vaidya, a pleader who appeared in a case before him, and having refused to hear the evidence tendered by him, says that the conduct of the Mámlatdárs towards the poor *rayat* may well be imagined when respectable pleaders are thus treated, and requests the Bombay High Court to take severe notice of the conduct of Mr. Támhane while disposing of the complaint made to it in this matter by the aggrieved pleader.

An alleged suspicious death in the Shikárpur jail and a request to the District Magistrate to inquire into it.

23. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 19th June, writes:—For the second time during the brief space of one year a suspicious death is reported from the Shikárpur jail. On the first occasion an inquiry was made and the death of the prisoner was attributed to natural causes. But it was not noted that in the inquiry which the District Magistrate held, the officer who had conducted the inquiry in the first instance was carefully excluded. Of course, no one expected that the inmates of the jail would give any evidence to incriminate the jail authorities. It is almost impossible to get any independent or fearless evidence from men undergoing a term of imprisonment against the very men entrusted with almost absolute authority over them. The medical evidence was also unsatisfactory. In an out-of-the-way place like Shikárpur it is very difficult to get independent and skilled medical evidence in such cases. We would not go the length of charging any medical officer with being capable of giving deliberately perverse evidence, but it is possible that a sufficiently skilled expert may not be easily available in such a place. It has been already pointed out that it is against all principles of justice to appoint the same officer both Jailor and Superintendent, as is done in Shikárpur. In the present instance also we may safely anticipate the result of the inquiry, since the medical opinion has been already given that the prisoner died of heat apo-

plexy—a disease which does not involve physical violation of any kind. But we trust that the District Magistrate will institute a stricter inquiry on this occasion than on the previous one, and that, if nothing else is done, the separation of the offices of the Jailor and the Superintendent will be strongly recommended, although in the present instance there be no charge against the Jailor.

A request to His Excellency Lord Reay to issue a resolution at an early date on the report of Dr. Pollen about the condition of Zamindárs in Sind.

24. The *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 22nd June, says:—In the beginning of 1887, when His Excellency Lord Reay first visited Sind, he seemed to be under the impression that the Zamindárs of Sind were better off and more affluent than the Zamindárs of any other part of the presidency. But the Sind Sabha removed this impression from His Excellency's mind, brought to his notice the many hardships endured by them, and prayed that an enquiry might be instituted into the claims of Zamindárs and Mourosi Haris in the Shikárpur District. On the recommendation of the Sind Sabha, His Excellency appointed Dr. John Pollen to conduct the said enquiry and to communicate the result to Government. It is now a long time since Dr. Pollen completed the enquiry and submitted his report to Government. It is very much to be regretted that Government have not as yet passed any orders on Dr. Pollen's report. In March last, when Lord Reay paid a second visit to Sind, the Sind Sabha again asked His Excellency to dispose of Dr. Pollen's report at an early date. In reply, His Excellency said that owing to press of work he had not been able to dispose of the matter earlier, and that as he was going to Mahábaleshvar, he would give the subject his careful attention and pass a resolution ere long. Seeing now that His Lordship has returned to Poona from Mahábaleshvar, we hope that he will dispose of Dr. Pollen's report without further delay. We admit that Lord Reay has taken more trouble to make himself acquainted with the hardships of the Zamindárs in Sind than any former Governor has ever done. He acknowledges that the Zamindárs bear a large share of the cost of the administration, and for that reason it is absolutely necessary that their grievances should be heard and remedied.

The rumoured reduction in the number of *pránts* in Káthiáwár disapproved.

25. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 23rd June, writes:—It is a long-standing rumour that the four *pránts* of Káthiáwár are to be amalgamated into two. Jhálávád and Hálár will be one *prânt*, and Sorath and Gohelvád the other. We do not believe in this, but if it be the intention of Government to do so, the arrangement would not be advisable as much confusion would be caused by it to the public as well as to the officials. We therefore strongly recommend that such an arrangement may not be effected.

Alleged facility in Bombay for obtaining opium and arsenic.

26. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 26th June, says:—Most of the cases of suicide occurring at Bombay are due to the taking of opium or arsenic, and this shows that in spite of the restrictions imposed by law there is great facility for obtaining these poisonous drugs. It is therefore to be hoped that the authorities will see where the fault lies and will speedily remove it.

The Coroner's inquest in Bombay considered a farce and productive of much inconvenience.

27. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 23rd June, writes:—A Coroner's inquest is generally a mere form and even a farce, but when it is delayed over a night it causes much hardship, especially among the Hindus. A case occurred this week in Kándevádi, Bombay. An elderly man died on Tuesday morning, and his wife, anticipating the misfortune, took opium some hours before, and, though prompt medical aid was rendered, expired before sunset. An inquest was necessary, but under the law it could not be held after sunset. So it was held next day, and that too at about ten o'clock. The horrors of the scene and the privations and sufferings of the poor family, which included children, may well be imagined. Yet did it occur to anybody to represent the inconvenience which the existing arrangement causes?

The *Nyáyadarshak* newspaper of Ahmedabad run down as a low and dishonest print and Government requested to stop its publication.

28. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 25th June, disapproves of the *Hindusthán* newspaper of Ahmedabad having received Rs. 50 from Mr. Rághav of Jámnagar as a help towards defraying the expenses of a recent libel suit against it and changing its tone in matters relating to the Jámnagar State, runs down the *Nyáyadarshak* of Ahmedabad as being a low newspaper given to extorting money from the people by threats and entreaties and as being a nuisance to the people, and quotes extracts from a letter written by Mr. Chhaganlál Umedchand, editor of the *Nyáyadarshak* (121), requesting His Highness the Thákor of Morvi to give him Rs. 500 in order to prevent the sale of his house, asking pardon for his past faults and promising to serve His Highness faithfully to the end of his days. The *Rájyabhakt* requests Government to speedily stop the publication of such a dishonest paper, which is a pest to the public, and calls upon the *Nyáyadarshak* to prosecute it for libel if it has courage to do so.

Extension of Act XXV of 1867 to the province of Káthiáwár desired.

29. The *Káthiáwádi* (80), in its issue of the 25th June, points out the necessity for the extension of the Act for the regulation of printing-presses, newspapers and books (Act XXV of 1867) to the province of Káthiáwár, and requests Mr. Lely, Acting Political Agent, Káthiáwár, to carry out the suggestion made by it.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Draft Bill for the segregation of lepers criticised.

30. In noticing the draft Bill to make provision for the segregation of lepers, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 25th June, says:—It is proposed to charge the municipalities with the establishment and maintenance of leper retreats, but the question about leprosy being of general and not local importance, the cost of these retreats ought to be largely, if not wholly, borne by the imperial treasury. Different kinds of additional burdens have been imposed on municipalities since the introduction of local self-government, making their condition anything but satisfactory, and when these institutions are unable to perform the different duties required of them satisfactorily, they are condemned as unfit to enjoy the right of self-government. It is therefore to be hoped that an integral portion of the cost of establishing and maintaining the retreats will be borne by Government, recovering from such municipalities as are able to bear the burden only a fraction of the cost. Section 5 of the Bill authorizes the District Magistrate to arrest and commit to a retreat a leper who is found asking for alms or wandering about without visible means of subsistence, but nothing is mentioned as to what is to be done in regard to lepers who sell provisions, vegetables and other edibles. Something ought to be done about the latter, paying due consideration to the social position of these unfortunate beings and their friends and relations.

PART III.—*Education.*

The Bombay Government and the recent increase in school-fees.

31. The *Samsher Bahádur* (127), in its issue of the 21st June, says that the policy of restricting the progress of education does not become a Government like the British, but is more suitable to Russia, disapproves of the increase now made in the fees levied in high and branch schools in some towns in Gujarát, remarks that the step is ill-advised and that many poor parents grievously complain of it, and advises the people of Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach to send a deputation of their influential men to wait upon His Excellency Lord Reay on the subject.

Mr. Kirkham's memorandum on the admission of light into the study room, published in the *Bombay Educational Record* for June, and a suggestion in connection therewith.

32. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111), in its issue of the 23rd June, says that Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, Central Division, deserves thanks for his memorandum on the subject of the admission of light into the study room published in the *Bombay Educational Record* for June, and remarks that great good would be done if the memorandum in question were translated into the different

vernacular languages and posted up in a prominent place in all the schools at Government expense, and that private educational institutions should also attend to the suggestions made in the memorandum.

The appointment of a European as Acting Director of Public Instruction, Berár, disapproved.

33. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 23rd June, says:—It would be idle to blame Mr. Arthur Barrett for his appointment as Acting Director of Public Instruction, Berár. But it is most unfortunate that his claims, whatever these be, should supersede those of the Native gentleman who has worked for the prize for so many years only to be deprived of it when due. This is, we believe, the only post at the top of the department occupied by a Native gentleman. Mr. Mahájani has probably been victimized to the retrenchment policy of the Government.

The Rájkumár College, Rájkot, and the fall in the number of students attending it.

34. Mr. Chester Macnaghten, Principal of the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, writing to the *Káthiáwár Times* (81) in its issue of the 26th June, says:—The fall in the number of our students is a matter for regret. But in all cases those who have been withdrawn have left for very satisfactory reasons which cannot be regretted at all, and we hope that a turn in the tide will soon restore us to our former strength. I wish to add that there is no truth in the *on dit* you published a few days ago that I am about to retire shortly, nor in the equally baseless rumour that Government contemplate the amalgamation of the Rájkumár College with the Tálukdári School. In a note the editor says:—Without the least hesitation we give publicity to Mr. Macnaghten's letter, as such is the peculiarity of this province that rumours mostly culminate into facts. As regards the contemplated amalgamation of the two institutions above named, we have reason to believe that there is more foundation for what we have said than Mr. Macnaghten appears to be aware of, and as regards the diminution in the number of students, we may say that we have not referred to the number on the rolls but to the actual number of boys in the College on that day. The public would be very glad to learn "the very satisfactory reasons" in cases of withdrawals. Our information on this point seems to be quite the contrary.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Want of latrines in third-class railway carriages and the necessity for providing them at an early date.

35. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 23rd June, says:—The want of accommodation for natural purposes in third-class railway carriages has been felt for years, and it has been made known almost week after week in one way or another. How this defect tells upon the health and even upon the lives of the passengers has been painfully illustrated very recently. It must be allowed that the railway authorities cannot possibly remedy the defect all at once; but they must take up the question seriously, making temporary arrangements pending its permanent solution, as appears to have been done by Mr. Duxbury, Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway. Railway companies derive the bulk of their profits from third-class passengers. For this reason, if for no other, the passengers have a right to better treatment.

An accident on the Southern Marátha Railway and a complaint against the railway authorities.

36. A correspondent writing from Miraj to the *Vidya Vilás* (66) of the 21st June says:—On the 12th June last an accident occurred near the Ashta-Road Station by which two bullocks and a cart-driver were run over by the train which left Miraj for Poona at 2 P.M. The guard whistled many times to the driver of the cart which was crossing the rail road to get out of the way, but the bullocks got frightened at the whistle and the cart got entangled between the rails and the bullocks and the driver were killed on the spot. Mismanagement on the Southern Marátha Railway line is the cause of this and other accidents which frequently occur on the line. But why the authorities do not pay attention to the complaints made by the people about this mismanagement is really inexplicable.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

The primary vernacular schools in Bombay and a request to the Municipal School Board.

37. The *Prabhákar* (15), in its issue of the 25th June, says that now that the vernacular schools in the city of Bombay have been transferred to the control of the Bombay Municipality and that a School Board has been formed to look after them, it is to be hoped that that body will soon pay attention to the insufficient accommodation and want of ventilation in almost all primary schools, and will make arrangements to supply the necessary apparatus required for infant classes.

Fatal fall of two houses on the Ripon Road in Bombay.

38. In noticing the fatal fall of two houses on the Ripon Road in Bombay, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 28th June, says:—The enquiry made by the Coroner's jury on the dead bodies of two of the residents of the houses which fell down showed that the buildings had been recently erected and fell down at the first heavy fall of rain, proving thereby that they were very weak. The new Municipal Act has given more authority, than was the case under the old Act, to the municipal officers for preventing the erection of weak buildings, and yet this authority does not seem to have been exercised in the present case. Superintendents and inspectors on high salaries are appointed for the different parts of the town in order that the erection of new houses may be efficiently supervised, but about some of these officials it is said that they allow such house-owners as keep them pleased to build just as they like and annoy those who fail to secure their good graces for trifling matters. Some petty traders in timber erect weak houses to sell them afterwards, and buyers ignorant of the real worth of these buildings purchase them. Many such houses are to be found in Bombay.

Government resolution censuring the elected members of the Broach Municipality for mismanagement.

39. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 29th June, says:—The Government of Bombay have issued a resolution accusing the elected members of the Broach Municipality of apathy, dilatoriness and mismanagement, and threatening the municipality with supersession if the present state of things continues hereafter. Half the number of the commissioners of the Broach Municipality are appointed by the Government themselves and the president is also a Government nominee, and thus Government element is stronger than that of the elected members by one vote. It is strange, therefore, that mismanagement should have prevailed and that the blame should lie on elected members only. The resolution has been passed on a confidential report submitted by the Collector, and the commissioners have not been allowed an opportunity to give an explanation on the subject. Perhaps, there are good reasons for passing this resolution, but the report ought to be sent to the commissioners calling upon them to give an explanation, and the whole correspondence ought to be published. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 28th June, expresses similar sentiments, and adds:—A complaint has been heard from Broach, (with how much truth in it is not known), that the Collector-president has had several resolutions passed contrary to the municipal rules. If in a municipal corporation the Collector is president and half the members are his subordinates in one way or another, the independent portion of the elected members is compelled to plead the cause of the public with care and caution and need encouragement from Government for its impartial advocacy. The *Broach Mitră* (92), in its issue of the 26th June, strongly disapproves of the resolution passed by the local municipal corporation on the 17th instant to buy a house under the Land Acquisition Act for widening the road leading from the Lál Bázár to the Collector's office at a cost of about Rs. 800 when it is unable to pay its debt of Rs. 16,000 and has not sufficient money to continue the expenditure on some important works, and says that the censure passed by Government on the elected members is much more deserved by the nominated members, as no elected member is known to have hitherto come in the way of carrying out suggestions made by Government for the public welfare. The paper advises the elected members to send a requisition to Government on the matter.]

The proposal alleged to have been made to the Bombay Government by the late Collector of Surat for the suspension of the municipality in that town.

40. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75) of Surat, in its issue of the 27th June, writes:—We hear (and the rumour is widespread) that the Collector has strongly moved Government for the suspension, or rather supersession, of our municipality, and that the motion is based on the ground that it did not adopt *in toto* the recommendations of the Road Improvements Sub-Committee for the Barhánpuri Bhágal, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. G. Palliser. We cannot, however, think for a moment that the rumour has any foundation in fact. It is impossible for any Collector to be so indiscreet and injudicious. An officer of such a high position cannot condescend to torture and twist facts. If such a motion at all has been made, it could have only proceeded from ignorance or misconception of the nature of the report of the sub-committee, of the value of the property in Barhánpuri Bhágal and of the financial position of the municipality. If the report of the sub-committee be examined, it will appear that a large majority of the sub-committee is unanimous on the point that the proposal of the chairman as regards the widening of roads be adopted only if the financial circumstances of the municipality allow it. But the municipality is largely in debt; the flood-protection works are in progress, and several costly but urgent sanitary and other improvements are under consideration. Add to this the great costliness of land in Barhánpuri Bhágal. These circumstances should fairly justify the caution exercised by the municipality in passing the resolution. This resolution, therefore, cannot supply a safe ground to the Collector for the motion which he is said to have made to Government. Let us now examine the recommendation of Mr. Palliser, the chairman. This recommendation appears rather to be a *table work* on the map than a *practical* solution of the problem. It is rather a *fancy work* than a *useful* or *necessary* one. The rejection, or rather partial adoption, of such a recommendation cannot be held sufficient to justify the condemnation of a municipality which ranks second or third in the whole presidency and which has worked successfully up to this time. Such a motion from a Collector should, moreover, be supported by law. No municipalities can be looked upon as making default either under Section 42 or Section 43 of Bombay District Municipal Act, No. II of 1884, if it works with an eye to its own finances and if it entertains a desire for the introduction of urgent sanitary and other improvements in direct compliance with the instructions of Government. Certain compulsory duties are imposed upon municipalities under amended Section 24 of Act VI of 1873; but this very section requires these duties to be performed *out of municipal funds*. But the carrying out of the recommendation of Mr. Palliser would require funds far beyond the available resources of the municipality. And no municipality can justly be blamed for not doing what it is not bound to do or what it cannot afford to do. We fail to see how the Collector can possibly declare our municipality *incompetent* under these circumstances, and how the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay can exercise its powers under Section 43 of Act II of 1884. We further hear that Mr. Kálábhái, in consultation with some of the discomfited officials, is preparing a requisition to the municipality for a reconsideration and adoption of the above recommendation of the chairman. We seriously question the wisdom and expediency of such a requisition at a time when the resolution of the municipality has been almost worked out and numbers of people have been allowed to build their houses. We most earnestly hope that Mr. Baines, the new Collector, will not allow Mr. Kálábhái to muddle matters in this way. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (78), in its issue of the 23rd June, declines to believe that such a rash proposal as that for the suspension of the Surat Municipality could have been made by such an officer as Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the ex-Collector, as alleged, thinks that the Bombay Government will not for the present find any strong reason to act upon that proposal if it has been made, and observes that Government should watch for at least one year how the municipal commissioners behave towards their official president and then take action, and that His Excellency Lord Reay would lose all the glory that he has won during his tenure of office as Governor if he were unfortunately to deprive the Surat Municipality of the right of local self-government. The *Samsher Bahádur* (127), in its issue of the 28th June, says that it would not be surprising if Government were to suspend the Surat Municipality, as rumoured, as Messrs. White, Mulock

and Crawley-Boevey, former Collectors of Surat, have made reports to Government against the improper conduct of the municipal commissioners. It adds that Natives will have to look down out of shame if Government suspend the municipality, and that those who wish to carry out political reforms at once will see therefrom how unripe public opinion is in the mofussil, and requests Government to allow one more opportunity to the Surat Municipality to improve its management.]

The Surat Municipality and a certain order issued by it.

41. The *Havyak Subodh* (143), in its issue of the 25th June, disapproves of the order issued by the municipality of Surat to the effect that the ground floor of a building to be built hereafter should be of a certain minimum height from the level of the surrounding ground, and says that the municipality has no authority whatever to issue such an order. The paper remarks that the people of Surat, who have already suffered a heavy loss by the recent fires, will find it very hard to accept the order.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

The Mahárája of Kashmere alleged to be in the hands of evil advisers.

42. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 23rd June, writes:—Matters in Kashmere seem to be getting more complicated day by day, and the Mahárája is said to be virtually boycotted and treated as a prisoner in his own capital. No one is permitted to see him or to advise him. The *Statesman* says that Mr. Plowden was removed from Kashmere because Lord Dufferin saw the rude manner in which he treated the Mahárája. For the present anarchy in Kashmere, Colonel Nisbett is said to be chiefly responsible. Colonel Nisbett is the officer who begged the Mahárája to support his appointment as Resident in Kashmere. We very much doubt if the Government of India will get credit from the Home Government for the steps taken by it in connection with Kashmere. The information published by the Indian press is not, however, altogether reliable; for, we have good reason to believe that the Mahárája is a dupe in the hands of some loafers, who pose as professional State advisers and fatten on the wealth of Native Chiefs by playing upon their credulity and ignorance. These are, perhaps, the persons who have wrought the ruin of many a Native State.

The alleged offence given by the British Resident at Kashmere to Rája Rám Sing, brother of the Mahárája of Kashmere.

43. In noticing the statement in the *Tribune* that Rája Rám Sing, brother of the Mahárája of Kashmere and president of the Council of Administration, has resolved to remove to Jumoo in company with the Mahárája on account of his being intimidated by the British Resident in connection with his opposition to the proposal made by Colonel Nisbett that the present officials in Kashmere should be dismissed from the service and that their places should be filled up by men from the Panjáb, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 24th June, observes that if this report be true, the Government of India should hasten to enquire into the matter and to take measures to pacify the minds of the people of Kashmere. The paper hopes that, as rumoured at Simla, Colonel Nisbett will be recalled since he has displeased the people of Kashmere.

Attempts said to be made by the British authorities for introducing capital punishment in Native States.

44. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 28th June, says:—Several Native Princes of India consider it a sin to deprive a person of his life, and have been sentencing persons convicted of murder to rigorous imprisonment for life. Capital punishment has been introduced into the Baroda State only recently, and it has not been as yet adopted by Dharampor, Bánsda and other States. The British authorities are exercising pressure on the administrators of these States to introduce this kind of punishment, but it is not right to do so, since all civilized nations have admitted it to be cruel and debasing, some avoiding executions in public, while others adopting the more expeditious and less cruel method of execution by means of electricity. If the British authorities are determined upon keeping up capital punishment, they should introduce execution by electricity and have it carried out in private.

Political Agents and the powers enjoyed by them.

45. The *Vidya Vilás* (66), in its issue of the 21st June, says that it does not understand why political officers in Native States should now possess the same powers which were vested in them some thirty years ago, that various reforms have been carried out in the administration of the different States during the interval and that consequently it is necessary to reduce the powers of these officers, and observes that in many cases the ill-feeling existing between the paramount power and the Native Princes is attributable to the injudicious activity of the Political Agents and that it is advisable to appoint a commission to enquire into their conduct. The paper then refers to the Collector of Sholápur having threatened the editor of the *Kalpataru* newspaper with prosecution for having written about the mismanagement in the Akalkot State which is under his supervision, considers the conduct of the Collector to be unjust and high-handed, and remarks that a similar state of things is seen in many Native States.

Mismanagement in the Pálanpur State.

46. The *Nyáyadarshak* (121), in its issue of the 24th June, complains of mismanagement and corruption prevailing in the Pálanpur State. It observes that the subjects of the State complain that they have to spend a large sum of money in order to get justice from His Highness the Nawáb, that it is clear from this that they have to suffer much to get justice from His Highness's officers, that as His Highness is avaricious and not clever in State management the selfish Bania officers succeed in their objects, and that reforms are unknown in the State. The paper gives a list of the relatives and friends of the Kárbhári and two other chief officers employed in various offices in the State amounting in the aggregate to more than 75 men, and states that none of them have passed any examination and that some of them do not know even Gujaráti well. The paper adds that the continuance of Mr. Velu Kotháre's Kárbháriship is due to the carelessness of Colonel LeGeyt and to Mr. Kotháre's close friendship with the Colonel's Shirastedár, Mr. Ratanji, and requests Lieutenant-Colonel Nutt, Acting Political Agent, Pálanpur, to attend to the complaint and to have Mr. Ratanji transferred.

An alleged gift of one lákh of rupees to Mr. Haridás Viháridás, Diwán of Junágad, by His Highness the Nawáb.

47. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 23rd June, writes:—It is reported that Government having withdrawn the supervision of Major Humfrey over the Junágad State police, Mr. Haridás Viháridás, Diwán of Junágad, has been awarded a large reward of a lákh of rupees by the State. If this be true, we should certainly congratulate the energetic Diwán on his having availed himself of the gift. [In a news-letter from Junágad the *Satyavakta* (129), in its issue of the 28th June, observes that it is said that the sum of one lákh of rupees is to be deposited in some bank and the interest thereon to be given to Mr. Haridás Viháridás, the Diwán, for life, as he has declined to accept the gift given by His Highness the Nawáb of Junágad in recognition of his valuable services, and praises the Nawáb for the gift.]

Inconvenience caused by the operation of the new rules of the cotton market at the Wadhwán Civil Station.

48. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 29th June, complains that much inconvenience has been caused to the Native merchants by the operation of the new rules of the cotton market at the Wadhwán Civil Station, and requests that steps may be taken to remove it.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
5th July 1889.

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(For the week ending 29th June 1889.)

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH JUNE 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

A request to the Commissioner, Berár, and the Resident, Hyderabad, to make alterations in the Berár Courts law on the lines of the memorial about to be submitted to them in connection therewith.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 22nd June, says that it is quite disappointed to see that its cry for the publication of the draft of the Berár Courts law for the information of the people and for their opinion thereon has been a cry in the wilderness, and requests the Commissioner, Berár, and the Resident, Hyderabad, to duly consider the comments that have appeared in the Berár press and will appear in the memorial which is shortly to be submitted to them on the subject and to make the necessary modifications in it before it comes into force two months hence.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
5th July 1889.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 27 OF 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 6th July 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
7	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
13	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
14	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
19	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
25	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
26	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names o Newspape	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
55	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
62	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
63	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
65	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
66	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
67	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
68	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
69	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
71	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
72	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
74	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
75	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
76	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
77	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
78	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
79	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
80	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
81	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
82	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
87	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
88	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
92	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
93	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
96	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
97	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
102	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
123	„ Pársi Tikákár	Do.	Fortnightly	350
124	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
127	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
128	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
129	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
130	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
131	„ Saurásthtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
132	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
133	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
147	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
152	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	450
	URDU.			
153	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
154	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
155	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
156	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
157	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
161	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
162	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
163	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
164	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Reduction in the number of members of the India Council approved.

1. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 26th June, says:—After all, the India Council will come under the sweep of the knife, although this being the first slice it will be a thin one. But anything will do to start with, so long as we are satisfied that the shears have not been sounding in space, and that there has been a real clip, however small. Sir John Gorst has actually brought forward a Bill reducing the number of members of the India Council to twelve, and it has been read for the first time. If the Sir George Campbells and Sir Richard Temples oppose the Bill, it will pass all the quicker. The present Bill is mere cheeseparing, but still it is something. The India Council at present consists of 14 members, besides the Vice-President, Sir Robert H. Davies. There are the brothers Strachey, cordially disliked in this country, and there are some good men also, among whom may be counted Sir James Peile, Sir Donald Stewart, and a few others. The majority of them either play out, or hold opinions on India far behind the times. Even the Government of India feels this Council as a drag behind it. Indian public opinion of every shade has repeatedly consigned this body to a place from which it should have never returned. The members of the Council are pensioners, but whenever they choose (and they do so pretty often) they can put a spoke in the wheel of the Government of India. If the Council were abolished to-morrow, it would be neither missed nor mourned for in this country. Probably, two vacancies are likely to occur, and hence the small instalment of reform. This is the first stone loosened out of that cumbrous, rickety institution, and everyone will be willing to give it a push to bring it down altogether. Since the above was in type, we find that the number will be reduced to ten, as the four vacancies about to occur will not be filled up. This is better. It means a saving of £4,800 a year and a more substantial saving of obnoxious opposition.

Necessity for appointing a Royal Commission to enquire into the administration of India.

2. The *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 29th June, writes:—It is now three or four years since the English people began to direct their attention to the important affairs of India and have been trying to secure for its people the rights and privileges to which they are entitled. In 1885 the people of India sent a memorial to England, praying that a Royal Commission might be appointed to enquire into the Indian affairs and to ascertain whether the Indian people were dealt with justly or not. This proposal was put several times before the Parliament, but on each occasion it was strongly opposed and rejected. On the 18th instant a telegram was received from England, stating that the Parliament had sanctioned Mr. Bradlaugh's proposal to appoint a select committee to institute enquiries into Indian affairs; but on the next day another telegram was sent, contradicting the previous one and stating that the proposal had not yet been sanctioned. With what object the first telegram was despatched we do not know. When the Public Service Commission and the Finance Committee were being appointed, many people were of opinion that no good would result to them from the appointment of these committees and desired that a Royal Commission might be appointed to make the necessary investigation. What the Finance Committee did is known to all. Though the recommendations of the Public Service Commission have not yet been disposed of by the Secretary of State for India, the people as well as the Native newspaper-writers are of opinion that, if accepted, they would do more harm than good. But let us wait till the result is publicly pronounced. The necessity for an enquiry into the manner in which the administration of India has been carried on during the last thirty years is becoming more and more apparent day by day, and it therefore behoves Government to appoint a Royal Commission for the purpose. When the reins of government were in the hands of the East India Company, Parliament used to enquire into Indian affairs after every twenty years. But since the transfer of rule to the Sovereign no enquiry has been made to ascertain how the administration is being carried on and whether the Natives are being treated justly or not.

Suggestions of the Public Service Commission and advice to the people of India to send petitions disapproving them.

3. The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 2nd July, refers to the translation, which it has already published in its previous issues, of Mr. Digby's letters to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the suggestions of the Public Service Commission and the inadvisability of carrying them out, and exhorts the people of India not to be discouraged by the disappointing proposal of the Public Service Commission to do away with the practice of appointing Statutory Civilians in India without granting the holding of the Civil Service Examination simultaneously in England and in India, but to be patient and persevering and to send petitions signed by large bodies of men to the Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Indian National Congress for their being forwarded to the proper authorities, conveying their disapproval of the unfavourable suggestions of the Public Service Commission and praying that the Secretary of State for India may not adopt them as they are such as, if adopted, would cause much distress and sad disappointment to the people of India.

The uncovenanted civil service agitation and the duty of Government.

4. Writing about the uncovenanted civil servants' agitation in England about their pension, the *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 1st July, says :—While we should be glad to see a committee appointed as prayed for, we doubt if the uncovenanted civilians have a good case on the merits, at least with respect to the main point of their contention. What their other complaints are we are not aware. Such of the complaints as have found expression, for instance, the unequal treatment as regards pension of the officers of the educational and the law departments, seem to be reasonable. But the chief point of attack is the apparent injustice to the European members of the uncovenanted civil service of paying them pensions in rupees when the rupee has gone down in value. Here we think Government is right in resisting the claims of the uncovenanted civilians. Sir John Gorst reminded the House of Commons that they were trustees of the money of the tax-payers of India and that they must be careful how they used it. He praised the uncovenanted civilians as highly meritorious officers, but said he : "When a claim was made for pensions, to which after careful examination he was bound to say he did not consider these gentlemen to be entitled, he had to remember that in that House he represented the tax-payers of India." "He should fail in his duty," he continued, "if he did not warn the House that it must not be generous with other people's money. In meting out justice to those who were entitled to the utmost consideration, they must also remember that the fund from which the money had to be paid was raised from the millions of poor tax-payers in India, for whom they were trustees and whose money they ought to administer with the utmost caution and care." Mr. King and others ridiculed Sir John's argument about "the poor tax-payers" and the trusteeship of the House, but we hope the other members of the House will take a more serious view of the position. This trusteeship is often forgotten and poor voiceless India is often saddled with costs for which she is in no manner responsible; but now that the Under-Secretary of State for India has shown a keen consciousness of his duty and reminded the House of its duty, let us hope a greater regard will be shown for the interests of poor India than is customary. Speaking for the natives of India we must say, however we may sympathize with the European uncovenanted pensioners for their loss, that we do not think their claim is a just one. The Government of India and the Secretary of State for India are right in protecting the interests of India, and we earnestly hope that the House of Commons too will not allow itself to be influenced by any considerations of "flesh and blood" or personal hardship. There is a duty and a guardianship imposed on the House, and it will betray its trust if in deference to the noise of agitators it grants a concession to the uncovenanted pensioners at the cost of India. Sir Roper Lethbridge asks that justice should be done to the pensioners. The House of Commons will do an act of injustice, if it grants his prayer. A motion for a committee is reasonable enough, but the object which is intended to be gained by the committee is not in our opinion reasonable.

5. The *Sudhárak* (17), in its issue of the 1st July, writes :—We have never been able to understand how the uncovenanted servants of the Govern-

ment of India can claim to be reimbursed the loss in their pensions caused by a fall in the value of the rupee. The servants of a country can be paid only in the currency of that country, unless there be a special contract to the contrary. The uncovenanted members of the service must of course admit that no such contract has been made with them by the Indian Government. Under these circumstances they must accept their pensions in rupees without grumbling. The Indian *rayat* is certainly not to suffer, because these men choose to look upon themselves as mere birds of passage while serving in this country, and want to run to England directly they have earned their pensions. If the fall in the value of the rupee causes a serious loss to them, and if they feel that loss very heavily, it will be better for them to make India their home. The Government of India suffers as much as these people owing to the depreciation in the value of silver, which it cannot control, and yet it is asked—that is, the over-taxed Indian *rayat* is asked—to make good the loss which these gentlemen suffer for no fault of the Government of India, and certainly because they are pleased to spend their pensions in England and not in the country in which they earn them. We are really glad that the House of Commons rejected the motion of Sir Roper Lethbridge for an inquiry into their grievances; for, the Government of India is in no way responsible for the hardship which they choose to suffer. We hope that the motion will hereafter continue to be rejected as often as it is made.

Notification of the Government of India regarding the despatch of appeals to Parliament against the decisions given by the Secretary of State for India and a request to the Government in connection therewith.

6. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 2nd July, refers to the order of the Secretary of State for India allowing appeals made to Parliament against his decisions being submitted direct through any member of Parliament, and writes :—We have made strong complaints against the order issued by Government for petitions addressed to them by persons residing in Native States being forwarded to them through the Political Agent, and have adduced instances of the Political Agents having suppressed such petitions instead of sending them on to Government. When the Secretary of State for India has issued the order above referred to, why should not petitions addressed to him be allowed to be sent direct to him? The number of petitions addressed to the Secretary of State is very small, but those addressed to the local Governments and to the Government of India are numerous and contain complaints regarding injustice and oppression practised by Government officers. If some arrangement be made by which such petitions can be forwarded direct to Government, the loud complaints made against Political Agents from every quarter will most probably be stopped. We request Government to make some arrangement in the matter. [The *Gujarát Mitră* (78) and the *Gujarát Gazette* (76), in their respective issues of the 30th June and 4th July, say that the Secretary of State for India has laid the people of India under deep obligation by issuing the order in question, and that it is advisable that petitions addressed to the Viceroy of India and the provincial Governors should be allowed to be sent direct to them.]

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' exertions in aid of the Damien memorial fund, and lepers in India.

7. With reference to a London telegram that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has promised to ask the Viceroy of India to form a committee in order to invite funds for the treatment of leprosy in India, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 3rd July, says :—The work undertaken by His Royal Highness in connection with the Damien memorial fund is highly praiseworthy, but appears to have been taken up in ignorance of the Leper Bill drawn up by the Government of India. There is much need of funds for maintaining the leper asylums that are proposed to be opened in India, and they ought to be supplied by Government and the charitable public; and if proper arrangements are made in regard to these asylums, the municipalities and the people will willingly contribute their mite to the charitable work. It is therefore not necessary that funds should be collected in India by an English committee. The Damien Memorial Committee should, on the other hand, remit a portion of the funds collected in England for the purpose of aiding the leper asylums in India which may be called after Father Damien. It is to be hoped that His Excellency the Viceroy will put this view of the case before His Royal Highness, who is sure to adopt it

on account of its reasonableness. The Native Chiefs and Princes are likely to contribute large funds to the call of the auxiliary committee in India proposed by His Royal Highness, but their charity ought to be directed solely to the maintenance of Indian asylums. There is no need of sending a commission to India for the purpose of studying the disease, as the results of a thorough study of this dangerous malady by Dr. Carter, the late learned Principal of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, have been published, and further research can be usefully made by the Government Medical Department. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 2nd July, expresses deep-felt gratitude to His Royal Highness for his exertions and sympathy for the Indian lepers.]

A recommendation to redress the grievances of Assistant Surgeons in India.

8. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 30th June, writes:—Without the slightest ill-will towards the army medical staff, whose grievances are just now being ventilated in the public press, may we ask what has been done for the poor Assistant Surgeon class in India? A scheme was submitted to Government by Surgeon-General Moore for the improvement of the prospects of this hard-worked but neglected branch of the service. We have more than once discussed their claims since the submission of Dr. Moore's report. Has the document been pigeonholed? Why are the authorities always so slow in dealing with Native interests committed to their care, while at the same time they evince such solicitude for European interests? The fault is not wholly theirs. European servants of the State know how to enforce their rights, which Native servants have yet to learn. The position of the Assistant Surgeon is about the same, compared with that of the Civil Surgeon, as that of the Native sepoy compared with the position of his European comrade in arms. And yet it is almost always the European employés of Government who have grievances to be redressed.

Remarks in connection with several subjects touched upon by the Honourable Mr. Forbes Adam in his address to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

9. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 30th June, writes:—The Honourable Mr. Forbes Adam, in his address to the local Chamber of Commerce, passed under review about ten subjects with that ability, moderation and lucidity which invariably characterise his addresses. After alluding to the initial drawbacks of the Merchandise Marks' Act, the speaker dwelt at length on the question of wheat adulteration. We are glad to learn that, despite the uncompromising attitude taken up by the London Corn Trade Association, the local Chamber does not mean to allow the discussion of the question to drop, but is anxious to bring about the necessary modification in the present contract system by perseverance and persistency without the aid of legislation. It is really gratifying that His Excellency Lord Reay has from the outset taken great interest in the question, and it is to be hoped that the Secretary of State for India, supported by a strong public opinion and the almost unanimous voice of provincial English millers, will be able to induce the advocates of the present anomaly in London to accept the two per cent. refraction basis. It is a pity that our local political association has not yet taken up the question of the Indian silver duties. The Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Government have done their duty, and it is rather a painful surprise that the principal Native associations in the country have been found napping all this time. It is well-known, and we are glad to see that our Anglo-Indian friends heartily endorse this view, that in certain matters English statesmen have treated India with positive injustice. The abolition of silver duties, while it would hardly influence the financial arrangements of a wealthy country like England, would impart a decided impetus to a much-handicapped industry and afford some relief to the hard-pressed Indian Government in their hopeless financial embarrassment, and yet poor India is made to suffer! Take again the questions of the Home charges and of the distribution of expenditure incurred for strictly imperial purposes between England and India. The Honourable Mr. Forbes Adam expressed his sense of the injustice done to this country in regard to these burdens, and his rebuke of the growing number of M. P.'s who visit this country and avoid all topics which touch the pocket of the British tax-payer was as just as it was well-deserved. Both the vital questions referred to by the chairman have been hitherto sadly neglected by our associations and the Indian National Congress,

and now that such an influential, thoughtful and considerate member of the European community has expressed his views in such unmistakable and sympathetic terms, may we suggest to our local politicians the desirability of securing the co-operation of Englishmen like him and making a strong representation to the British Government, and, if possible, move the House of Commons to redress a gross and palpable iniquity to which the people of India have tamely submitted so long without a murmur.

Extent of the vice of drinking in India and the duty of Government.

10. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 1st July, refers to a report read at a recent temperance meeting held at Lahore and to the figures given therein of the quantity in gallons of country and European liquor consumed in India in the several years since 1881-82 to 1887-88, and says:—The vice of drinking is evidently on the increase in India under the British Government and is doing much injury to the Indian nation. If, therefore, the Government do not take steps in time to put down this vice and the whole nation is thereby entirely ruined, the fault will lie with the Government and all its endeavours to educate the people and to ameliorate their condition will be frustrated. There are instances without number of skilled artists and learned scholars having been ruined and their families involved in immense misery simply on account of their tipsiness. No matter if people be not admitted into volunteer corps, be excluded from Parliament or disarmed; but, at any rate, they should not be made drunkards. If British rule is better than Native rule, as asserted, how is its superiority established, if under it the vice of drinking is so extensive as it never was even under the worst Native ruler, viz., Bajiráo the Second? If, while a man is heartily singing Shakspeare's or Kálidás's poems, making with great skill machines like steam-engines or telegraph machines, or establishing by sound arguments conclusions of theology and morality, his mouth awfully stinks and he raves and staggers, is he to be praised or censured? What is to be done with him? Such is the condition towards which our nation is drifting, and we do not know what the end of all this will be.

Intoxication in Bombay, and its alleged increase.

11. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 5th July, says:—It is a mistake to say that intoxication has increased among the masses in India, and those who make such an assertion only furnish a plea to Government to increase their ábkári income. Liquor being used by the masses either as medicine or as an ingredient of their daily diet, any increase in its price puts its consumers to great inconvenience, because the labouring poor being used to the drink from early age cannot do without it, just as they cannot do without the food-grains. The temperance movement in India is a pure evil to the labouring classes, because on their wrong representation the Bombay Government raised last year the duty on every gallon of liquor consumed in the Thána and Kolába Districts, but it is gratifying that the same has been reduced on the discovery that the course was wrong. The following facts show that intoxication has not increased in the city of Bombay:—7¼ lákhs of gallons of liquor are consumed in a year by six lákhs of the liquor-consuming population of the city, giving an average of about a gallon per man or a dram per head per week, while the average consumption per man in Europe is from five to nine gallons. There are about fifty thousand factory and mill hands who consume from half to one dram per head every evening, never touching the liquor during the day. The labourers working in the cotton presses are obliged to drink a little liquor every evening in order to counteract the evil effects of the fine cotton they breathe in during the working hours. Correctly speaking, the duty on country liquor ought not to be raised in the interests of the poor people, while the inferior sorts of Europe liquor imported into Bombay should be subjected to an analysis before leaving the Custom House, and the inferior German spirit manufactured from rotten vegetables and exported to India for paints and other industrial purposes, but which is sold as brandy by the liquor-sellers, should be prohibited from being imported, and all good Europe liquor imported in wood should be required to be bottled under the direct supervision of custom house inspectors. In short, in proportion to the reduction in the rate of the duty on toddy and liquor manufactured from it the health of the masses is sure to improve.

Distress and scarcity in the Diamond Harbour District in Bengal.

12. The *Telagu Mitră* (18), in its issue of the 6th July, says:—We hear that distress and scarcity prevail in the Diamond Harbour District in Bengal. We also learn from the *Statesman* and other newspapers that the Bengal Government has not yet made proper provision for the maintenance of the people who are dying of starvation in that district. Such a state of things is discreditable to that Government. Of what use then is the income-tax which has been imposed with a view to save people from starvation during famines? Where should the *rayats* look for support if Government are not true to their word and do not make proper arrangements for their maintenance? We hope that His Excellency the Viceroy as well as the Bengal Government will pay attention to this matter and help the *rayats* out of their present miserable condition.

Want of fodder for cattle in Khándesh.

13. The *A'ryávart* (21) of Dhulia, in its issue of the 29th June, says:—Grass being scarce at present, it is necessary for Government to allow people to cut down leaves of the *Anjan* trees until rain falls sufficiently. These leaves serve the place of grass in Khándesh. In Dhulia people are allowed to cut them on payment of a certain fee. But we learn that in some villages people are prevented from doing so, probably owing to false notions of economy. The loss in land revenue which will result from the death of cattle from this prevention will be ten times heavier than what the Forest Department will suffer by granting the prayer of the people. Cattle are dying fast for want of fodder, and this is the proper time for Government to save them.

Report about the intended exclusion of the Bombay High Court Judges from the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

14. With reference to the report that the Secretary of State for India is about to pass an order that no Judge of the Bombay High Court shall be eligible for the local Legislative Council, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 6th July, says:—It is believed that the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor is meant in place of the Legislative Council in the above report, since a prohibition already exists against the appointment of a Judge to the latter Council. But the order passed by Lord Cross will be a retrograde step. In the Covenanted Civil Service the Revenue Department has more attractions than the judicial branch, and if the highest prize of the latter department is taken away from it there will be fewer candidates for it than there are now. Moreover, a judicial member is indispensable in the Executive Council. The proposed change might have been desired on account of the allegation that a Judge of the High Court, in expectation of entering the Executive Council one day, will not be so impartial as he otherwise would be in cases in which Government are interested. But past experience has convincingly proved that the Judges have been so high-minded that they have not allowed themselves to be influenced by self-interest of any kind in the discharge of their sacred duties. The Civilian Judges are already debarred from being appointed Chief Justice of the High Court, and their exclusion from the Executive Council will be a grave injustice to them.

Alleged illegal detention of a British subject by the Government of Goa and the apathy of the Bombay Government in the matter.

15. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 30th June, writes:—It is alleged in a news-letter from Goa to a Poona paper that a British subject of the name of Vishnu Sakhárám, charged with theft or robbery, was, under Bombay Government Resolution in the Political Department, No. 6254 of September 1887, extradited to the Government of Goa, by whom he has been detained in prison up to date, without any inquiry into the charge against him, and further that all petitions for trial have been disregarded, that the man while in prison has to pay for his lodging and maintenance, and that, contrary to a provision in the treaty, a charge of an older date has been brought against him, while that on which he has been ostensibly handed over remains uninvestigated. It is added that a petition representing this condition of the man was submitted to the Bombay Government five months ago, but that no reply has yet been received. Can this be true?

A request to His Excellency Lord Reay for an early settlement of the grievances of the Zamindárs in Sind.

16. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 26th June, says:—In 1887, when His Excellency Lord Reay visited Sind for the first time, the Sind Sabha, in order to correct an erroneous impression which His Lordship appeared to have received, represented to him certain grievances of the Zamindárs in Sind. This representation was placed in the hands of Dr. Pollen for inquiry and report. The inquiry and report, we all know, have been duly made and submitted. Since then Lord Reay visited Sind a second time (not a usual thing with a Governor of Bombay, considering the inconveniences involved in a journey by sea). The Sind Sabha respectfully approached His Excellency with a reminder. A promise of an early settlement was the result of this interview. Two months and more have now elapsed, and the Zamindárs have naturally grown impatient for some answer. We trust that Lord Reay will soon be able to dispose of the representation. We cannot ignore the fact that more urgent, if not more important, questions (notably the Deccan Mámlatdárs' cases) must have diverted His Excellency's attention, and that the necessity for disposing of *these* matters must be so great and imperative as to compel him to defer the fulfilment of his promises. We would rather wish that Lord Reay took his time over the Zamindárs' grievances than that he entrusted the question to less responsible functionaries. There is a deal of satisfaction to a, comparatively speaking, less educated class of men in knowing that their grievances are inquired into and replies sent by the statesman himself to whom they are addressed, be the reply what it may.

Re-marriages among the Avdich Hindu caste and a request to Government to pass a law for the protection of the helpless women of that caste.

17. The *Praja Mat* (124) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 29th June, complains of several old, infirm and well-born members of the Avdich Hindu caste having this year married again, some for the second time and some for the third, fourth and fifth time, even though their former young wives are alive, and says that several sensible men, who pretend to be reformers and have one or two wives and children, have also re-married. The paper states that one Avdich, who has now married a third wife, encompassed the death of his first wife two or four years ago and married a second wife after the lapse of one year, and remarks that the woes of the deserted wives can easily be imagined, that it is reproachful that women should needlessly suffer hardship under such a good Government as that of the British, and that it is necessary that a law should be passed for the protection of helpless women and to thereby earn the blessings of thousands of them. It adds that the Avdich Hitechchhu Sabha (Society for promoting the welfare of the Avdich class) is a Sabha in name only, as it has been hitherto unable to do any good.

A capricious conviction of a peon by Mr. McCallum, First Class Magistrate, Thána, and the judgment of the Bombay High Court in the matter.

18. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 30th June, refers to the judgment of the Bombay High Court in the case in which Mr. McCallum, First Class Magistrate, Thána, fined an Inámdár's peon for wearing a belt which resembled that usually worn by Government peons, and remarks:—We regret that in a case of this kind the High Court should have contented itself with merely setting aside the conviction without a word of censure. The high-handedness of the proceeding and the reckless disregard of all judicial forms and principles displayed by the Magistrate are apparent. It was not a mere error of judgment, which every Magistrate is liable to commit, but a deliberately perverse act, which required strong censure from the higher authorities. What, we ask, would Sir Joseph Arnould have done in a case like this coming before him? Really, the liberty and the safety of the public are in hourly danger when Magistrates like these are entrusted with powers of summary conviction. A man might any day be convicted by this Magistrate and sentenced to three months' imprisonment without the right of appeal.

Necessity for appointing a Town Magistrate for Hyderabad (Sind) pointed out.

19. The Hyderabad correspondent of the *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 29th June, says:—Hyderabad like Sukkur, Shikárpur and Karáchi had once a Town Magistrate, but times have changed and what was once considered a necessity is no longer so. We are progressing in all directions in population as well as in crime, but in getting justice we are going backwards. How we lost a Town Magistrate is easily told. The revenue work of the Hyderabad Táluka used to be done by the Collector and the criminal work by the Town Magistrate, until a Deputy Collectorship with light work was wanted for the son of a Governor. It was accordingly proposed to convert the táluka into a sub-division for the great man's son, who would relieve the Collector of revenue and the Town Magistrate of the criminal work. The son of the Governor was thus accommodated. This was all right, but it would have been both wise and graceful to restore the original order as soon as the Governor's son left Hyderabad. A Town Magistrate costs less than a Deputy Collector, is not likely to be transferred every now and then, and does not go on tour like a Deputy Collector. A Town Magistrate is therefore always in a better position to give us what is called cheap, speedy and next-door justice. Leave a Town Magistrate alone; we have not got even a separate Deputy Collector. During the last six months half a dozen Deputy Collectors have been sent to and from Hyderabad like a weaver's shuttle, and at last the charge of the Hyderabad sub-division has been fastened on the Deputy Collector of Hála. Crime is abnormally high at Hála, and the Deputy Collector has much work, but instead of being helped he is saddled with more work. You should see how the poor Deputy Collector works. He keeps separate days for Hála and Hyderabad work, but the two works trespass upon each other and he has to modify his programme considerably. Latterly he has been sending all original criminal cases to the Second Class Magistrate, whether triable by him or not, who, overworked already, has to grin and bear. To give you an idea how justice has suffered from constant changes in the Deputy Collector's appointments, it will be enough to cite one case which has been heard thrice during the last eight or nine months and has not yet been finished. After this, talk if you will of justice—cheap, speedy, and near!

The Coroner's inquests in Bombay and remarks in connection with them.

20. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 1st July, writes:—A memorial with 11,500 signatures has been submitted to His Excellency the Governor in Council protesting against the intended abolition of the Coroner's office and the transfer of his duties to the police. The memorial pointedly expresses the concern of the public at the proposed transfer. We are glad to see that the Bombay Government have, in deference to such widely expressed public opinion, reconsidered their decision. But while we are glad that the Coroner has been retained, we think this opportunity should be taken to improve his procedure and time and manner of working. At present, if a sudden death occurs between the hours of sunset and sunrise the corpse has to be detained for examination until 10 o'clock the next day. This practice causes serious hardship in Hindu families, as was lately experienced in a case of suicide by a Hindu woman. The circumstances of that case were of a particularly aggravated character. The father of a family had died in the morning. The survivors were children, the eldest of whom was about 25 and the youngest a year and a half old; and a widow, the mother of the children, all but dead by opium-poisoning. In the evening, when the sons returned from the father's funeral, they found their mother dead. All the solace and comfort of their life was gone. They were strangers in Bombay with no one to protect or to advise them. They had no food in the morning and were forced to remain without it, with the corpse of their mother in the house, for the whole night and a considerable part of the morning the next day. This was certainly a cruel and an insufferable position. In the case of a death it is, we think, the duty of the Coroner to promptly attend to it and relieve the sufferers from all manner of inconvenience as far as it lies in his power. The prohibition of nightly inquests ought in any case to be away done with. The system of inquiry by jury ought also to be revised. As now conducted it is little better than a farce. The Coroner is only an enquiring officer, and he could do his present work quite as efficiently without a jury as with it.

Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., recommended for the post of Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

21. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 30th June, writes:—Mr. Ollivant's services will soon be transferred to a higher sphere, and the question which naturally arises is who will succeed him. Mr. H. A. Acworth, who was for some time Collector of Sátára and acted as Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, for a few months with marked activity, zeal, industry and intelligence, is now in England; but there is no reason why his claims should be ignored in favour of any other officer. Mr. Acworth's services in the cause of Marátha folklore and his genuine sympathy with the people of this country are well known, and he will, we feel pretty certain, prove a fitting successor to Mr. Ollivant as Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Praise of Mr. H. O. Quin, Acting Collector, Broach.

22. The *Broach Mitră* (92), in its issue of the 3rd July, refers to the appointment of Mr. H. O. Quin, Acting Collector, Broach, to the Bombay Secretariat, and says that during his stay of about three years in Broach as Assistant Collector and Magistrate he has done his work impartially and in a praiseworthy manner, that the people love him as he is kind, of a quiet disposition and is acquainted with their manners and customs, and that it is probable that he will speedily rise to some high post.

Praise of Ráo Sáheb Pávgi, late Mámlatdár at Kelva Máhim in the Thána District.

23. A correspondent, writing from Kelva Máhim to the *Suryodayă* (63) of the 1st July, highly praises Ráo Sáheb Pávgi, Mámlatdár, for his impartiality, amiableness and many other good qualities for which he says he has become very popular at Kelva Máhim, and observes that he was rightly styled Dev (godly) Mámlatdár by the people of Gujarát and that the people of Kelva Máhim are very sorry to part with him now that he has been transferred to the Murbád Táluka in the same district.

Employment of Mahomedans in Government service in Sind.

24. A Mahomedan, writing to the *Muawin-i-majma-i-Mahammadi* (162) in its issue of the 23rd June, says:—On the recommendation of the Honourable Mr. Pritchard, the Government of Bombay have promoted two Mahomedan Mukhtyárkars and appointed them Deputy Collectors in Sind. The entire Mahomedan population will be very glad to hear this news, especially as no such post was conferred upon a Mahomedan during the last few years. The number of Mahomedans in Government service is still considerably less than that of men of other religions, and we trust that the present Commissioner in Sind will take steps to equalize the numbers. It is greatly to be regretted that in large offices, such as those of the Commissioner, the Collectors, the Judicial Commissioner in Sind and the District Judges, not a single Mahomedan is employed as clerk, and we hope that Mr. Trevor will not only appoint one or two Mahomedan clerks in his own office, but will also advise other European officers to do the same. It is said that only lately there were vacancies in the offices of the Commissioner in Sind and the District Judge of Karáchi, but not one of them was conferred upon a Mahomedan though many Mahomedans were available. In a note the editor remarks:—We have often adverted to this in our paper, but no steps have been taken. We hope the Commissioner in Sind will give the letter of our correspondent his careful attention and make some suitable arrangement in the matter. If this be done, the Mahomedans will have a fair share in Government service.

Publication of a translation of the *Sind Official Gazette* in Sindi recommended.

25. A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 29th June, writes:—There is no way in which the people of Sind, ignorant of the English language, can know the rules and notifications issued by Government from time to time. Formerly, when the *Sind Official Gazette* was translated and published in Sindi, the people had the means of becoming acquainted with the orders of Government. It is now five or six years since the *Sindi Gazette* ceased to appear. Probably it has been discontinued. Government should not have done so. There are several other unnecessary

expenses which they can reduce. In September or October last, when it was proposed to send delegates to the Indian National Congress from Sind, I read in your paper that the delegates sent would discuss the necessity for reviving this journal. But whether the matter was discussed or not, the public does not know. There is no reason why the Sind Sabha should not write to Government about this.

Complaint against the Kaira police.

26. The *Khambát Samáchár* (114) of Kaira, in its issue of the 5th July, refers to three thefts recently committed in Kaira, complains of the carelessness and inefficiency of the local police, and says that though these thefts were committed in houses situated on the public road, no enquiry appears to have been made, and that it does not seem probable that the police, in which many Mahomedans are employed, will be able to arrest the thieves. It disapproves of the intention of the Superintendent of Police to reduce the present number of policemen and to thereby get credit, and adds that the police are weak and unable to do anything.

Necessity for taking steps to bring about reduction in the rates of postage between India and England.

27. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 3rd July, says:—Surely in the interests of the Anglo-Indian community as well as in the interests of the natives of India steps for increased postal facilities should be taken. The rates of postage to and from India have been a subject of a standing complaint. The bulk of correspondence is from England, and India has more direct and immediate connection with England than either France or Germany; and yet a resident in London is required to pay five pence for a half-ounce letter to Calcutta or Bombay, whilst a resident at Calais can correspond with the Indian cities as cheaply as with London or Berlin. By the reduction of rates the growth of communication between India and England will be immense, and as the question is one for the public, increased pressure will bring about the desired change.

A complaint against the postal arrangements in Karáchi.

28. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 26th June, says:—In a commercially busy place like Karáchi we fail to see why the mails are closed three hours and more before the departure of the mail train. Nowhere in the Bombay Presidency have we noticed such an ill-advised arrangement. It will perhaps be urged that all the offices are closed by 5 P.M., so that all business for the day comes to an end at that hour. But the Deputy Post Master General forgets that it is not the few "big offices" alone that furnish him with letters. There are a hundred and one small and large Native firms which are known to work till a late hour in the evening. A slight anxiety to consult the convenience of the populace will show the Deputy Post Master General that we have correctly stated the case. The very fact of his department not distributing letters before 11 A.M. ought to have, if he is a business-man, shown him that to expect replies being sent by the return post within five hours of the arrival of a letter is to expect too expeditious a mode of doing work; and, if his staff is unable to distribute letters earlier, it ought to be enabled to close the mails later. We trust that the Director-General of Post Offices will at once call for a report on the present working of the Postal Service in Karáchi, and take measures to work the department on a more satisfactory principle. For the second best port in India we want a more practical, commonsense Deputy Post Master General,—one who will really consult the convenience of the public, and not that of a handful of his staff.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

The Leper Bill approved and a few modifications suggested.

29. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 30th June, writes:—Last time when we wrote about the Leper Bill we had only a telegraphic summary of it before us. But now that we have read the whole Bill we think that there is nothing in it for which we can find fault with Govern-

ment. We do not say that the Bill, as it is, is quite perfect and cannot be improved. But it must be admitted that it is such as will commend itself to all reasonable people. There may be some verbal alterations necessary here there in the Bill, and certain words that now give it the shape of a penal statute may with advantage be replaced by others more mild and civil. For instance, in Section 5, instead of the word 'commit' the word 'send' may be substituted. Some improvement might also be made in the wording of Section 9 so as to make it more clear and simple. Again, there is no provision in the Bill for respecting the caste prejudices of the patients in the retreats. If you take people into those retreats by compulsion you must give them there the facilities which will enable them to keep up their religion according to their own ideas. We miss in the Bill one more provision which we consider to be necessary. Section 9 attempts to define the requisities of the retreats, but there is nothing to make it obligatory that they must be under proper medical supervision. It may be that some opposition will be raised to the Bill on the ground that Government have not proved by statistics that such retreats are necessary. But for ourselves we think that the evil is so crying that some provision was quite necessary, and we thank Government for having shown that they are alive to it.

The Leper Bill criticized.

30. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 26th June, writes:—Much attention has evidently been paid to the drafting of the new Leper Bill, and though it is a distinct advance on the Government Resolution of October last, it by no means lays down all that is necessarily required. The first and foremost question that should have occupied the attention of Government is the necessity for establishing a few central retreats where the lepers could be safely and completely segregated. In each of the presidencies there should be a leper asylum in an isolated place. The first provision that any "council, board, committee, corporation, or other body of persons having authority over any municipality, cantonment or local area" may establish a retreat for the refuge or detention of lepers does not appear to be sound as it does not meet the requirements of the case. The establishment of such retreats must rest with the local Governments and the district officers should be told off to get hold of every leper, who, after being thoroughly examined by a certified medical officer, should be packed off to the retreat at Government expense. To meet the expenses in connection with the leper retreats a fund like the "Lady Dufferin's Fund" should be started. The provision which leaves the isolation of lepers to be decided by the patients themselves, except in the case of such as are "found asking for alms or wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence," is most unfortunate. This means that Government would take steps to segregate the begging lepers only and leave the others at home to propagate the disease as best they can. The removal of lepers must be compulsory. Be he a prince or a peasant, he must go to the leper retreat. Government action in this direction is necessary. This is not an infant marriage question. Government must follow the example of the Norwegian Government.

PART III.—*Education.*

The Native States and municipalities recommended to take public education into their hands, now that the Government are withdrawing themselves from it.

31. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 30th June, writes:—The present Government policy in the matter of public education is tending towards a complete withdrawal of State aid. It is really deplorable that circumstances should have conspired to make Government resolve to cease to spend on public education even the very small percentage of the public revenues that they have hitherto been spending, when we find some of the European States expending no less than between 10 and 14 per cent. of their revenues for that purpose. It is needless now to question the wisdom of the Government policy which ignores the fact that the amount spent on national education is spent most productively and is sure to bring an adequate return to the State treasury. But the evil has come and we must strain every nerve to face it, so that the education of our people which is yet in its infancy may not suffer

by this withdrawal of Government control and aid. We think that it devolves upon the Native States and municipalities and other public bodies to take up the guardianship which Government threatens to resign. The Native States have no sacrifices to make towards maintaining costly armies or putting the frontier in a fit state of defence. They can therefore very well afford to spend a substantial portion of their revenues upon educating the people and developing the natural resources of the country instead of spending money on big palaces and unproductive luxuries, as they have been at present doing.

Approval of the election of the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta as Dean in Arts of the Bombay University.

32. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 1st July, writes:—The Arts Faculty have paid a graceful compliment to the Honourable Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta in electing him their Dean in succession to the late Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik. Mr. Pherozshah's public services are too well-known to need repetition. He is one of our oldest graduates and has always taken prominent interest in University affairs. Perhaps public opinion would have been better pleased if he had served a term of apprenticeship in the Syndicate, but as the two offices are entirely distinct we do not think Mr. Pherozshah's not having been a Syndic was any disqualification. He made an excellent President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and there is every reason to hope that he will make an equally good President of the Faculty of Arts. It is highly important for the University that such men of culture and intelligence as the Honourable Mr. Pherozshah should be interested in its affairs, and the investiture with such responsible offices as the Deanship is the best way of stimulating their interest. We congratulate the Faculty of Arts on the new President they have obtained. The rival candidate was Mr. James Jardine, an equally meritorious member of the University. He had the additional advantage of having been a Syndic for some years. But when candidates are equally matched and equally meritorious, it is only a toss-up who succeeds. Let us hope Mr. Jardine's services will meet with better recognition when the opportunity again occurs.

33. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 30th June, writes:—The Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta is an able and conscientious man of independent views, and we feel quite sure that his association with the active work of the University will make him one of the most zealous and hard-working members of this inert body.

The Dhulia High School and the inconvenience likely to be caused by its contemplated abolition, transfer, &c.

34. A correspondent, writing from Dhulia to the *Indu Prakásh* (12) in its issue of the 1st July, remarks as follows regarding the Dhulia High School:—Government seem to intend doing one of three things, viz., either to abolish the school, to hand it over to the people, or to double the fees therein. Neither of these three alternatives is suitable to the people. The object of Government in abolishing the High School is to retrench expenditure. But the High School costs Government only four thousand rupees or thereabouts per annum, and to think of closing the school for the sake of such a small amount is very astonishing. Khándesh is in every respect backward, and specially in the matter of education, and though the people have begun to appreciate education yet they do not do so to the extent desirable, and Government are contemplating to do away with the High School instead of increasing the expenditure on it. The abolition of the school will inconvenience not only Dhulia but the whole of Khándesh. As regards the taking over of the school by the people, it is altogether a hopeless thing, because in order to be able to spend four thousand rupees annually they must have a fund of at least one lákh of rupees, and to collect this amount by subscription is beyond all hope. To double the school-fees would be an indirect method of closing the school, because increased school-fee is sure to result in the diminution of the number of scholars, and when that takes place Government will have good ground to abolish the school. All the three alternatives are, therefore, such as will cause inconvenience to the people, and it is to be hoped that Government, instead of adopting any of them, will be kind enough to keep up the school.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Complaint against the Bombay Municipality.

35. The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 30th June, complains of the Bombay Municipality neglecting to remove mud and dirt from the quarters occupied by the Natives, such as the Márvádi Bazár, Abdul Rahmán Street, Bhuleshvar, Kázi Moholla and other parts of the town while those occupied by Europeans are kept clean, says that great inconvenience is caused in this rainy season by the neglect of the municipality, and that the continuance of such a state of things is disgraceful, and hopes that the Native members of the Municipal Corporation will drawn the attention of the Commissioner to it and have it remedied at once.

Driving the women and children of the street sweepers of Bombay, who recently struck work, out of the municipal *chál* condemned.

36. In connection with the recent strike of street sweepers in Bombay, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 5th July, says :—The municipal authorities were not justified in driving out of their huts the women and children of the men who struck work and in locking the doors of their rooms. It is true that the *cháls* in which they lived were municipal property, but it is said that eight annas were deducted from the monthly pay of each of them on account of house-rent. Thus they were tenants of the municipality and no house-owner can turn out his tenants at a moment's notice without breaking the law. Even supposing that the sweepers were allowed to live in the *cháls* gratis, it was cruel on the part of the municipality to turn out their women and children in the rain at an hour's notice. Considering the peaceful and polite conduct of the sweepers, they did not deserve such treatment.

Government resolution censuring the elected members of the Broach Municipal Board for mismanagement criticised.

37. The *Broach Mitră* (92), in its issue of the 3rd July, approvingly quotes Mr. N. S. Ginwálá's letter to the *Bombay Gazette* regarding the censure passed by the Bombay Government upon the Broach Municipality for mismanagement, and declares without hesitation, from the resolution issued by Government on the report of the Collector-president, Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, that their object in the matter of local self-government is evil and that they wish to deprive the people of the right granted to them by the noble ex-Viceroy, Lord Ripon, by putting forward lame excuses as in the present case, though that right has not been given in its entirety to the public. The proper course for the Government was, observes the *Mitră*, to send Mr. Mackenzie's report to the municipality for an explanation and to have issued a resolution after hearing both the sides. The effect of the Government issuing a resolution on the report of the Collector-president will probably be that the commissioners will be more afraid of the Collector-president than at present and will manifest weakness in yielding to all the demands made by him. Such a state of things is quite undesirable. The independent and honest portion of the elected commissioners in mofussil municipalities has a difficult task to perform and deserves encouragement from Government, but if Government act in the way they have done in the present instance its work will become more difficult, and it is probable that it will act according to the wishes of the president out of sheer disappointment. This state of things is opposed to the very principle of local self-government. It is not just to blame the elected commissioners alone if the municipality fails to manage things properly, when there are the Collector and other Government officers on its board. The Collector has been president of the local municipality for the last ten months, and as he has always carried his proposals by a majority of votes as shown by Mr. Ginwála, what reason had Mr. Mackenzie to make this report to Government? His Excellency Lord Reay, who has earned praise for good government, ought not to tarnish his fame at the close of his *régime* by suspending the municipality. [The *Broach Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 4th July, says that the people of Broach and their representatives on the municipal board are more to blame than the Government in the matter, and that the Broach public will very likely lose the right of local self-government if it does not reduce the number of those elected commissioners

who are bent upon screening the municipality in its mismanagement, and advises the commissioners to work peaceably. The *Satyavakta* (129), in its issue of the 5th July, regrets that Government should have done injustice to the Broach Municipality by being led away by Mr. Mackenzie's report against it, and remarks that the public think that Government wish to bring the elected commissioners of municipalities under their sway and to act arbitrarily, and that this impression is the result of some of their recent acts in connection with municipalities. The *Gujarát Darpan* (75), in its issue of the 30th June, disapproves of Government threatening municipalities on the one-sided reports of officers opposed to local self-government, and says that they should hear both the sides before issuing resolutions on them.]

PART V.—*Native States.*

Remarks on Sir Lepel Griffin's lecture on the Native princes of India and their relations with the British Government.

38. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 30th June, refers to the paper read at the Royal Colonial Institute by Sir Lepel Griffin on the Native princes of India and their relations with the British Government, says that Sir Lepel Griffin is well-known to the people of India as an officer who brought into discredit the name of the British Government by his high-handed administration of Native States in Central India, and one who always tries to create disunion among the different classes of the Indian people, and requests the people of England not to allow their minds to be prejudiced against the people of India by false assertions of selfish persons like Sir Lepel Griffin who take delight in always reviling everything Indian. There is nothing new, adds the paper, in his praise of the Rajput and Sikh States at the expense of the Marátha States; for, when the Indian National Congress was about to be held at Madras he similarly praised Maráthas for their loyalty and reviled the Bábus. His object in so doing was not fulfilled and hence he has now taken vengeance upon the Marátha States. [The *Chitragupta* (26), in its issue of the 4th July, says that it is difficult to believe that bribery extensively prevails in Native States under the superintendence of just and straightforward British political officers, and that it would be better if Sir Lepel Griffin were to name the Native States where it does exist and were to clearly state his own experience in this connection. It is quite wrong and mischievous, the paper observes, to say that the only danger to the permanency of the British rule in India is the foolish and cowardly tolerance of treason. Is there anything more shameful than to behave in a highhanded manner and to make as much money as possible while in India and to give utterance to such sentiments after having retired from the country?]

39. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 30th June, writes:—Sir Lepel Griffin is again up in arms against the people of this country. This time it is the Indian princes with whom he falls foul. The Marátha princes specially come within the range of his sweeping remarks. They are not of ancient descent, are mere adventurers, are not loyal at heart, and so on. The Marátha chiefs were once lauded to the skies by Sir Lepel when it served his purpose to run down the irrepressible Bábus. Have the Maráthas failed to appreciate flattery and the wise and Christian statesmanship of the "divide and govern" type? He speaks of the political danger of tolerating the freedom of the public press and the platform in India; but to our mind the real danger lies in such unsympathetic officials constantly reminding the subject people that they are disloyal. Are they really more disloyal to the British throne than Sir Lepel's own countrymen are who fight constitutionally to set their grievances right? Have the people of this country really made any effort as yet worthy of the great cause, to make themselves properly heard by Her Majesty the Queen and the Parliament? What are Sir Lepel and his *confrères* then afraid of?

The resignation of the Mahárája of Kashmere and a request to His Excellency Lord Lansdowne.

40. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 4th July, says:—The Kashmere affair has, indeed, been discreditable to the English. The British Government has latterly taken a new turn. Hitherto at least the form of justice has been gone through, but now it has been done away with. Malhár Ráo Gáikwád was openly tried by a

Commission and was pronounced unfit to continue on the throne. In the Kashmere affair, however, there was not a tittle of investigation; nor was any consideration accorded to the touching letter sent by the Mahárája to Government. Even the *Pioneer* cannot venture to deny the fact of the letter, but it draws a favourable inference therefrom. In the opinion of the *Pioneer* this letter only proves the insanity of the Mahárája. To draw such an inference is only adding insult to injury. The British Government has found a tool in insanity with which to dethrone Native princes. We speak of *dethronement*, because it is incredible that the Mahárája should have voluntarily tendered his resignation. Politically the people of India are not now babies, but can distinguish between truth and falsehood. It is therefore idle for the Foreign Office to believe that they will be deceived by such absurd talk. If the resignation of the Mahárája be voluntary, is it possible that he may have written a letter to Government full of expressions of sorrow? Insanity is not a state of unconsciousness. It is a matter of experience that even in the raving of an insane person the cause of his insanity is often alluded to. Even though, therefore, it be granted that the Mahárája is insane, there is ground to infer that he is in some distress, and if he has voluntarily given his resignation whence is this distress? But there is another thing to be taken into consideration. If the Mahárája is to be dethroned for incompetency, is it not necessary that it should be established? And to prove incompetency, is it not necessary to prove that there were occasions on which he could show his competency? Have these things been proved in the Kashmere affair? The Mahárája has never been independent up to this day; how can any responsibility attach to him then? How strange it is that the Mahárája should be held responsible, while the real power should be in the hands of the Resident! Hitherto the Mahárája has been in a state of deplorable dependence, the reins of the administration being in the hands of the Resident. The Prime Minister was indeed the Mahárája's brother Amirsing, but he always intrigued against him. Under these circumstances the Mahárája was never free to do anything he liked. If so, how was the competency or incompetency of the Mahárája proved? It is thickly rumoured that one day the Resident suddenly entered the Mahárája's hall and there got him by force to sign the resignation. If there be any truth in this allegation, is it not a blot on the British Government? Some time or other this matter must be fully investigated. If the Mahárája's resignation be a matter of compulsion, the Resident or indirectly the Government is highly to blame; if, however, it be voluntary, does it not prove that he takes much interest in the welfare of his subjects, inasmuch as for their sake he became ready to abdicate the throne? Is a man who takes so much interest incompetent to govern? If due and impartial enquiry be made into this matter, it will show how unjustly the Mahárája has been dealt with. The enquiry will be profitable even though it should prove the incompetency of the Mahárája. The suspicion of the people will, at any rate, be allayed thereby. If the Mahárája is shown to be done injustice to, truth will be out, and if justice is proved to have been done the public will be undeceived as regards the conduct of Government and will again love the British Government. In short, an enquiry is desirable in either case. Our request to His Excellency Lord Lansdowne is that he should not mind the interested representations of the Foreign Office, but should think for himself and act accordingly. If His Lordship does so, there is strong hope of justice being done. There is another thing extremely unbearable which has taken place in connection with this affair. If it be true, the Mahárája's condition must be said to be even more deplorable than ours. The thing must by all means be enquired into. It has appeared in the *Bengali* newspaper and we give below an extract from it. The *Native Opinion* then gives an extract from the *Bengali*, the purport of which is that the Mahárája is treated not even like a *sardár* but like a common prisoner, and that he has come to Jummo from Kashmere, as at the latter place he was much disrespected and a great *sardár* named "Khája Sanala" was arrested for paying a visit to him and was bound over in the sum of Rs. 10,000. [Writing on the same subject, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (11) of the 4th July cannot disbelieve the report of the Mahárája's unfitness to administer his State as it has been confirmed by the *Statesman* newspaper conducted by Mr. Robert Knight who has often written in favour of Native States, but says that it is better to openly declare the Mahárája to be unfit and then to make arrangements for the administration of his State than first to bring dreadful charges against him, and, when they cannot be brought home to him, then to find out some other pretext. This policy of 'hide and seek' is, adds the paper, unbecoming the Supreme Government, which is responsible even for the faults of its subordinates, and it is likely to create distrust in the mind of the public regarding the honesty of Government. The *Bakul* (22), in its issue of the 23rd June, gives particulars regarding the treatment of the Mahárája and his sympathisers at Kashmere, and says that Political Agents and Residents, instead of being useful to Native chiefs in the management of their States, as originally intended, serve, on the contrary, to make them miserable, as is proved by experience in almost all the Native States.]

41. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 4th July, says:—It is much to be regretted that no explanation has been published by Government when the whole of the vernacular press has expressed its suspicion that injustice has been done to the Mahárája of Kashmere. The story of the alleged "seditious correspondence" fell to the ground on the announcement from both the Government of India and the Home Government that they attached no importance whatever to it. And yet the Mahárája has been deposed, and the question is why he has been thus treated. The reply from Government to this query is said to be that the Mahárája has given his consent in writing to the nomination of an administrative council. But in his appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy the Mahárája asserts that he does not approve of the arrangement. The fact of the prince having given his written consent, however, remains, but it is explained by the statement that the present Resident at Kashmere once communicated to the Mahárája that he had in his possession seditious letters written by him, and that if they were proved he would not fare better than King Theebaw of Burmah. This communication led the Chief to fear that his enemies had conspired to ruin him, and he therefore consented to abide by the Resident's advice, which was to give a written agreement to abdicate the *gádi* for five years in favour of an administrative council, and the Mahárája did accordingly. The Mahárája is said to have thought over his forced consent in his calmer moments, and, arriving at the conclusion that the alleged seditious correspondence could be proved to be forgeries, appealed to the Viceroy, who, however, has replied declining to reverse the former orders. No reasons for depriving the Mahárája of his independence, nor any for the refusal to comply with his prayer, are forthcoming; nor have any steps been taken in regard to the numerous complaints about the harsh conduct alleged to have been adopted by the Resident towards the prince. In short, cause has been given to the public to believe that great injustice has been done to the Mahárája, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will see the urgent necessity for taking the public into their confidence.

The Government policy as regards the Mahárája of Kashmere pronounced disgraceful and fraught with danger to the stability of the Empire, and the Government recommended to re-entrust the Mahárája with independent powers.

42. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 2nd July, says that Colonel Nisbet's conduct in Kashmere is most unjust, that the Supreme Government's refusal to reconsider their decision as regards the Mahárája, and its approval by the Secretary of State for India, will lead the Natives and the Native Princes of India to form a low opinion of British justice and their promises, and that the creation of want of confidence in Government will probably result in something very bad. Dhulip Sing has, observes the paper, become a bitter enemy of the British Government and his enmity is the result of their selfishness. What the consequences of such selfishness will be cannot be stated. The paper is afraid lest His Excellency Lord Lansdowne might tarnish his fame by unlawful interference in Kashmere on the statements of such a man as Colonel Nisbet. Though British officers are, continues the *Rájyabhakt*, in duty bound to respect the Royal Proclamation of 1858 and to act in accordance therewith, they treat it as waste paper. This is the chief cause of complaint. If Government declare that they do not care for treaties, stipulations, promises and justice, and that they only mean to secure their interests, the public will not complain any more. As long as Government boast of respecting

justice, promises, treaties and stipulations made by them, the complaint will grow stronger and stronger. The paper recommends the Mahárája of Kashmere to take his case to Parliament, and adds that it is the duty of every native of India to reform and preserve the Native States and to raise his voice against this unlawful interference in Kashmere. [The *Gujaráti* (77), in its issue of the 30th June, complains of Political Agents lording it over Native Princes and harassing them, and observes that from the letter written by the Mahárája of Kashmere to His Excellency the Viceroy the Native public thinks the story about the Mahárája having willingly given over charge of the administration of his State for a period of five years to be quite false and fabricated with a view to deceive it. The news published by the Government in the beginning about Kashmere is, remarks the paper, a fresh instance of how the Government authorities represent to the public in good light their tyrannical and mean acts in connection with Native States. Is it not very disgraceful to the British Government that an independent prince like the Mahárája of Kashmere should be prepared to lose his life owing to his harassment by an ordinary Resident? Great distrust has been created in the public mind about Government by their policy as regards Kashmere, and Government should bear in mind that, if they do not at once stop the machinations of European officers in that State, an insurrection will suddenly break out among the Natives similar to that caused by the selfish and shameless policy of Lord Dalhousie. The Natives have now advanced in political matters and they will not fight with Government on the savage principle of the times gone by, but will take their complaint against the treacherous policy of Government to Parliament. Government will then have to hide their face. The Native public and the Native Princes have become very apprehensive owing to the trick now being played in Kashmere after the causeless annexation of Burmah, and if Government wish to remove bitter feelings from the mind of the public and the Native Princes, they should without further delay stop the intrigues of political officers in Kashmere and should re-entrust the Mahárája with independent powers. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (136), in its issue of the 3rd July, takes the same view as that taken by the *Gujaráti*, and remarks that Colonel Nisbet should be transferred from Kashmere and tried by a commission, that Government have broken the treaty entered into by them with Mahárája Gulábsing of Kashmere by their interference in the State at the leading of the Colonel and have broken faith with the Mahárája, and that such deception by Government is disgraceful. It adds that keeping aside its patriotism it must state out of loyalty to and for the safety of the British Ráj that the conduct of Colonel Nisbet and the support given by Government to him are dangerous, that their policy as regards the Gáikwád of Baroda, Burmah and Kashmere has created a very low impression about them in the mind of the Native public and the Native Princes, that Government will find it very hard if an event like that which resulted from the negligence displayed by Lord Dalhousie's Government were perhaps to happen again, and that therefore they should speedily reinstate the Mahárája of Kashmere and take severe notice of the intrigues played against him.]

Complaint against the Collector and Political Agent, Sholápur, in the matter of the article that appeared in the *Kalpataru* against the Akalkot State.

43. The ***Rájyabhakt*** (126), in its issue of the 2nd July, writes:—If what the *Kalpataru* newspaper has stated be true, the Collector of Sholápur, who is also Political Agent, Akalkot State, must be going about with the law in his own hands. Though legal proceedings can be taken against newspaper-writers for making false allegations, some haughty Europeans call them before them and insult them. Such conduct is unbecoming to the British Government. Has the Collector of Sholápur acted legally in calling the editor of the *Kalpataru* before him in connection with the article on the Akalkot State that appeared in his paper, and threatening him? Will not the Government call for an explanation?

Happiness of the subjects of the Khairpur State under its present ruler, Mir Alimurádkhán.

44. The ***Muin-ul-Islám*** (163), in its issue of the 28th June, writes:—Under the rule of His Highness Mir Alimurádkhán of Khairpur all the people are happy. The Mir personally takes a great and lively interest in the welfare of his subjects. He constantly travels in his territory in order to make himself thoroughly acquainted

with the condition of every person living in it. He roots out injustice. He has entrusted the several branches of his administration to respectable and conscientious officers. For instance, his own son, Mir Faizmuhammad, heir-apparent, is in charge of the judicial administration and Mir Gul Hasankhán in charge of the treasury. The latter gentleman, who was for a long time Deputy Collector in Sind, is a very able and experienced officer. He possesses a thorough knowledge of Persian, Urdu and Sindi. He has also a good knowledge of English. While in the service of the British Government he performed his duties with honesty and uprightness. He is a very polite and obliging gentleman. The other officers in the Mir's service, Messrs. Khatansing, Hotesing, Partabrái, Utamchand, Mulrám and Chandásing, are also doing their duties satisfactorily.

Appointment of a whole-time Political Agent in the Khairpur State recommended.

45. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 26th June, says:—Information regarding the mal-administration of Khairpur is coming in from several sources and remains to be sifted and verified. It has to be determined whether the aged Chief, his sons who administer the State in his behalf, or the Munshis who are the principal advisers of His Highness the Mir, are chiefly responsible for the present hopeless condition of affairs. All that can be done or should be done is to bring the State more in touch with English ideas of administration, and this can be done in the initial stage by the appointment of a whole-time Political Agent. To make out a *primâ facie* case for this it is not even necessary to prove that the State is badly administered. As a State ruled by a prince who takes rank among the higher Indian princes, Khairpur must have a resident political officer directly under the Government of Bombay or the Foreign Office. States much inferior to Khairpur in rank and status have full-time Residents. Why has Khairpur been allowed to be an exception to the rule? If it had been a model State, wisely administered, there would have been some plausible grounds for non-interference. But we have shown from published Government records that the administration of Khairpur is unsatisfactory. Did ever any one hear of anything so ridiculous as the arrangement by which the Collector of a neighbouring district is styled the Political Agent of a State of which the ruler is entitled to a salute of 17 guns in British territories? If we are not mistaken, the present Collector of Shikárpur and *ex-officio* Political Agent of Khairpur wrote some short time ago pointing out the necessity for a whole-time Political Agent for Khairpur. If our information is correct, may we inquire whether this letter was forwarded to the Government, and, if not, why not? What made Colonel Mayhew write such a letter and what induced him to keep it back? It would be doing a real service to the State, if, feeling how perfunctorily the work of a Political Agent is done by him and how sorely the State is in need of control and guidance, Colonel Mayhew were to carry out his original resolution and recommend the appointment of a whole-time Political Agent at Khairpur.

Disapproval of the recommendation of the *Phœnix* newspaper to appoint a Political Agent in the Khairpur State.

46. The *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 29th June, writes:—The editor of the *Phœnix* is unnecessarily complaining of the Khairpur administration. He has now suggested that Government should station a Political Agent in the Mir's territory permanently. He quite forgets that the appointment he suggests, for which there is no need at present, will entail unnecessarily a heavy expenditure upon the State. Everybody knows that in the Mir's country peace and order prevail and that his subjects are happy. The Mir has always been friendly to the British Government. On the consideration of these facts, the suggestion of the *Phœnix* that a Political Agent should be appointed appears absurd. We will give more details about this on some other occasion.

Complaint against the Political Department in Káthiáwár and a request to the Bombay Government in the matter.

47. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 2nd July, says:—The Bombay High Court has in the Sáthe appeal case held that any person can prefer a complaint against Government servants for bad conduct and that the Magistrate cannot allow the complaint to be withdrawn. We consider this decision very important. Anybody can now make a complaint against Govern-

ment servants for improper conduct, and the latter will be afraid to misbehave themselves. We beg to draw the attention of the Bombay Government to the following two cases :—(1) Vakhatchand Pánáchand has taken proceedings against the late Manager of Rájpur for fraudulent misappropriation of money, and though the complaint has been made on oath the Political Department has not yet proceeded with it. (2) Dave Jayakrishna Bhánji and others have come forward in the cause of public good and made a complaint against Mr. Manilál Keshavlál, Station Officer, Wadhwán, but the Political Department has paid no heed to it. We ask Government whether after the decision given by the Bombay High Court in the Sáthe case the action of the Political Department is not illegal ? Do Government still wish to connive at this conduct of the Political Department ? When complainants against Government servants have a right to appeal to the High Court, will not Government be embarrassed when an appeal is made to that Court ? We advise the complainants in the above-named two cases to move the High Court. The Political Department has acted improperly in these cases. In the case of Dave Jayakrishna Bhánji, Mr. Manilál has, on account of the complaint made against him, done injustice to Mr. Dave's son by depriving him of his Mukhtyárship, and Captain Ferris has supported Mr. Manilál in the matter. How long will such unjust acts of the Political Department continue ? We draw the attention of the Bombay Government to a decision just given by the Secretary of State for India in a case similar to the one in question. There is no end of mismanagement in the Káthiáwár Political Department and it is to be regretted that Government should take no remedial measures. We hope that the Bombay Government will enquire into the above-stated two cases and earn the blessings of the Káthiáwár public by putting an end to injustice and oppression practised by the Political Department in that province.

Depredations in Káthiáwár of a large gang of men and women of a mountainous tribe like the Pathán and a request to the Political Agent in the matter.

48. The *Káthiáwár Times* (81), in its issue of the 30th June, writes :—For some time past the people of Káthiáwár have been suffering from the depredations of a large gang of men and women of a mountainous tribe like the Patháns. These people generally encamp in the jungle about three or four miles from the inhabited localities, and rush in open daylight into people's houses and rob them. The women are generally deputed for this purpose. At Jetpur a few days ago a lot of women entered the house of a resident and carried off property to the extent of Rs. 300. On the 26th June at Gondal about 12 women entered the house of Vahivátdár Kapurchand Bhábha. There was no one in the house except the Vahivátdár's wife. They caught hold of the woman and threatened to kill her if she refused to show them their valuables. The poor woman, who was terror-stricken and quite alone, showed them the box which contained the valuables. The box was broken open and articles to the value of Rs. 1,500 carried off. On leaving the place they threatened to kill the woman if she mentioned the fact of the robbery to any one. The police, however, having been informed, went to the encampment of the gang near the temple of the Ashapur Máta ; but the men did not allow them to search their habitations or persons, and plainly told them that they would fight if they proceeded against their will. Does the Political Agent know of this ? It is to be hoped that full inquiry in connection with this will be made and the Rájkot police strictly warned to be on the alert. It seems very curious that the Gondal police should not have taken more drastic measures.

Alleged frequency of highway robberies on the road from Rewah to Satna.

49. The *Bhárat Bhráta* (149), in its issue of the 18th June, in alluding to a highway robbery recently committed on the road from Rewah to Satna, says that on this road robberies are of frequent occurrence, and expresses a hope that the Superintendent of the State will take effective steps to remove the evil.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th July 1889.

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(For the week ending 6th July 1889.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6TH JULY 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	" Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	" Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	" Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	" Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Comments on the new Berár Courts Law.

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 29th June, says:—The various notifications which have been published during the last few weeks give one a fairly adequate idea of how civil work will be distributed under the new arrangement of judicial business in Berár. Speculation is rife as to how the new arrangement will work, and amongst those who have any special interests at stake the anxiety is very great indeed. The feeling is general that the judicial reorganization, about which so much noise was made, will fail to realise even in part the hopes that were raised. In the first place, there is a most glaringly absurd innovation introduced by the new Berár Courts Law. The right of appeal is curtailed seriously—in most matters there is only one appeal allowed. Berár, which the Government at one time (and that not long ago) considered required special safeguards in the matter of appellate and revisionary powers, has in the imagination of the framers of the law made such unprecedented progress that it requires less safeguards than any other part of India, nay, England itself. The hardship and injustice which this feature of the new arrangement will cause are universally felt and the local administration has done what it could to obtain a mitigation of them. But the responsible (?) advisers of the Government of India are immoveable and a flippant reply is all that is vouchsafed to prayers for justice. To add insult to injury is evidently one of the principles of their moral code. The matter, however, will not be allowed to rest here. Petitions and memorials, numerously signed, will be sent to the Government of India, and if necessary the matter will be carried further. The arrangement of courts and the distribution of courts are not what we should have liked them to be. The creation of Joint Judges is a good innovation. But we are surprised to see that the large powers of a District Court are not given to the senior officers. There are two Special Assistant Commissioners on Rs. 1,000 each and they were appointed to relieve the Deputy Commissioners of Amráoti and Akola of the heavy and intricate cases which come before them. We find that at Amráoti the work which was done by the Special Assistant Commissioner will be done by Mr. Edalji Bomanji. Now, is it proposed to make Mr. Edalji Special Assistant Commissioner and give him the pay of the place? If so, there would be some justice in the arrangement. But while one draws the salary of a place created to carry out a specific object, another is to do the work. It will be

interesting to enquire whether under these circumstances it will not be expedient to abolish these Special Assistant Commissionerships. The appellate work of the Akola, Amráoti and Ellichpur districts will be done by the Civil and Sessions Judge. We have heard people say that Akola has been treated unjustly in the new scheme. Once the head-quarters of the province in matters judicial, it has been shorn of its dignity. Seriously speaking, there is something in this view. But we shall not press it. There is nothing in this arrangement to recommend it except the fact that it gives sufficient work to the Civil and Sessions Judge. The Commissioners and the Judicial Commissioner had to make the best of a foolish system laid down by a foolish law. There are officers highly paid who required some work to keep them employed during some part of the day at least. Principles, order and systematic arrangement had to be left out of consideration. The arrangement proposed has no logic. But it is not the fault of the provincial authorities entirely. We still hope that the representations of the people will have some effect and that the present system will be modified.

Acceptance by the Resident of Mr. Kháparde's resignation considered an unwise step.

2. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 28th June, writes:—It is with deep regret that we have heard of the acceptance by the Resident of Mr. Kháparde's resignation as Extra Assistant Commissioner. Whatever matters of policy might have actuated Mr. Howell to accept Mr. Kháparde's resignation, we think it an unwise step since the administration can ill-afford to lose the services of a man of such sterling abilities, and though no doubt the gap in the ranks will soon be filled up we doubt if it will be ever filled up so *ably*. We had hoped that something might be done for Mr. Kháparde in the new judicial scheme in consideration of his past services, but the fates have been unpropitious. Mr. Kháparde's abilities will soon place him among the first ranks of the local bar, and we wish him every success in his new career.

Inconvenience suffered by pilgrims to Pandharpur by the G. I. P. Railway.

3. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 29th June, says:—The annual Pandharpur Fair will be held on Ashádhi Ekádashi (9th July next), and pilgrims will repair thither in about a week. The usual complaint of these pilgrims is that the G. I. P. Railway Company pay very little attention to their comfort and convenience. They are treated by them no better than one would treat his horse or pony. The company never add sufficient carriages to the usual train, neither do they run any *special* train. Sixty and sometimes even more passengers are put in a carriage intended to hold only forty! Sometimes the poor passengers are accommodated in carriages intended for vehicles or animals! In this condition they alight at the Bársi Road Station; and it is no wonder then that a large number of them very speedily catch the germ of cholera at Kurduvádi, a village near the station, or at Pandharpur if the fell disease be prevalent there. We may say that the railway authorities are in a measure responsible for the speedy spread of cholera in the Pandharpur Fair. We believe a Pandharpur Fair special train can be run for about a fortnight between Nágpur and Bombay and Bombay and Sholápur to the profit of the company, which will afford great convenience to the devotees. A very large number of pilgrims from Berár go to this fair, and it is but meet that our provincial Government should see that steps are taken by the company for giving comfort to the passengers.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th July 1889.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 13th July 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Spy of the Day	Máhim (Bombay)	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
10	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
13	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
14	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
15	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
16	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
17	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
18	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
19	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
20	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
21	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
22	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
23	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
24	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
25	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
26	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
27	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
32	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
33	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
34	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
36	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
44	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
45	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names of Newspapers	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	Mara'thi—*continued*.			
46	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
56	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
61	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
63	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
64	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
69	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
70	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
73	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	Anglo-Gujara'ti.			
74	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
75	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
76	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
77	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
78	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
81	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	Gujara'ti.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Do.	375
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Do.	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
102	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Hindi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
115	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
116	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
120	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
121	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
122	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
123	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
124	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
127	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
128	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
129	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
130	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
131	„ Saurāshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
132	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
133	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
147	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
152	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	450
	URDU.			
153	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
154	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
155	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
156	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
157	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
161	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
162	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
163	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
164	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Rumour about the employment of spies by Government for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people of India about Russia, Dhulip Sing, &c.

1. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 12th July, says:—A report is current that Government have employed spies, who go about in the garb of *Sanyásis* or religious mendicants to ascertain the views of the people. A leading vernacular newspaper of Bengal further asserts that these spurious *Sanyásis* open a talk on Russia, Dhulip Sing and several other matters, and if a seditious remark happens to be made by a person they talk to they immediately report it to the head-quarters, and that Government have collected much valuable information in this manner. This rumour, observes the *Samáchár*, cannot be believed at once, but being of a serious character ought to be publicly contradicted by Government.

Concession of the right of discussing the provincial budgets in the provincial Legislative Councils.

2. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 11th July, says:—The people of India are already deeply grateful to Government for having conceded to them the right of discussing the budget estimate in the Supreme Legislative Council. The *Pioneer* now states that a new favour in the same direction is about to be conferred. It is intended that the less important items in the provincial budgets may be submitted to discussion in the respective provincial Legislative Councils, and this piece of news is received by the public with much gratitude. However, it must not be forgotten that so long as the constitution of the Legislative Councils is not improved by the admission into them of genuine representatives of the people, the concession is not likely to prove advantageous. For instance, at the discussion of the budget in the Supreme Legislative Council in March last, several Native members of the Council expressed such opinions as were not only not approved of by the Natives, but would have been injurious to their interests had they been adopted. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the same date expresses grateful feelings for the proposed concession.]

The new Indian 4 per cent. loan of two krors of rupees and the public debt of India.

3. The *Ahmedabad Times* (86), in its issue of the 9th July, disapproves of the Government of India issuing a new 4 per cent. loan of two krors of rupees, says that the increase in the rate of interest offered by Government will lead the public to suspect that their credit is not what it was before, when they borrowed money at 3 and 3½ per cent., and that the new loan will be an addition to the already heavy burden of the public debt. It adds that the repayment of the borrowed capital cannot be expected, as it will be difficult as time passes on to pay the interest thereon, that the already bad condition of India will grow worse if the public debt be increased every year, and that Government should abstain from incurring fresh debts.

Praise of His Excellency Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, in connection with the Ganjam famine.

4. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 8th July, says:—The work done by His Excellency Lord Connemara in connection with the Ganjam famine will always reflect the greatest credit on his administration. The commendable promptness with which His Lordship has acted, and the spirit of liberality with which he has generally treated the question of relief-distribution, mark a strange contrast between Lord Connemara's *régime* and those of Sir M. E. Grant Duff in Madras and of Sir Richard Temple on this side of India. The principal cause of hardship is the incredulity and callousness with which officials usually regard all complaints about the wretchedness of the people, and which are often attended with such dire results as have found expression in Lord Napier's minute in 1886. Lord Connemara deserves credit for having got over this incredulity and risen superior to official pettiness. It is this incredulity which is affecting the Government of Bengal, and making it deaf to popular cries about the distress in Diamond Harbour. Let us hope that Lord Connemara's minute will arouse the sleeping energies of Sir Steuart Bayley and stimulate him to take prompt action in giving relief where it may be necessary. [Many other papers express similar sentiments.]

Remarks in connection with the segregation and care of lepers in India.

5. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 7th July, says:—The measure for the segregation and care of lepers in India is a very good one, for which Government deserve credit, but there would seem to be no need to hurry it on, as if under a sense of alarm. The result of the extensive enquiries made into the subject of leprosy by Dr. Carter, late Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay, under the orders of Government, was, we believe, that the disease was not contagious; and during all this time, when the lepers have been moving about freely, no layman or professional practitioner has alleged that it has been in any case transmitted through contagion. We believe that Government, about fifteen years ago, collected statistics of lepers throughout the presidency, district by district, and it would be well if similar returns were now called for and compared with the old figures. Such comparison will show what progress the disease has made, and in what localities and among what classes and conditions of people it is most prevalent. This will serve to guide the measures intended for bringing it under control and check.

The Indian National Congress and the Bombay Government.

6. The *Duniyádád* (101) of Nadiád of the 5th July hears that a few months back the Government servants in several departments in the mofussil received an order not to take any part in or to give any help whatever to the Indian National Congress movement, that this order was issued by the head district authorities, and that it must have been issued at the suggestion of the Bombay Government. It is, remarks the paper, clear from this action that the Government are opposed to the Congress. The endeavours made by some persons in Bombay and in the mofussil to dissuade the Pársis from joining the Congress are probably due to their knowledge of this order. The order in question will cause much regret to the public, inasmuch as the Congress is not in the least disloyal. Those persons on whom the safety of the Empire depends have pronounced their opinion in favour of the Congress movement. The Indian authorities pay no heed to them, while what a handful of men, who are traitors to their country, say is believed by them! Such an awkward policy of Government is to be regretted.

The Indian National Congress and a suggestion to erect a national mill for meeting its expenditure.

7. The *Din Mani* (74), in its issue of the 9th July, suggests that 5,000 well-wishers of the country should for the present subscribe Rs. 50 each and erect a national mill for defraying the expenditure on the Indian National Congress from the profit derived from working the mill, instead of raising subscriptions every year to meet the expenditure, and that other remunerative works should also be carried out every year for the same purpose. The A'ryans should, observes the paper, persevere in truth, benevolence and industry. A committee, composed of well-known persons, should be formed to carry out the above suggestion. No loss is likely to result from the working of the national mill. It will serve as a test to find out those who really have the welfare of their country at heart. How patriotic are the French, who say to the enemy that France will remain unconquered as long as Frenchmen are living! This sort of patriotism ought to rule in the hearts of the people of India. [Several other papers of the week dwell upon the importance of the Indian National Congress, and exhort the people of the Bombay Presidency not to be apathetic and backward in the cause, but to energetically and generously subscribe funds to meet the expenses of the ensuing meeting of the Congress in Bombay.]

Remarks on the opposition of the Pársis to the Indian National Congress.

8. The *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 7th July, writes:—It has been urged by some people that because the Hindus have not yet reformed some of their evil social institutions, the Pársis should not co-operate with them in the Indian National Congress movement. Now we want our Pársi friends to be a little more consistent. The Congress is a political movement, and if they mean to hold aloof from it on the above ground, they should also, if they have any regard for intellectual honesty, at once dissociate themselves from the political association of this presidency and all political

gatherings held in this city. How does the political activity represented by the Congress differ from that of the local political movements? Have the social institutions of the Hindus ever interfered during the last twenty-five years with the Pársi community working cordially with the Hindus? These questions demand an impartial and complete answer. It is no use dwelling upon the hardships of Hindu widows again and again in dealing with such questions. The hardships are admitted by all reasonable people, and because the Hindus have not succeeded in eradicating hoary and deep-rooted institutions—and it would have been a miracle in the domain of sociology if they had—there is no reason why an enlightened Government should commit the very blunder of not moving with the times which they charge the Hindu community with, or why our Pársi friends should put themselves in a position which lays them open to the charge of gross inconsistency. The position of Government and that of the orthodox Hindu community are exactly similar; both of them are unduly jealous of progressive movement. But if enlightened rulers do not set a better example, it is cruel and inconsistent to blame the people for having neglected to overthrow ancient institutions in a quarter of a century when institutions only thirty years old cannot be reformed by persons who have the power and opportunities of carrying out the much-needed reforms. Let not the Pársi community ignore this aspect of the question and be misled by the fallacious and specious reasons put forward by some of its members bent upon making some capital out of their interested opposition to the Congress.

Separation of the Pársi community from the Indian National Congress and its causes.

9. The *Gujarát Gazette* (77), in its issue of the 11th July, writes:—Whether the resolution the Pársi community has arrived at of keeping aloof from the Indian National Congress is logical or not, is a question which admits of various interpretations. That the professedly most forward race in modern India should look askance at an avowedly liberal step seems at first sight inconsistent. But the seeming inconsistency is reconciled when the problem is thoroughly examined. The Pársis are not, and never will be, a Hindu race. Thirteen hundred years have not been sufficient to induce into them a fusion of tastes and feelings, and the present time is more and more alienating them from the vast mass of India's people. To them the European mode of administration is infinitely more congenial than the A'ryan mode would be.

Arguments advanced by the Pársis in favour of the Arms Act in India shown to be wrong.

10. The *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 11th July, writes:—To some of our Pársi friends to whom protection of life and property is secured against foreign invasion by the existing European and Native armies, the enforcement of the Arms Act may give no cause for regret. That we are free from external fears nobody doubts, but there are internal enemies against whom we are quite powerless owing to our present emasculated condition. Were it not for this, the increasing frequency of attacks by wild animals would not make life so uncertain in the Madras Presidency. From information to hand it appears that in 1888 1,642 human beings as against 1,491 in 1887 have been killed, to say nothing of the number of cattle killed, which has reached the astounding figure of 10,096. We do not propose to enter into the details of this heart-chilling destruction; suffice it to say that the enforcement of the Arms Act is responsible to a very large extent in this matter. Does not this one broad fact prove that the said Act requires summary abolition? We may be told that licenses are freely granted to agriculturists and others in whose case the possession of arms is quite indispensable, but those who are acquainted with the procedure of a Collector's office know how the prospect of getting these licenses is as good as nil. Our Pársi friends need not see a second mutiny in the popular demand for the abolition of the Arms Act; the Indian people are shrewd enough to know that the permanence of British power in India alone will protect them against foreign invasion. Those in favour of the Act hardly appreciate the thousand and one evils to which the people are exposed for want of arms. Moreover, when it is unhesitatingly admitted that the people are loyal, is not their deprivation of arms a slur upon their loyalty?

Remarks in connection with the report about the intended exclusion of the Bombay High Court Judges from the Bombay Executive Council.

11. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 8th July, says:—That there is some trouble in the air for the judicial service we are fully aware. The question of excluding the High Court Judges from the Bombay Executive Council was, we are told, raised at the appointment of Sir Raymond West to it. What an injustice would have been done to the public service if Sir Raymond had been kept out of the Council need hardly be said. The presence of a judicial member in the Council has always been a source of strength to it, and if that member is excluded the administration is sure to suffer. We have bitter experience of what happens when both the members of the Council are revenue men. But there is one ground on which the proposal to stop the promotion of High Court Judges to the Council may be supported. It is highly desirable that the highest judicial officers in the presidency should be independent of the executive Government and should not be dependent for their promotion on the good-will of the local Government. But to secure this end the proper course would be to put the Councillorship and the High Court Judgeship precisely on the same level in point of dignity and remuneration. There is no reason why a Councillor should receive higher pay than a High Court Judge. His work is, we apprehend, by no means heavier, and he enjoys certainly more ease and comfort. The pay of a Councillor should therefore, we think, be reduced to that of a High Court Judge. The Councillorship may be made the highest post in the executive service and the High Court Judgeship the highest post in the judicial service. If a man of judicial experience were needed in the Council, one might be taken from among the District Judges.

12. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 6th July, writes:—If there is any truth in the report that the Secretary of State for India is about to pass an order that in future a Judge of the Bombay High Court will not be eligible for nomination to the Bombay Executive Council, the only object can be to bring the Judges of the Bombay High Court on the same footing as the Judges of other High Courts. In Bengal, Madras, and the North-West Provinces Judges of the local High Courts are not nominated to the Executive Councils. Members of Boards of Revenue and senior Secretaries are selected for these appointments. But in Bombay there is no Board of Revenue, and the system of selecting members of Council from the High Court has hitherto worked extremely well. To impose the same restrictions in Bombay as in other presidencies would be unfair, since the departments of the administration are not identical in the different presidencies. If a Judge of the Bombay High Court is disqualified for the Council, who can be appointed to it? Not the Divisional Commissioners, surely. In the other presidencies the Board of Revenue is an intermediate step between the Council and the Commissionership. In Bombay the Commissionership of Sind alone is regarded as a step next to that of a member of Council, but not so the other Commissionerships. What has the Secretary of State for India to say against the appointment of High Court Judges to the Executive Councils? We hope that Sir Raymond West's minute on the Crawford case has nothing to do with it.

13. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 7th July, writes:—What does the telegram about the Bombay High Court Judges and the Legislative Council, published in the Bombay English dailies, mean? The telegram says that the Secretary of State for India is about to pass an order that no Judge of the Bombay High Court shall be eligible for the local Legislative Council. Why so? At present no High Court Judge is appointed a member of the Legislative Council. So no special order was required. Some say 'Legislative Council' is a mistake for 'Executive Council.' If so, we think the proposed step would be prejudicial to the judicial capacity of the Council. The example of the late Sir Maxwell Melvill and of the present Judicial Member of the Council, Sir Raymond West, has shown that in the judicial cases, which come up for decision before the Executive Council and which are removed from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of justice, it is essential that there should be in the Council a member who has had considerable judicial experience such as is obtained by a seat on the bench of the High Court. It was the late Sir Maxwell Melvill who first introduced the practice of allowing parties in a case before the Council to argue their

points through pleaders or counsel. This practice is certainly of the greatest use to the parties concerned and is no doubt of great help in arriving at the truth. A Revenue Civil Servant could not discharge these duties in so satisfactory a manner. He lacks the necessary legal training and judicial experience, the patience and the tact so necessary in the trial of a judicial case. To exclude Judges of the High Court from the Executive Council would, therefore, be injurious to the cause of justice and to the reputation of the Council itself.

The action of the Bombay Government in connection with the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case alleged to be in keeping with the general treacherous policy of the British Government.

14. The *Chikitsak* (26), in its issue of the 10th July, says:—The Crawford case, instead of ending as it was anticipated to do by Government and the Native public, has only resulted in depriving some Native officers of their magisterial powers, ridiculing the Natives in general as regards their morality, and retarding their progress in the administration of their country. In this case Government has broken the promise of indemnity, which it had given to certain Mámlatdárs, by depriving them of their magisterial powers and exposing them to the risk of a reduction in their pay, which must necessarily follow. Many people are astonished at such conduct on the part of His Excellency Lord Reay when regard is had to his past career as a whole. But looking to the past records of Government and leaving Lord Reay out of the question, there is no reason for surprise in the matter, because, though it is indeed censurable in a Government to break its word, yet the rule does not apply to a commercial Government like the British, which does not scruple to make alterations even in the Royal Proclamation of 1858. It is an established practice with it to first give sumptuous promises in subjugating large kingdoms and afterwards to break them under some pretext or other. The present conduct is in conformity with this practice. Moreover, one white man is equal to five thousand Natives in importance, and so it is necessary to sacrifice hundreds of Natives when one white man in a responsible post like that of a Divisional Commissioner is dismissed from the service. Nobody, therefore, need be astonished at what has taken place, but should well bear in mind the principle above mentioned. The action of the Government of India as regards the Mahárája of Kashmere is also based on the same principle.

The Bombay Government and the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case.

15. The *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 7th July, says that nothing is more lamentable than that the Bombay Government should have broken the promise given by them to the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case by depriving them of their magisterial powers, and should have thereby lost their respect and credit. But the Government cannot, observes the paper, be blamed for degrading the Mámlatdárs. They were in a fix. They were prepared to fulfil their promise, but the Secretary of State for India having brought great pressure to bear upon them in the matter they were obliged to degrade the Mámlatdárs. It, however, appears that they have not shown sufficient opposition. How will the Native Princes and others put confidence in the promises of Government any longer? Will they not think that one Government is unable to enforce the fulfilment of the promise given by another Government? Will they not think that the promises given by Government are mere bubbles? Government lose everything if they once lose respect. The best course for His Excellency Lord Reay to preserve his prestige is either to have his promise fulfilled or to resign office at once. His Excellency's Councillors ought also to send in their resignations. If such a step be taken, the public will have some confidence in the word of Lord Reay and his Government. The public will think twice before placing confidence in the promises of any representative of Her Majesty the Queen. This is a matter for deep regret.

16. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 7th July, writes:—We are sorry to see that the Government of Bombay do not show the least inclination to retire from the objectionable position they have taken up on the question of the Mámlatdárs. They have, it seems, made up their mind to persist in the breach of faith which they have committed. They proceed to dispose of the Mámlatdárs

just as if there were no guarantee at all. We learn that one or two Mámlatdárs protested against the decision of the Government and begged that their cases might be inquired into; but they were informed in reply that the Government saw no reason to change the decision already arrived at by them. Indeed so inexorable seem the Government that a copy of the guarantee was refused to a Mámlatdár who asked for it. That a guarantee was given there is no doubt. It must be in writing. What harm would there be then, if a copy were given to the Mámlatdár asking for it? Are the Government afraid of anything? If so, of what? We hope, not of the legal consequences of their action. The Bombay correspondent of the *Hindoo Patriot*, speaking of this matter, pertinently asks, "Can it be that Lord Reay and Sir Raymond West have not shown the courage of their convictions at a most critical juncture?" Indeed, as we have said before, this action of the Government is calculated to produce the most disastrous consequence, *i.e.*, the distrust of the people in the honour and word of the British rulers. If there should arise another scandal—which God forbid—we shall see the consequences of the present policy, and then the ruler of the time will rue the day when his predecessor in office was led to break a solemnly plighted word.

17. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 3rd July, writes:—The Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine, in his lengthy and learned judgment on the complaint against the Mámlatdárs, makes prominent reference to the case of Lord Macclesfield, the Lord Chancellor who was in the habit of selling Masterships in Chancery for large sums. The *Bombay Gazette* points out that the parallel has not been carried to its logical length. The necessary evidence against the Lord Chancellor could not be obtained until a promise had been given to the Masters of the Rolls to indemnify them and to continue them in office if they stated all that they knew. The corrupt Lord Chancellor was deprived of his office and fined £30,000, but the promise made to the Masters was kept. In the case of the Mámlatdárs the promise was equally binding, and yet the Government have been compelled to violate their plighted word. In the latest *Government Gazette* several head clerks of the Mámlatdárs, who have been deprived of their judicial powers, have been invested with those powers. It would have been more straightforward, if less fair, if these Mámlatdárs had been dismissed the service. They have been now placed under their own subordinates, and will be consequently compelled either to resign or to apply for pension. One or two have already done so.

The Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case advised to file a suit against Government for damages resulting from breach of faith.

18. The *Sudhárak* (18), in its issue of the 8th July, remarks:—How the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case came to grief by trusting the promises of Government is a well-known fact, and all the Native newspapers have done their duty by writing severely on the faithless conduct of Government towards the Mámlatdárs and the ruin in which it has involved them for their life. But it is very disgraceful and much to be regretted that the Mámlatdárs have not shown the spirit which they ought to have shown in the matter. Some of the Mámlatdárs who have been deprived of their magisterial powers by Government are certainly moneyed men and they should sue Government for damages caused to them by the breach of faith committed by them. Nobody can foretell the result of such a suit, but it will, at any rate, decide the question whether there is any remedy for breach of faith by Government. It is much to be deplored that no one should have courage enough to file such a suit. It is said that one or two Mámlatdárs are going to resign their posts, and if there be any truth in this report the Mámlatdárs deserve commendation. But we have to intimate to them that if they be ready to throw away their appointments they should try a suit like the one above referred to, thereby bringing about the solution of a great question and earning the praise of the public for having done their best to make Government keep their word. [The *Indu Prakásh* (13) of the same date regrets to hear that Ráo Sáhebs Vithal Tikáji, Rámchandra Govind Mangrulkar, Vishnu Vásudev Ránade, Mámlatdárs, are going to resign their posts, as in depriving them of their magisterial powers Government have broken faith with them, but is glad to see that there are men in the Native community, spirited enough to sacrifice, for the sake of self-respect, responsible posts like Mámlatdárships.]

The same persons advised to keep quiet and do nothing in the matter.

19. The *Jagadádarsh* (35), in its issue of the 7th July, says:—It was thought that the fire of the Crawford case had been put out, but it has overtaken the witnesses therein and burnt down the dignity of some Mámlatdárs and the promotion of some others. There being no one trying courageously to put out the fire, much anxiety is felt about its effects. Some say that the flames of the fire will reach a certain Native State and will cause a loss to the Chief thereof of his administrative powers, and if this surmise turns out to be true, it will certainly be a matter for surprise. The British *régime* appears to be wonderful, like the doings of God. The goddess of Justice having put on a hood in this matter, many great men are about to sink low and this is much to be regretted. Our suggestion to the men half-burnt in the fire is that they had better quietly watch the proceedings than make any movement in the matter.

A drama on the Crawford case performed in Poona.

20. In noticing the performance at Poona of a drama on the Crawford case entitled "The success of justice" and composed by Naráyan Bápuji Kánitkar, a pleader, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 8th July, remarks that the very name of the drama having interested many people the theatre was crowded, but that the sensible and appreciative portion of the audience was sadly disappointed as the play was found to be neither interesting nor instructive. A drama like that, says the paper, ought to have boldly brought to light all the secrets of the case and given instruction to the audience by pointing out who acted on the stage of this world like mere dramatic characters, who by their conduct proved that the public is led by the nose just as the leader may like to lead it, who betrayed baseness out of selfish motives, how the feeling of envy had full scope given to its play, how the effects of the folly of indiscriminately mixing the righteous with the unrighteous were brought about, how false friends deserted in the end, how true friends stood by and did their duty, who took vengeance on their enemies, how race and caste feeling was evinced, how false stories were concocted with a view to put down the enemy, how selfish men were paid in their own coin, how cowardly people trembled and swerved from the right path, how human depravity was shown in the desire of tormenting the distressed, how common-sense differs from book-learning, how goodness of heart is one thing and real statesmanship another, and similar other things. The paper does not take the responsibility of saying whether all these points were brought out in the Crawford case, but says that if they were, they ought to have been touched upon in the drama in question, though it is difficult and dangerous to do so, requiring as it does boldness and self-sacrifice on the part of the writer.

Government recommended not to entrust low-paid Head Kárkuns with the work of disposing of possession cases in the tálukas the Mámlatdárs of which have been deprived of their Magisterial powers.

21. The *Indu Prakásh* (13) of the 8th July asks what work the Mámlatdárs who have been deprived of their magisterial and civil powers should do for the large salaries paid to them, thinks that it is giving a sort of encouragement to bribery to entrust low-paid Head Kárkuns with functions for which Mámlatdárs are so highly paid, and suggests that instead of the arrangement which Government have at present made, they should order the Mámlatdár of one táluka to dispose of possession cases in two tálukas, as it is a very important part of the Mámlatdár's work, and leave the magisterial and revenue work to be done by the Head Kárkuns, in order that there may be no disturbance in the present course of the dispensation of justice.

The remarks made about the Pársi community by Mr. Ommanney in his Note on the Crawford case criticized.

22. With reference to a London telegram published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 11th July giving the substance of Mr. Ommanney's Note on the Crawford case in which the whole Pársi community is declared to have actively sympathized with Mr. Crawford, and in which it is asserted that the Pársis have no claim to superior morality, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 12th idem, says:—The Pársis ought not to be hasty in pronouncing an opinion on the subject until they see the whole text of Mr. Ommanney's note and are certain as to what is actually said about them.

Again, those who are mentioned in that document by name should be first allowed to say what they may have to say in their defence, and then the time will be mature for criticisms of the note by the public. The opinion expressed by Mr. Ommanney on the entire Pársi community and about its morality deserves to be laughed at. Many well-known impartial *savants*, gentlemen and Government officers, have already recorded their opinion of the Pársis, and side by side with this record the opinion of Mr. Ommanney will meet with the fate it deserves. In connection with the Crawford case Mr. Ommanney may have had to deal with Pársis, whose number could not be over a few dozens, and cannot have therefore sufficient evidence to enable him to condemn the entire community. We have all along been writing against Mr. Crawford and in support of the proceedings taken by Government in the case.

23. In writing on the same subject, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the same date, says :—Mr. Ommanney simply asserts that much dirty work was done by Mr. Merwánji Pleader, but does not specify the nature of that work and hence the assertion does not carry weight. Mr. Ommanney's allegation that the whole Pársi community actively sympathized with Mr. Crawford is an unfounded assertion, and it is to be regretted that the Bombay Government should have allowed to go unnoticed and to be published a statement that did injustice to the entire community. We challenge Mr. Ommanney to prove his assertion. Mr. Crawford was not popular among the Pársis, but was so among the Bráhmans. Sir Jamsetji and some other Pársi gentlemen stood bail for Mr. Crawford, and there was nothing wrong in rendering such assistance to a high Government official. If the Pársis did sympathize with Mr. Crawford at the commencement of his case, it was for two reasons, namely, first, their desire not to allow, if possible, a high British officer to be degraded in the eyes of the public, and, secondly, their disapproval of the erroneous steps taken by Government in his case. The Pársis admit the propriety of Mr. Crawford having been dismissed from the service and praise His Excellency Lord Reay for his impartiality. Mr. Ommanney has questioned the morality of the Pársis. It is, however, the opinion of a single person and it deserves no serious notice. But will he answer the question whether it was not his duty to bring the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs before a magistrate and get them duly punished for the crime perpetrated by them? The majority of the Bombay public, which includes the Pársis, condemns the continuance in the service of the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs, not through sympathy for Mr. Crawford, but for the good name and dignity of the Government service.

24. In returning to the subject the same newspaper, in its issue of the 13th July, says :—Since the publication of the insult, knowingly or otherwise, given by Mr. Ommanney, in every Pársi social circle the question is asked, what steps should be taken by the loyal Pársis in regard to this stab in the dark? It is evidently unjust that an officer like Mr. Ommanney, who has little or no experience of the Pársis, should venture to question the moral character of the whole Pársi community in an official document, and that the Bombay Government should send the document to England for publication without giving the Pársis an opportunity of saying what they may have to say on the subject. The Pársi community requests the Bombay Government to publish this document at once. It is the duty of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy that he should at once address His Excellency Lord Reay on the subject in the name of the community. A public meeting of the community should also be convened for the purpose of protesting against the attack made on its character and for praying Lord Reay to call upon Mr. Ommanney to withdraw the accusation, admitting his mistake and communicating to the community his regret for having committed it; or for submitting a protest to Parliament. Lord Reay's conduct in this matter is quite inexplicable. His Excellency should have torn to pieces the document containing this unprovoked attack on the Pársis, severely censuring its writer. Instead of doing this His Excellency sent the paper to England to be published and cast a blot on his fair administration. Perhaps the document was sent through oversight, and, if so, that fact should be admitted. It is likely that the Pársis will get justice at Lord Reay's hands if an appeal is made to His Excellency. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88), in its issue of the 13th July, expresses most of the sentiments recorded above from the *Jáme Jamshed.*]

Subhedár Jayachandra Thákor, of the 44th Gurkha Regiment, recommended for the Order of British India.

25. The *Pandit* (159), in its issue of the 5th July, says:—If a Native soldier enlists one hundred recruits, he is at once made a Subhedár by giving him a direct commission. Subhedár Jayachandra Thákor, of the 44th Gurkha, enlisted one thousand Gurkhás, and has done good war service. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Order of British India will be conferred on him.

The vacancy in the Bombay High Court Judgeship and the rumoured reduction in the salary of Native High Court Judges.

26. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 7th July, disapproves of the rumoured proposal to reduce the salary of the Native Judges of the High Court, points out the necessity for observing no distinction between European and Native High Court Judges as regards their salaries, and remarks that if the salaries of the Judges are to be reduced, the same reduction should be made in the remuneration of European and Native Judges, and that the recommendation of the Finance Committee to give two-thirds of the salary of European Judges to their Native colleagues on the bench and the rumoured resolution of Government to act upon it are objectionable. The Government wish, observes the paper, to give Rs. 2,500 per mensem to the successor to the late Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás. It is rumoured that owing to this reduction in salary competent Natives hesitate to accept the appointment and that Mr. Badrudin Tyebji has declined the offer of the post. If this rumour be true, there is nothing surprising in it. If worthy men like Mr. Badrudin and the Honourable Mr. Phirozsháh M. Mehta were to decline the offer of the vacant Judgeship on account of this difference in salary, the public would be the sole loser. [A few other papers also disapprove of Government reducing the salary of Native High Court Judges and thereby observing a distinction between Europeans and Natives, and hope that such a course will not be taken during the *régime* of such a good Governor as His Excellency Lord Reay.]

Disapproval of the proposal to abolish the Subordinate Judgeship of Mirpur Batoro in Sind.

27. The *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 6th July, writes:—Having already shown several strong reasons against the abolition of the Subordinate Judgeship of Mirpur Batoro we hope that Government will give them their careful attention. Formerly, when there was a Subordinate Judge at Jacobabad, it was always said that the amount of work to be done there was not enough to keep him fully engaged. Consequently, the court was removed to Rohri. But the people of Jacobabad having now again urged for the re-employment of a Subordinate Judge, it has been proposed that in order to meet their want the Mirpur Batoro Subordinate Judgeship should be abolished. If this proposal be sanctioned, the people of Mirpur Batoro will be subjected to considerable hardship and are sure to complain unceasingly. The Judicial Commissioner suggests that the services of the Clerk of the Court at Mirpur Batoro should be retained and that he should receive all plaints and applications and forward them to the Judge of Kotri. This arrangement involves the risk of papers miscarrying. Besides, the parties to suits, when presenting their plaints or applications, are generally required to explain personally their reasons on which they are filed and that necessitates their presence before a Court. If the appointment of the Mirpur Batoro Subordinate Judge is abolished, no pleader will remain there, and the parties requiring the services of a pleader will be obliged to go to Kotri or some other place. This will subject them to considerable inconvenience. We hope that Government will take all these things into consideration.

Complaint in connection with the Bench of Magistrates in Nadiád.

28. "A Spectator" writes to the *Duniyádád* (101) of Nadiád, in its issue of the 5th July, to complain of no spectators being allowed in the Court of the Bench of Magistrates in that town, and asks why the prohibition is made when spectators are allowed to witness the proceedings in the Sessions Judge's Court, the High Court and other law-courts.

Complaint in connection with the resolution recently issued by the Bombay Government prohibiting the removal without a permit of more than one gallon of toddy from one táluka to another in the Thána District.

29. In an article headed "A tyrannical prohibition on toddy," the *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 7th July, complains of the Government resolution dated 12th June last, prohibiting the removal without a permit of more than one gallon of toddy from one táluka to another in the Thána District instead of four gallons as hitherto, says that great hardship will be caused by this fresh severity of the A'bkári Department upon the poor consumers of toddy, that toddy-shops are not numerous in the districts, and that poor toddy-drinkers are unable to go and drink it at any place and at any time they like. As stated by its correspondent, the poor villagers live far away in the interior, while toddy is largely produced in places near the sea, so that they have to walk from two to twenty or thirty miles to buy toddy. It is, continues the *Rást*, improbable that they will now go all this distance to purchase one gallon of toddy only. Of course, they can issue a permit for the removal of more than one gallon, but the inconvenience and trouble of getting one cannot be well conceived by one sitting in Bombay. The villagers will have to find out a person to make an application in writing to the proper authorities for the purpose, to affix a court-fee stamp to it, to take it to the distant *thána*, and after getting the necessary permit after some delay to walk some distance again to get two, three or four gallons of toddy. In short, this new severity is like a prohibition to the people against the use of toddy. Its results will be that the villagers will give up drinking toddy and take to liquor, that they will be compelled to resort to illicit distillation of liquor as they cannot afford to buy dear liquor and will thereby ruin themselves, that the drawers and sellers of toddy and the owners of toddy-trees will suffer loss in their business, and that the only person who will be benefited will be the liquor-farmer. [The *Broach Mitră* (93), in its issue of the 10th July, also writes against the prohibition in question, and says that the hidden object of the tyrannical officers of the A'bkári Department is to prevent people from drinking toddy and to thereby increase the consumption of liquor, and that such a tyrannical ábkári policy, which ruins the poor, meek and illiterate people, cannot but be disapproved.]

Condition of the Thákurs and Kátkaris in the Karjat Táluka and a request to the Bombay Government.

30. The *Suryodayă* (64), in its issue of the 8th July, says that the Thákurs in the Karjat Táluka have not received any reply from the Government of Bombay to their telegram or to the petition presented by them to His Excellency the Governor by a deputation, stating their grievances about the oppression practised upon them by the Forest Department, and observes:—The order issued by the Collector on their petition, dated 19th March 1889, states that they are allowed the use of the land which they have been cultivating for many years past, that it is sufficient for their maintenance, and that nothing more can be done for them. In spite of this order, the land, which the Collector says is given to them, has not been assigned to them in the revision settlement recently made. The fact of the gift of the land remains only on the records. *Varkas* land becomes useless for cultivation and must be left fallow for a few years after it has been successively cultivated for two years, and new land is required by the cultivators. The Thákurs have, therefore, taken up new pieces of land, but the Forest Department has deprived them of these lands by driving them away, destroying their plantations and sowing seeds of trees in their stead, and have brought them into trouble for encroaching upon reserved forest land. We do not know what to say of this policy of Government, and whether it will be conducive to their benefit. It is said that the head of the Government is just, but it is the misfortune of the *rayats* that too much thirst for forests should lead him to do injustice. Out of the total number of 18,970 Thákurs, Kátkaris and herdsmen in the Karjat Táluka, about 250 are in difficulty at present. We request Government not to imprison any more of them, but to liberate those who have been imprisoned and to send them about their work, pointing out to them the lands allotted to them instead of publishing notifications in the *Government Gazette* which the people are too ignorant to understand.

Alleged kicking of peons by an officer in the Accountant General's Department, Secretariat, Bombay, for not *salaming* him.

31. The *Vártáhar* (20), in its issue of the 7th July, says:—What is the punishment for *kicking* peons or other inferior servants if a member of the heaven-born service takes it into his head to do so? Of late, it has become a habit with an officer who has come to this city to *kick* this innocent class of servants unreservedly, simply because they do not *salam* him in a *particular* way. His Excellency Lord Reay has taught both the covenanted and uncovenanted officers how to behave towards the people of the land, and it is strange that this matter has not yet come to His Lordship's notice. In the next edition of the Civil Service Regulations, we hope some provision will be made on this head.

A complaint against the Collector of Belgaum in connection will some alleged irregularities at the Darbár recently held by him at Belgaum.

32. Mr. V. R. Nátu, B.A., LL.B., a pleader in the District Court at Belgaum, writes to the *Dhárwár Vritt* (28) of the 11th July to say that at the Darbár recently held at Belgaum by Mr. Muir, the Collector, for conferring the title of Ráo Bahádur on Mr. Huchráo Achyut Harihar, a local pleader and a municipal commissioner, the leading pleaders in Belgaum, including the Government prosecutor, were not assigned places befitting their position, that the Collector committed a mistake in reading in his speech on the occasion a private letter to him from Mr. Jervoise, a former Collector, in which Mr. Huchráo was praised at the expense of other commissioners and in thereby fomenting the ill-feeling existing among the commissioners, and that he hurt the feelings of the Native gentlemen present in leaving the hall abruptly after a garland was placed round his neck and flowers and *bouquets* were given to other European officers who were present on the occasion. He adds that Sardárs and Jamedárs like Shrimant Ráo Sáheb Vádikar, Shrimant Jámotkar, Shrimant Shirsingikar and Shrimant Bába Sáheb Akbarnis, and gentlemen like Ráo Bahádur Bhánap, First Class Subordinate Judge and chief judicial officer in the district, had attended the Darbár at the invitation of the Collector and had not gone there to petition him in any private matter, and that therefore he ought to have waited until they had received *pán supári* distributed on the occasion. He further suggests that it is advisable that the Collector, as a gentleman, should admit his mistake.

Appointment of Ráo Bahádur Bhimbhái Kirpárám as sub. *pro-tem.* Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay, approved.

33. In an article headed "A well deserved honour," the *Gujaráti* (78), in its issue of the 7th July, says:—We are glad to learn that Ráo Bahádur Bhimbhái Kirpárám has been appointed sub. *pro-tem.* Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay. Many clever Civilians have hitherto acted as Director of Agriculture, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Ozanne, but this time His Excellency Lord Reay has, appreciating the work of the Ráo Bahádur, nominated him to the post and has thereby taken a very good and praiseworthy step as regards the Natives. Mr. Bhimbhái is an old and clever officer of about 25 years' standing. His great help to Government in the Crawford Commission is well-known. It is also well-known that if he had not moved in the matter Mr. Crawford would never have been exposed. It is evident that Government have appreciated this help and given him the present appointment. We hope that Government will allow him to continue in his new post till the return of Mr. Ozanne from Baroda. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (76), in its issue of the 11th July, expresses the same sentiments, and adds that the public is pleased to find Government appreciating the merits of their officers and that Mr. Bhimbhái will be confirmed in the new appointment, as Mr. Elliot, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda, is not going to return, as stated in some quarters.]

Appointment of Mr. Bhimbhái Kirpárám as sub. *pro-tem.* Director of Land Records and Agriculture disapproved.

34. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 10th July, says:—Mr. Bhimbhái Kirpárám has been appointed sub. *pro-tem.* Director of Land Records and Agriculture, but he does not seem to possess the requisite knowledge of agriculture, in the interests of which the appointment of Director was originally created. Mr. Bhimbhái may have rendered valuable service to Government and

should have been rewarded in some other way, if he was thought deserving of it. Mr. Ozanne has rendered approved service as Director of Agriculture, but much remains to be done for the advancement of agriculture in the Bombay Presidency, and a European or a Native gentleman educated at the Royal Agricultural College at Cerencester should have been appointed in his place.

Increase in the number of Coroners in the city of Bombay recommended.

35. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 7th July, says :—Some modification of the present arrangement for holding the Coroner's inquests is now urgently necessary, and it is to be hoped that Mr. DeVitre and others, who worked to put in the late successful protest before Government against the abolition of that office, will continue to work to bring out the requisite change. Instead of one, there should be at least three independent Coroners for the city, one for the Fort and Colába wards, one for the Native town proper, and one for Byculla and the rest of the northern districts. The work in the first and third divisions together will probably be equal to that in the second, and so the re-arrangement might be effected without much additional cost. But what extra charge may be found to be necessary ought not to be grudged to prevent the present delays with their attendant inconvenience to the family and friends of the deceased. A prompt enquiry, too, is desirable even for its own sake as being best calculated to bring out the true facts.

The *Rájyabhakt* and the *Praja Mat* newspapers exposed by another newspaper, the *Nyáyadarshak*.

36. The *Nyáyadarshak* (122), in its issue of the 8th July, says that it has never written such a letter as the one published by the *Rájyabhakt* (126) newspaper requesting His Highness the Thákor of Morvi to give it Rs. 500 (*vide* paragraph 28, page 13, of the Report on Native Papers published in the Bombay Presidency, No. 26 of 1889), that the accusation to that effect is the work of some intriguer and that it will not take legal proceedings against the *Rájyabhakt*, which is given to publishing lies, as it will be unable to recover its costs from it owing to its inability to pay them. The *Nyáyadarshak* wants the editor of the *Rájyabhakt* to declare whether he did not a short time back entreat respectable men to give their opinions on and to subscribe to his book, whether he did not write letters to Baroda, whether he did not go to Pálanpur to collect money, whether the Indian Law Reports have not been bought from him in order to prevent him from writing against the Bhávnagar Darbár, and whether he did not go to Junágad to entreat Mr. Haridás Viháridás, the Diván, to buy his Indian Law Reports. The *Nyáyadarshak* also takes the editor of the *Praja Mat* (124) newspaper to task for its unfavourable tone towards it in the matter of this controversy with the *Rájyabhakt*, and says that the editor of the *Praja Mat* has been dismissed from the Government service, that he has ruined himself by libelling Mr. Parshottamrái Vakil, and that with all this he does not appear to have yet given up his scheming conduct.

Inconvenience of the Ambavni ferry in táluka Sálsette in the Thána District.

37. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 8th July, says :—We have had quite a flood of letters relating to the inconvenience of the Ambavni ferry. If the report which our correspondents give of the state of things there be true, the sufferers have legitimate cause to complain, and we trust that Government will remove the cause by timely action. It is not so much a question of cost as of a little administrative activity. Surely the district officers can easily remove the grievance by the exercise of a little sympathetic energy and skilful management.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

The Bombay trade in China silks and the Merchandize Marks' Act.

38. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 8th July, says :—The Native silk merchants of Bombay are about to submit a representation to the Government of India in connection with the Merchandize Marks' Act. An extensive trade in China silks to the amount of about fifty lákhs

of rupees is annually carried on between that country and Bombay. The Merchandize Marks' Act, that comes into operation from the 1st proximo, requires that the length of a piece should be marked upon it, but the conservative Chinese are not likely to adopt the new rule. There are also other difficulties in the way of the law being complied with, and the silk merchants being afraid of meeting with hard difficulties have prohibited further shipments of silks until some arrangement on the subject is arrived at. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88), in its issue of the 9th July, expresses similar sentiments.]

Comments on the Leper Bill.

39. In commenting upon the Leper Bill, the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 7th July, remarks that the word 'leper' should be so defined as to exclude from the operation of the Act all persons suffering from what is called 'white leprosy' and that leper asylums should be exclusively maintained out of imperial funds without any burden being thrown upon the municipalities on this account, as these bodies in India are generally poor and hardly able to defray the expenses of their sanitary and educational institutions, and as leprosy is a disease, the victims of which are to be segregated and looked after, not so much out of pity to them as for the protection, against the inroads of the disease, of the people in general, not only of India but even of Great Britain. [In writing on the same subject the *Sudhárak* (18) of the 8th July also recommends the maintenance of the leper retreats out of imperial funds, and is of opinion that in order that persons not really suffering from leprosy may not be forcibly taken to the leper retreats according to the discretion of the medical practitioner consulted by the Magistrate, it is desirable that the Leper Act should enumerate all the symptoms of contagious leprosy. It further adds that the leper retreats should not be located at places of pilgrimage, such as Benares, Násik, Rámeshwar, &c., as recommended by some people, because visited as such places are by thousands of people, it is necessary to keep the atmosphere thereof uncontaminated.]

PART III.—*Education.*

Approval of the election of the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta as Dean in Arts of the Bombay University.

40. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 6th July, writes:—The Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta's election as Dean in Arts of the Bombay University in the room of the late Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik was almost a foregone affair. We heartily congratulate Mr. Mehta, and we do so the more sincerely, because such an honour in our estimation is to be more prized than the letters which one may pick up from the periodical alphabetical showers from Simla and Calcutta. It is the reward of an institution in which the first prizes of youth are won, and which retains an affectionate hold on the memory. Then in the election there is some exercise of the faculty of selection, and that is more than what is done in the distribution of more exalted favours. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112), in its issue of the 7th July, also congratulates the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta as being the first Pársi Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the local University.]

Disapproval of the date fixed for holding Public Service Certificate Examinations at Ratnágiri in 1889 and a request in connection therewith.

41. The *Satyă Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 7th July, states that the Public Service Certificate Examinations, which are usually held at Ratnágiri in the month of October, are this year to be held in September, describes the inconvenience which this alteration in the time is likely to cause to young candidates coming from distant places on account of the coasting steamers not running at all or being irregular in their trips in this month, and requests the authorities concerned to hold the examinations in October, as it is just the same to them whether they are held in September or October.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Remarks on the condition of houses for the poor in Bombay.

42. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 7th July, writes:—There is a good deal of jerry building in Bombay, and the dangerously fragile condition of many dwellings for the poor is brought to the public notice every monsoon, when a house, sometimes only a few months old, falls

and kills a few of the unfortunate people living in it. A jury is, of course, got together, which, after being duly led by the Coroner through the established procedure, pronounces its verdict "that the deaths were caused by the falling of the house." There is nothing strikingly new or original in this authoritative pronouncement. The "fatal accident," which occupies a few lines in the local columns of the newspapers, is forgotten almost as soon as the bare statement of the facts is published, and the busy old world jogs on as before, as if nothing worth more than a passing notice had happened. Who cares? The persons killed were only poor labourers or mill-hands; and surely they had no business to be poor and lowly. We do not know whether it does not fall within the cognizance of the Coroner to enquire whether such an accident was due to the culpable negligence of any one, whether the owner of the house had taken all reasonable precautions to render the house safe as a human dwelling, and whether the building inspectors had done all they could to ascertain the true condition of the structure. The other day a house along Ripon Road tumbled down, killing some of its inmates and injuring others. There was the inevitable verdict. But the public is not informed whether there was anybody to blame, and, if so, who.

The Surat Municipality and the Bombay Government.

43. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112), in its issue of the 7th July, writes:—The rumour regarding the threatened suspension of the Surat Municipality by the Bombay Government has not proved true. The municipality has, however, been again censured and warned that in case it does not speedily carry out the suggestions made by Drs. Hewlett and Koláh as regards the sanitation of the town, Government will be obliged to interfere; in other words, it will have to be suspended. The Surat Municipality must be regarded as being fortunate that it has been warned more than once, for, in the *régime* of a harsh ruler, it would have ere long been suspended. But there is a limit to the patience of a noble Governor like His Excellency Lord Reay even, and it is now in the hands of the municipality itself whether it should live or die.

Extension of the privilege of local self-government to the Shikárpur District, in Sind, considered a source of annoyance to the people.

44. A correspondent, writing to the *Sind Sudhár* (164) in its issue of the 6th July, says:—The object of Government in introducing the local self-government scheme and in withdrawing their hand from municipal and local funds business was to give the people more power in the management of their own affairs. The only mistake made was that the scheme was applied generally, irrespective of the consideration whether the whole of the country was so far advanced as to be allowed that privilege or not. In our opinion, the province of Sind, and more especially the district of Shikárpur, is still very backward in civilization. The introduction of the local self-government scheme into this district, instead of promoting the convenience of the people, as at first expected, has become a source of annoyance to them. As Government have withdrawn their interference from municipal and local board affairs, undue partiality is shown. Municipal and local board employés having relatives on those boards behave carelessly. They seem to think that because they have interest in the board they need not be afraid of any one, and that it is immaterial to them whether the public treasury and the people suffer and whether the convenience of the people is secured or not. Persons suffering at their hands dare not complain lest they should be subjected to worse treatment. From this it is quite apparent that the local self-government scheme, instead of conducing to the welfare of the people, as originally intended, has become a source of annoyance to them. We hope that the several presidents will try to remedy this unsatisfactory state of things.

A complaint about the alleged unjust conduct of the Collector of Kolába towards the Mahád Municipality.

45. A correspondent, writing to the *Poona Vaibhav* (49) in its issue of the 7th July, says:—On account of an increase of Rs. 20 made by the Medical Department in the salary of the medical officer in charge of the dispensary at Mahád, the Collector asked the local municipality to pay him that amount. The municipality, in reply, informed the Collector that that amount was not included in the budget and that the municipality was not in a position to pay such a high salary to the doctor. This

reply displeased the Collector, and he wrote to the municipality to say that the dispensary would be closed. The municipality then requested him to secure for it the services of a medical practitioner on a small salary, but he refused to do so, got the increased salary paid to the doctor by issuing a warrant under Section 40 of the Municipal Act, and warned the municipality that if such a thing were repeated the municipality would be suspended under Section 43 of the said Act. Writing on this correspondence, the paper remarks:—We are sorry for the unjust conduct of the Collector of Kolába towards the Mahád Municipality. The right of local self-government has been given to us by Government and it is therefore their duty to assist us in its proper exercise. But if Government officers forget themselves and behave unjustly towards municipalities, the people are helpless. If instead of depriving us of the right of self-government by declaring us unfit even to keep our streets clean Government were to deprive us of it by a legislative enactment, we should not be so sorry. [The *Rasik Ranjini* (145), in its issue of the 11th July, makes remarks similar to those of the *Poona Vaibhav*.]

PART V.—*Native States.*

Remarks on Sir Lepel Griffin's lecture on the Native Princes of India and their relations with the British Government.

46. The *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 11th July, writes:—Sir Lepel Griffin's recent performance before the Royal Colonial Institute on the position which Native States occupy in the economy of the British Indian Government is characterised by an amount of outspoken vain-glory verging upon contempt for everything Native. How his utterances will be regarded in the Native States it is not a very difficult matter to conjecture; however, there is a substratum of truth which even the Native States will do well to ponder over. His cyclical sympathy with and antipathy to the Native States is quite phenomenal. In placing the present Mahárája of Gwalior on the *gádi* he praised the Maráthás to the skies, thereby showing that of the whole lot of the Native States none were their equals or their betters. Now it is the Rajputs' and Sikhs' turn to enjoy the sunshine of his smiles at the expense of the Maráthás, so that Sir Lepel's measure of individual loyalty or disloyalty is as vague as himself. If the Maráthás and the Mahomedans are not loyal, who was it that upheld British power in the Deccan and Central India? But it is no use arguing on these lines with a person who sees no good in Native administrations. But granted that Native administrations are not gifted with his peculiar tact for administration, why or how did he fail to raise to his standard of administrative efficiency those States over which he was appointed to preside? How does Sir Lepel account for the mess he made at Bhopál and Rewah? There are other points; particularly his proposal for opening up Kashmere for British colonization is so ill-conceived that British statesmen, who have lived to see what their policy in America has resulted in, will never condescend to adopt a measure which, in making America independent, proved so suicidal to British interests.

47. In noticing the same subject, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 9th July, says:—The picture drawn by Sir Lepel Griffin of the Native princes is very gloomy, without giving particular instances in support of his assertions. Nobody is to be found in India who either asserts or believes that the condition of the Native princes or their subjects is so bad as Sir Lepel has tried to make it out, the fact being quite the contrary to his assertions. There are a few shortcomings in the administrations of Native States, but they are not so serious as Sir Lepel asserts, and his description of the princes is an unfounded contradiction of the success attending the efforts of the British Indian officers to improve them and their States. The subjects of Native States sometimes complain about their wants and necessities not being attended to by their rulers, but similar grievances are set forth by the British Indian subjects also, and both of them look to a near future for redress. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88), in its issue of the 9th July, contradicts most of the important assertions made by Sir Lepel Griffin.]

48. The *Gujarát Gazette* (77), in its issue of the 11th July, writes:—Kashmere is on the eve of sharing the fate of many a so-called independent Native State in India. The mighty British Lion has stretched its enormous paw to the northernmost outskirts of the vast continent of India, and one of the most delightful countries in the whole world, the Garden of India, on the perfection of the physical and human beauties of which the Eastern poet has fondly lavished his rarest metaphors, is about to be absorbed into the Indian Empire. And the reason openly alleged for this new annexation affords another instance of the mastery of practical humour which Britain has recently attained. It has been officially reported that the Mahárája of Kashmere having suddenly become disgusted with the harrowing anxieties and responsibilities of government, and being moreover prompted by a longing for meditations upon Eternity and by an overwhelming consciousness of the transiency of mundane affairs, has voluntarily abdicated his throne, and, perfectly aware, doubtless, that it was the best of all possible courses, has earnestly requested his honoured friend, the Government of India, to undertake the onerous and thankless duties to which he has himself felt so unequal. And Great Britain, with the magnanimity which has characterised it whenever disinterested philanthropy is in question, has magnanimously agreed to accept the burden. And as unfortunately earthly dross cannot be entirely eliminated from royal devotions, the godly Mahárája is to receive a handsome pension. But malice, which ever treads on the footsteps of virtue, has not failed to cast bitter aspersions on the generous transaction. It has been insinuated, and the insinuations are actually supported by honourable members of the all-powerful British Parliament itself, that the Government of India has been simply actuated by a craze for annexation in the affair, that the Mahárája no more voluntarily abdicated the throne than a criminal would have himself voluntarily transported, that lame charges of treasonable correspondence with Russia were the original pretext, and that the Mahárája has been subjected to various indignities. But the Secretary of State for India nearly put down by his reply the rash honourable gentleman who had dared to propound such an unofficial question. [Several other papers have kept up the row against the Government of India in connection with the Kashmere affairs. The *Mahárăshtră Mitră* (43), in its issue of the 11th July, thinks that Government have acted very unwisely in listening to the proposals of the Resident in Kashmere and in appointing an administrative Council in that State without patiently hearing what the Mahárája has to say and at a time when an invading enemy is knocking at the very door of India. The *Sholápur Samáchár* (60), in its issue of the 9th July, reminds Government of the dire effects of the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie and of the utter annihilation of the British Indian Empire which the Indian mutiny of 1857 would have brought about but for the friendly and loyal attitude of big Native States like Baroda, Gwalior, Indore, &c., in those troublous times, and says that Government should conduct themselves with these facts in full view and in conformity with the Proclamation of 1858, in which Her Gracious Majesty the Queen gave assurances to the Native Princes of India about the safety and independence of their States, and should not follow the dangerous principle of annexation even in a different form from that followed by Lord Dalhousie. The action of the Government of India in Kashmere, adds the paper, is such as will shake the confidence of the people in the honesty of the British Government.]

Remarks on the Government policy as regards the Mahárája of Kashmere.

49. In referring to the death of the late Peshkar of Hyderabad (Deccan), Mahárâj Narendra Prasád, the *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 10th July, remarks:—There are several lessons worth taking from the life of Mahárâj Narendra Prasád. The first is the absence of race feeling and religious prejudice which are rife under the British rule at the present day in all matters from the giving of appointments down to the third-class sitting accommodation in railway carriages. A native of India, though he may come first in rank in the Civil Service Examination, cannot get the post of District Collector even under the British Government. But the state of things in Hyderabad is different and highly commendable.

A contrast between the British Government and the Native State of Hyderabad (Deccan).

The family of the Peshkar is a thorough Hindu family and yet the post of the Commander-in-Chief in Hyderabad has been held by members of this family for years past. This fact is certainly such as will cause the civilized Anglo-Indian to swoon and will terrify him. What will be the state of mind of the British Government if there is occasion for the appointment of a Hindu as a Governor? How much irritation will a suggestion to that effect create? But in Hyderabad the famous Rája Chandulál was *ipso facto* the head Nawáb for many years. Should not this fact cause the English to hang down their heads in shame? Is it not in the same way highly creditable to His Highness the Nizám? There is another thing which follows from this, and it is this that the Hindus are not by reason of their birth or caste unfit to be trusted. Even the British Government has had proof of their honesty in 1857. But it is the nature of that Government to conceal the truth. The *régime* of Akbar also bears ample testimony to the honesty of the Hindus. Confidence begets confidence, and if the British Government considers the Hindu to be untrustworthy, the reason is obviously the untrustworthiness of the British people themselves. The acquisition and maintenance of the British Government are effected by this means, and it is natural for them to distrust the Hindus. It is one of the loud assertions of this Government that the Hindus are unfit for high posts of responsibility, but the case of the Peshkar and history in general give a lie to it. After the death of Rája Narendranáth it was proper that his office should have been given to Rája Kisan Prasád, but the British officials think otherwise. They are of opinion that it is not safe that the office of the Peshkar should be held by a Hindu. But they are wrong. The family of the Peshkars is very podular in Hyderabad and is highly trusted by the people. History gives evipence of the fact that since the English got a footing in India, dissension has prevailed wherever they have had a hand. To foment quarrels between class and class is their first principle.

The grievances of the Rewah Ránis and a request to Government to remedy them.

50. Writing on the grievances of the Rewah Ránis, the *Havyak Subodh* (143), in its issue of the 9th July, hopes that the Government of India will think over the subject, bring back the Ránis to their palace with due honour and restore the prince to his throne, and remarks that though the British rule is considered to be the best, some of the British low-minded officials bring shame to it, and that it would be advantageous both to the rulers and the ruled to appoint virtuous men in the service.

Remarks in connection with the contemplated appointment of a new Diván in the Jámnagar State.

51. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 7th July, writes:—Mr. Dosábhái Frámji's nomination by His Highness the Jám of Navánagar was not such as could be easily set aside by Government, and the only solution of the difficulty found was to reappoint the present incumbent, Mr. Maganlál, as Diván on a further trial for six months, and thus to avoid the creation of the vacancy which Mr. Dosábhái was proposed to fill up. But this subterfuge does not rescue Government from the blame of taking a very awkward and inconsistent step. Mr. Maganlál, so far back as July 1888, was considered incapable of conducting the affairs of the State, and it is now one full year since he was asked to resign his place. He was then given six months more, though he did resign by the Agent's direction. Last January he was told by order of Government that as he was considered unfit he should revert to his post in the Agency office after giving the usual six months' notice, and after some correspondence it was decided for certain that he should leave Jámnagar on the 1st August next. The Jám Sáheb wrote, saying he wished Maganlál to be continued, and one of his reasons in coming to Bombay in April last was to prefer his request personally to His Excellency Lord Reay in favour of his present Diván. Having on all these occasions flatly refused permission, and very rightly too, to let Mr. Maganlál hold office, it is passing strange that now, when the Jám proposed the best name—one which the entire public press applauded with an unprecedented and remarkable unanimity—we find Government suddenly changing their mind and re-appointing for further trial the man whom they persistently thought incompetent. The general feeling in Káthiáwár is

that this trial given to Mr. Maganlál is sure to end in his removal, but that it will obviate the difficulty about Mr. Dosábhái and will make way for British administration in the State—an event which has been long looming in the distance. We shall not be sorry for such radical and direct interference by the British in the Jám's affairs; but by this one blundering inconsistency on the part of Government the Jám will have every reason to complain—“ You did not give me a fair trial; you did not grant me the best Diván I named; and you cannot, therefore, with any fairness, blame me, or interfere in the management of my affairs.”

Mr. Dosábhái Frámji and the Divánship of the Jámnagar State.

52. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 8th July, says :—Mr. Lely, Acting Political Agent, Káthiáwár, might be prejudiced against the Pársis, but His Excellency the Governor should not have allowed the groundless prejudice to come in the way of the welfare of a Native State. Now that a Diván has been appointed in Navánagar against the wishes of His Highness the Jám, it will not do for Government to raise a complaint a few months hence that due improvement has not been effected in the administration of that State. It is, however, publicly talked about that after a short time a joint administration will be forced upon the weak-minded Jám, and the name of the officer who will be appointed is also mentioned. The reasons for not sanctioning the appointment of a Diván selected by the Jám ought to be published by Government.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
19th July 1889.

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(For the week ending 13th July 1889.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13TH JULY 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

A complaint about the late arrival of the mail from Wáshim at Pusad.

A correspondent, writing to the *Varhád Samáchár* (3) in its issue of the 8th July, complains that the mail from Wáshim sometimes arrives at Pusad at 5 or 6 P. M. instead of at 11-30 A. M., thereby causing much inconvenience to the people, and requests the postal authorities to remove this complaint as well as the danger, particularly in the rainy season, attending the poor low-paid postal runners, who have to go with the mail at the risk of their lives and in the dead of night, sometimes with valuable articles, through the thick jungle lying between Pusad and Digras.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
19th July 1889.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 29 of 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 20th July 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Spy of the Day	Máhim (Bombay)	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
10	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
13	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
14	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
15	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
16	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
17	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
18	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
19	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
20	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
21	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
22	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
23	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
24	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
25	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
26	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
27	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
32	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
33	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
34	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
36	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Mahárashtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
43	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
44	„ Mahárashtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
45	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names o Newspape	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárni	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
56	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
61	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
63	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
64	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
69	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
70	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
73	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
75	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
76	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
77	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
78	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
81	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	...
98	„ Chandraprakásh	Do.	Weekly	375
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Do.	950
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
103	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
106	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
107	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
108	„ Hindi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
109	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
110	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
111	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
112	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
113	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
115	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
116	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
117	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
118	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
119	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
120	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
121	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
122	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
123	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
124	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
125	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
126	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
127	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
128	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
129	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
130	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
131	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
132	„ Saurăshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
133	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
134	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
135	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	...
136	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
137	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
138	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
139	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
140	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
141	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
142	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
143	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
144	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
145	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
146	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
147	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
148	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
149	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
150	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
151	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
152	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
153	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
154	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	450
	URDU.			
155	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
156	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
157	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
158	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
159	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	...
160	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
161	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
162	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
163	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
164	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
165	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
166	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
167	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The Sháh's visit to England and the question of its expenses.

1. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 10th July, writes:—Naturally the Sháh's visit to England has re-opened the almost forgotten question of the payment of the expenses of his reception and the gay doings in his honour. Who is to pay the piper? A sum of money has been voted by the London Council, but it will scarcely pay a day's expenses. Will India be called upon to contribute a portion of the expenditure? This is the Sháh's third visit to England, and on each of the two previous occasions India has had to pay her share. The Indian Government protested, but it had to pay all the same. Why not now? The reason why India should pay for the Sháh's reception seems to be clear enough. It is entirely for the sake of India that England is anxious to keep up a friendly and commercial relation with Persia; *ergo*, if the Sháh is feasted in England, India should bear the cost. Besides, the British tax-payer is rather masterful, and if called upon to put his hand into his pocket for the Sháh, might turn the Ministry out of doors. The Indian tax-payer is more accommodating. He can never endanger the position of a Ministry, he cannot so much as make himself heard in England. No principle of fairness or equity seems to be involved in this matter. It will be a piece of grim pleasantry if, while half of India is face to face with actual or prospective famine, she should be made to contribute to the festivities celebrated in honour of the Sháh in England.

The Indian National Congress movement and its alleged utter collapse in case an Act were passed for its suppression.

2. The *Satyă Mitră* (129), in its issue of the 14th July, disapproves of the Indian National Congress movement and of the Pársis joining it, and says:—It is not likely that clever and wide-awake European Government officers are ignorant of the real object of the Congressionists in praising British justice and giving expression to feelings of loyalty towards Her Majesty the Queen at their gatherings after delivering whatever speeches they like to make. If the Congressionists thoughtlessly continue their haughty and boastful talk and the Pársi and Mahomedan communities publicly and unanimously join the movement, Government will have to pass a law for its suppression just as the Home Government have had to do in the matter of the agitation for securing Home Rule for Ireland. If such a law were passed and a few Congressionists were flogged, the movement would utterly collapse in no time and our Indian patriots would, without doubt, soon make themselves scarce. Preparations are being made with a view to enact such a law, but as the time is not yet quite ripe for it, European officers have held silence. When the courage and strength of the Indian patriots as compared with those of the Irish patriots are considered, it is unnecessary to write at present about the figure the former will cut in the event of such a law being passed.

Remarks in connection with Sir W. Wedderburn's letter to the *Rást Goftár* on the opposition of the Pársis to the Indian National Congress.

3. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 15th July, writes:—Dr. Vicáji's letter and the counsel of secession from the Indian National Congress have attracted the notice of our old friend Sir William Wedderburn, and the veteran philanthropist has addressed a letter to our contemporary of the *Rást Goftár*, full of sound advice and encouragement to our Pársi friends. Sir William naturally looks with alarm on the new rift in the concord of the Congress, and gently admonishes our friends on the very unintelligible attitude they have taken. Let us hope that our friends will take the advice in good part and will join heartily with the other communities in working in the interests of the Congress. The *Rást Goftár* admits the soundness in principle of the Congress, but is doubtful whether all that is prayed for by it could be safely given to us by our rulers. That is a question of detail. If our rulers think that we ask for too much, they might refuse to give us all we want. Further, those of our people who think the programme of the Congress to be too large, might exert themselves to correct it by joining it and giving their countrymen the benefit of their advice. The stock objection about our defective social and

moral condition has been often answered. If we wait and absolutely stand still for political progress until we attain social and moral perfection we shall probably have to wait for ever. The true principle of action is that our efforts for progress in both directions must go hand in hand. [Several other newspapers of the week have written on the benefits of the Indian National Congress and on the necessity for all communities working with might and main in the furtherance of the movement.]

Manufacture of salt from the salt earth by the poor people.

4. In alluding to the fine inflicted by the Magistrate of Alipore, near Calcutta, on nine men and one woman who were convicted before him of having illicitly manufactured salt from salt earth, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 15th July, says:—The accused admitted the charge, observing that they suffered from a scarcity of food and maintained themselves on wild herbs and roots, which being indigestible without salt, they appropriated some salt earth and made salt from it, as they were unable to buy the necessary condiment. This defence of the accused was not shown to be false; on the other hand, the *vakils* present in court thought it was true. But the Magistrate gave no weight to it, and fined the accused in the sum of Rs. 2 each, awarding a week's imprisonment in default of the payment of fine. For the past few months corn has been sold at famine prices in some parts of the Bengal Presidency, and the poor people thereof being unable to buy it, maintain themselves on wild herbs and roots, which cannot be digested without salt. This article they are unable to purchase on account of its high price, and hence they illicitly manufacture it from salt earth for the preservation of their lives. This misdemeanour ought to be passed over in the interests of humanity and it is to be hoped that the leaders of Native society and Native political associations will make fresh efforts to induce Government to allow poor people the use of the salt earth under proper restrictions.

Criticism on the report of Mr. Ommanney on the Crawford case.

5. The publication of the report of Mr. Ommanney, Acting Inspector-General of Police, on the case of Mr. A. T. Crawford has supplied matter for much newspaper writing in the week under report. The remarks he had made therein on the Pársi community in general, Mr. Sitárám Hari Chiplunkar, quondam Secretary of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, and other persons, Native and European, have been subjected to much adverse criticism. Almost all the Pársi and some of the Hindu newspapers have taken Mr. Ommanney to task for making sweeping remarks against the whole of the Pársi community with regard to their morality and attitude towards Government in the matter of the Crawford case. They fancy that he may have been led to make the remarks under the influence of feelings of despondency and disappointment at his failure to bring home to Mr. Crawford the charges of corruption and bribery which he exerted himself so hard to prove. Some of the Hindu papers blame him for insinuating that the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha sympathised with Mr. Crawford and obstructed Government in their enquiry into his case, and say that Mr. Ommanney ought to have taken a note of the fact that the Sabha dispensed with Mr. Chiplunkar's services as its secretary for the very reason that he would not sever his private connection with Mr. Crawford and that the Sabha has no connection whatever with the *Dnyán Prakásh* newspaper, which is partly owned by Mr. Chiplunkar. The *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 18th July, resents not only his remarks against the Pársis, but also those on the Hindu and other communities, and says that they deserve no more attention than the ravings of a man who has lost his balance of mind. It further adds that the report of Mr. Ommanney is full of self-adulation and is intended to show that though Mr. Crawford was acquitted by the Commission, yet Mr. Ommanney had worked in the matter with great zeal and earnestness in the interests of truth and justice. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (12) of the same date cannot persuade itself to believe that Mr. Ommanney and the few persons, who have been fortunate enough to get from him a certificate of their sincerity in their attempts to help the enquiry into the Crawford case, are the only faithful servants of Government. Whatever the public may say about Mr. Ommanney's honesty of purpose and goodness of heart, the paper has serious misgivings about

his fitness for the arduous task with which he was entrusted by Government, and calls in question the wisdom of the course followed by him in including, without due previous enquiry, the name of Mr. Káshináth Govind Natu in the list of witnesses in the Pátankar's case, and in bringing forward the cases of Messrs. Pátankar and Khárkar, two Parbhu gentlemen, though he knew the cases to be weak, simply to gratify the Bráhman community, without duly weighing their effect on the mind of the Commissioners and on the outcome of the Crawford case. With reference to the last paragraph in Mr. Ommanney's report the *Dnyán Prakásh* remarks that the future historian of the Crawford case, whatever his other conclusions may be, will, at any rate, discern in the failure of the Crawford case the utter incapacity manifested by the Inspector-General of Police in skilfully managing it. The *Rást Goftár* (83) of the 14th July suggests that the Pársis should first of all convene a public meeting of their community for demanding a true copy of Mr. Ommanney's note from Government, and should thereat adopt a resolution for wiring to all the newspapers in England their condemnation and hatred of what it calls a most foul and false slander. It adds that after the receipt of a true copy of the note, if it be found that the honour of the community has been attacked, another public meeting of the Pársis should be called to protest against it, to demand an apology from Mr. Ommanney and to ask the Government to withdraw the document from their records; and in case due reparation be not made to them a suit for libel should be filed at the community's expense against Mr. Ommanney, and, if possible, against the Government. The *Satyă Mitră* (129) of the same date says that if Mr. Ommanney is rashly prejudiced against the Pársis, the Mahomedans and the Hindus, it is advisable that His Excellency Lord Reay should transfer him from Bombay to some other presidency, and that when former Governors of Bombay and Viceroys of India have connived at Mr. Crawford's immoral conduct and indebtedness and have given encouragement to him by promoting him to high posts instead of punishing him, Europeans themselves have been guilty of encouraging immorality. It adds that under the rule of the ancient Persian monarchs and of the Mahomedan and Hindu kings of India such a nasty and sinful conduct on the part of a Sardár or officer like Mr. Crawford would have been visited with decapitation in public.

6. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 15th July, writes:—The new startling disclosures made by the publication of the papers in the Crawford case have re-kindled the dying embers of a most unpleasant controversy. The publication of Mr. Ommanney's note with all its confidential statements is a singular breach of official confidence, and is to our mind a most unwise proceeding. The note was, we presume, marked confidential, and must have been intended by the writer for the information of his official superiors, the Government of Bombay, and that Government was bound to place before the Secretary of State all the information on which it acted. But there was no call on the Secretary of State to proclaim from the house-tops all the information he possessed. There is, we believe, in all the ministerial offices in England a wholesome system of editing official papers before they are placed before Parliament. This system may lead in some cases to abuse, but is, on the whole, conducive to public interests. We wonder why it was departed from in the present instance. As to the particular point of Mr. Ommanney's note, which is likely to cause some fluttering of hearts in Bombay, we understand the note, as a whole, is not so offensive as the reports make it out to be. The present fragmentary report is greatly to be deplored as it is sure to lead to various misunderstandings and give needless offence. The reflections meant to be conveyed by the report are wholly undeserved. The whole Native press of this presidency, with a few solitary exceptions, supported the Government and reciprocated its wish to vindicate justice. No Native community in this presidency could, we believe, be charged with showing any improper partiality to Mr. Crawford or a desire to obstruct the enquiry. A few individuals here and there put the obligations of friendship on a higher footing than those of public duty, but the faults of the individuals ought not to reflect any discredit on the communities to which they belong. The reflections on the Sárvajanik Sabha are also wholly undeserved. It was wrong to suggest that the Sabha as a body sympathized or assisted Mr. Crawford because one of its officers did so. That the individual officer by no means represented the Sabha in

that case is amply proved by the subsequent resignation by that gentleman of his office. Mr. Ommanney's mention of names and indiscriminate charges against whole communities are very unfortunate. They are causing a ferment, and will lead to a public protest unless the local Government in some manner disowns them and testifies its confidence in the communities aspersed. Let us hope that the new storm will pass away without leaving any unpleasant effects behind.

7. After perusing the text of Mr. Ommanney's memorandum in the Crawford case, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 17th July, says:—Mr. Ommanney was entrusted by the Bombay Government with an investigation into the accusations brought against Mr. Crawford and with the collection of the necessary evidence, and he seems to have very naturally aspired to show himself as a smart official. As the investigation progressed, though clothed with extensive powers, the Inspector-General was much exasperated at finding that the assistance he called for or expected from many quarters was not forthcoming. And when the result of the enquiry was found to be worthless, Mr. Ommanney's anger knew no bounds. While he was in such a frame of mind as this he sat down and wrote the memorandum, and gave vent to his exasperated feelings. From this document he appears to have been dissatisfied with every Native community. His Poona experience seems to be that the Lingáyats and the Parbhus were opposed to the Bráhmans, the Pársis to the Mahomedans, and the Marátha cultivators to others, but he found that they would not expose each other by coming to his assistance, and was much surprised and angry at this state of things; and the anger was increased when he discovered that this contagion had spread to the employés in the different departments of Government, Native Chiefs, pleaders, land-holders, money-lenders and the lower classes of the people. The sentiments and views expressed by Mr. Ommanney are his own, and ought not to be given a wider significance. Messrs. Bhimbhái, Pendse and Hari Náráyan are highly praised by him for the assistance rendered by them, but the public has yet to deliver its judgment on them. The Pársis appear to have incurred Mr. Ommanney's wrath because none of them came forward as witnesses against Mr. Crawford or gave the Inspector-General such information as would have convicted the accused, and this is attributed by Mr. Ommanney to "these people being Mr. Crawford's supporters and staunch adherents." The opinion recorded by Mr. Ommanney in paragraph 78 of his memorandum about the morality of the Pársis is expressed with caution and care, probably keeping for himself a loophole to escape by observing that his opinion of their morality was not so low as it was about that of others.

Mr. Ommanney's remarks about the Pársis and their probable meaning.

8. The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 16th July, says:—Looking to the paragraphs about the Pársis in Mr. Ommanney's report, it does not appear that he meant to charge all the Pársis with being sympathisers of Mr. Crawford and obstructionists in the course of justice. He seems to mean that the Pársis of Poona rendered him no assistance. He is not, however, precise in his language and is therefore *primâ facie* open to the charge of making a sweeping remark on the whole Pársi community. It seems that Mr. Ommanney only meant to say that though the Pársis have shown themselves to be not involved in the Crawford case, nobody should believe that their morality is superior to that of the Hindus. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that Mr. Ommanney was in duty bound to state his opinions for the information of Government in a *confidential* report, and we are not surprised at his entertaining such opinions about the Pársis from the fact of their giving no assistance to him and denying all knowledge of the subject-matter of the inquiry. However, it would have been fair if the fact of some of the Pársi newspapers having praised Government for their resolution to do justice, had been mentioned by Mr. Ommanney. But in that case it would have been necessary to state that other Pársi newspapers were showing contempt for the Hindus under the supposition that the Pársis were not mixed up with the charge of bribery in connection with which only Hindu names were coming forward. On the whole, it is difficult to say what facts should have been stated by Mr. Ommanney and what not. His report was *confidential* and the blame for publishing it attaches to the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Ommanney's note and the necessity for showing indulgence to the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs.

9. The *Subodh Patrika* (17), in its issue of the 14th July, writes:—The present difficulties have been mainly caused by the bodily publication of Mr. Ommanney's report which was submitted in *confidence* for the information of the Government. The Secretary of State for India either did not read it in that light or allowed it carelessly to be published with personal references and allegations which were not intended for publication; and either supposition shows the inadequate attention the India Office has given to this serious subject. The publication, however, though it has incidentally given rise to an unpleasant dispute, is to be welcomed as showing the real extent of Mr. Crawford's misconduct in the eyes of Government and the magnitude of the difficulties in the way of its exposure, and still more proving the cruel injustice which is being done to the poor Mámlatdárs who have been most unjustly denounced by artful agitators working on behalf of the accused as "corrupt," but who have really proved, under much odium and at risk to themselves, as the Government have candidly admitted, the friends of public morality. Lord Cross's order regarding these men, without whose aid the gigantic scandal could not have been unearthed, totally disregards the clear English precedent in their favour and harshly punishes those who amidst so much difficulty bore witness to a disagreeable truth, while it affords encouragement and reward by contrast to those who hushed up the truth or refused to speak it out. If, with the information now before them, Parliament or the public of England still withhold unqualified approval of the conduct of His Excellency Lord Reay's Government or hesitate to uphold to the fullest degree the guarantee it gave to the truth-speaking Mámlatdárs, all we can say is that we must despair of the cause of good government in British India, and that the English public, led or misled by interested or unscrupulous Anglo-Indian agitation, will ever be prone to strain at a gnat while swallowing a camel and to bow before the fetish of a legal technicality while mercilessly sacrificing the spirit of truth and justice. The henchmen of the influential accused have good reason to be vexed at a publication so inconvenient to their client, and the wrath of the local *Times* is therefore intelligible. It is only a pity the *Times of India* is afforded an opportunity of giving its enraged feelings the shape of sympathy with the Pársis, who, however, can well stand on their own legs and who would have been of no account with it but for the purpose of its main object.

Release of Hanmantráo recommended.

10. The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 16th July, asks whether Government do not think that poor Hanmantráo has undergone sufficient punishment and that he should now be released from imprisonment, when regard is had to the fact that the principal offender, Mr. Crawford, his other agents and the self-incriminating and other Mámlatdárs have gone scot-free, though guilty.

Necessity for effecting reforms in the administration of the Police Department and for appointing a commission to enquire into the working of that department.

11. The *Sind Sudhár* (167), in its issue of the 13th July, writes:—We have on several previous occasions pointed out the necessity and desirability of improving the working of the Police Department. It is a matter for congratulation that the Government of Bombay have now begun to direct their attention to this important branch of the public administration. When His Excellency Lord Reay visited Sind for the second time to open the Sukkur Bridge, the Sind Sabha, in their address to him, brought to His Excellency's notice the necessity for reforming the police administration, and His Lordship, in reply, said that the matter had already been under the consideration of Government. Only a few days ago the Police Commissioner for the town of Bombay recommended that the strength of the police force in that town should be increased. It now seems that in reference to that recommendation the Government of Bombay have appointed a committee of five gentlemen to consider and report on the proposal. Let us see what conclusion this committee arrives at. This proposal refers only to the strengthening of the police force, but several other reforms can be made in the administration of the department. It is a well-known fact that in some localities the police do not know what powers are conferred upon them by law, while in other places they exceed their authority. They are so dexterous that if they cannot inculpate the person who, they

wish, should be sent to jail on any other criminal charge, they will accuse him of being a bad character and thus get him punished according to law. This state of things is far from satisfactory. Nay, it is a sin to annoy an innocent person without sufficient evidence. In the mofussil especially, justice is not properly administered. On a mere report of the police, and after making only a superficial inquiry, persons are handcuffed and confined in jail. What amount of inconvenience this must cause to helpless and innocent persons is a matter for consideration. The charge generally brought against the police of the Karáchi District is that whenever the commission of an offence is reported to them, they make only a cursory investigation and report that, in their opinion, no offence has been committed. From this it is quite clear that in some places the police in order to shirk responsibility and inconvenience, connive at the commission of offences, while in other places they seem bent upon getting some one punished. Hardly a week passes in which one or other complaint about the police does not reach us. About a month and a half ago a trustworthy correspondent informed us that in Tatta and Mirpur the number of thefts had increased to such an extent that the inhabitants were in much anxiety about their property and that the police there were not efficient, for, if they had been active, thieves would not have committed thefts in the Government Post Office building at Mirpur Batoro, nor robbed a merchant's wife while bathing at Tatta, of her nose-ring worth Rs. 700. These are only small towns, and the increase in the number of offences can to a great extent be ascribed to the circumstance that the persons concerned do not make complaints. But it is very much to be wondered at that in such a large town as Hyderabad the people should be robbed of their property in broad day-light. Seeing this unsatisfactory state of things, we are unable to understand why Government should not accept the recommendation of the Indian National Congress and appoint a commission to inquire into the working of the Police Department and to report what reforms should be made therein.

The statement made by Sir John Gorst that the alcoholic strength of toddy was the same as that of London porter not believed in.

12. With reference to Sir John Gorst's reply to a question asked by Mr. Caine in Parliament, that the average alcoholic strength of toddy in the Bombay Presidency is the same as that of London porter, the *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 16th July, says:—The statement made by the Under Secretary is a revelation to the people of Bombay, and it very properly raised a laugh among the parliamentary members who heard it. The people of India have considered toddy to be an innocent drink for generations past. When this juice becomes stale it gets a little alcoholic strength, which is, however, much less than that of country liquor and lower brands imported from Europe. If Government be really desirous of checking intoxication in this presidency they should allow the free use of toddy, taking off from it the unnecessary restraints to which it is at present subjected. For the satisfaction of the people the opinion of the Chemical Analyser should be obtained and published as to the alcoholic strength of fresh and stale toddy.

A'bkári Commissioner's notice about the distillation of liquor from toddy commented upon.

13. A correspondent of the same newspaper, in its issue of the 18th July, says:—The notice issued by the A'bkári Commissioner for the distillation of liquor from toddy in the Thána District contains some harsh conditions. First, it is proposed to recover from the distillers the heavy cost of the Government establishment present at a distillery, but the distillers will be quite unable to pay it. Secondly, the toddy shopkeepers are prohibited from selling toddy to distillers, but it is feared that an illicit use of the stale toddy will be made. Thirdly, stills for the distillation of liquor from toddy are inconveniently placed; they should be in the immediate neighbourhood of toddy trees.

Extension of the period of Mr. Dádábhái Hormasji Dubash's liquor contract for the Surat District disapproved of.

14. A correspondent of the same newspaper, in its issue of the 19th July, says:—The five years' contract for the distillation of liquor for the entire Surat District, given in August 1883 to Mr. Dádábhái Hormasji Dubash of Bombay, for the annual payment of Rs. 4,75,000, expires on the 31st instant. Without calling for tenders for

a fresh contract, the period of Mr. Dubash's contract has been extended by Government for two years more, at the recommendation of the A'bkári Commissioner. This mode of disposing of a contract is quite unjust and is deprecated by the public.

Necessity for a rule in the Customs Office and Small Causes Court, Bombay, for disposing of work in the order in which it is received.

15. The *Din Bandhu* (8), in its issue of the 14th July, says:—Government and the people have kept a strict eye on corrupt Government servants since the Crawford case. Mr. Crawford and his subordinate Mámlatdárs were not the only people who were corrupt, but corruption exists in all departments. Persons having business in the Small Causes Court, Bombay, and the Customs and other Government offices cannot get it done without giving bribes. The heads of the departments with which the *rayats* have to deal frequently should lay down certain rules for the proper performance of work in their respective departments. Let us take the Small Causes Court, for instance. Those who want to file a suit in this Court should be supplied with the prescribed form in the order in which they go to ask for it. The same should be the rule in the matter of filling in the form and making or receiving payments of money. There being no such rule, venal subordinates have a good time of it by annoying suitors and collecting as much money as possible. There must be a rule in all Government offices that work should be disposed of in the order in which it is received. This rule is observed in some Government offices. Why then should it not be followed in the Customs office and in the Small Causes Court?

Alleged intention of Government to deprive the Khots of their rights for not sending in their *kabuláyats* disapproved.

16. The *Bakul* (23), in its issue of the 14th July, refers to the alleged intention of Government to deprive those Khots of their rights who have not sent in their *kabuláyats*, after giving them six months' notice to that effect, and says:—The rights which the Khots enjoy have been given to them not by the British Government but by the former rulers of India, and it is undesirable that the authorities should deprive them of those rights which tend to the benefit of the poor *rayats*. Is it right for Government to find fault with the Khots when they pay Government in advance the amount of land revenue which is due to them from their tenants, and to recover which it takes them four or five years after its payment to Government? In years of bad crops the Khots have to pay the full amount of land revenue to Government although they may give remissions to their tenants. Is it not unfortunate that Government should thus behave towards the Khots, who are so kind to their tenants? We request Government not to ruin the Khots, but to allow them to enjoy their rights completely.

A request to the Bombay Government to remove the grievances of the Thákurs in the Karjat Táluka of the Thána District.

17. The *Pooná Vaibhav* (49), and the *Arunodaya* (21), in their respective issues of the 14th July, in communicated articles, say that the Thákurs in the Karjat Táluka, who are a peaceful class of people, are being cruelly treated by the officers of the Forest Department, as they are driven out of their homes and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for cultivating land which has been lately reserved by Government for forest purposes by a notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of which the poor illiterate people are quite ignorant, and earnestly request Government to assign lands for their use, instead of publishing a notification in the *Government Gazette*, and to stop sending them to prison at a time when they have to cultivate land for the maintenance of themselves and of their families for about four months of the year.

Complaint against the conversion of Hindus to Mahomedanism by the Mahomedans of Matári in Sind, and a request to the Commissioner in Sind to attend to the matter.

18. A correspondent, writing from Hyderabad to the *Sind Sudhár* (167) in its issue of the 13th July, says:—We are now in a critical position. The Mahomedans seem to think that the doors of justice are shut against the Hindus and that nobody will ever listen to them or redress their grievances. As a matter of fact, their supposition appears to be true. Only in one month's time eight Hindus were perverted into Mahomedanism at

Matári. Only the other day, one Keval, a Hindu boy 12 years of age, was induced by the Mahomedans of Matári to embrace their religion. At this time the Pancháits of Tando Adam, Tando Alahyar, Nasarpur, Somra, Tando Jam, Khatián, Khanan, Tando Bágo, Tando Muhammad Khán and Badin are at the door of the Collector's bungalow, praying for justice. It remains to be seen what the Collector does for them. The Amil and Bania Pancháits of the town of Hyderabad will also join them. Today these Pancháits will wait upon the Police Superintendent and ask him kindly to go to Matári and hand over the boy Keval to their charge. Although the Police Head Constable of Hyderabad went to Matári with several sepoys, no trace of the boy could be found. Great credit is due to Diván Rijhumal for the interest and trouble that he has taken in this business. But it is not possible for any one man to defeat a large number of well-known Mahomedans of Matári. We are very anxious to know what steps the Commissioner in Sind and the Collector take in this matter. Unless and until the Mahomedans of Matári are punished, they will continue to annoy the Hindus of this place.

Complaint of corruption against Sub-Registrars.

19. The *Vritt Sudha* (72), in its issue of the 6th July, bitterly complains of the prevalence of extensive corruption in the Registration Department, giving a detailed account of the way in which blackmail is levied from the money-lenders by the Village Sub-Registrars and their myrmidons, the writers of documents, the persons attesting them and the *kulkarnis* who supply information about mortgage lands, regrets the aversion of business-men to preferring complaints against these venal officers in consequence of the difficulty of proving by adequate evidence such charges if made; and, with a view to save creditors from the worry and expense to which they are subjected at the hands of the Sub-Registrars, recommends that instead of being independent, as at present, these officials should be subordinate to and should act under the control of the Mámlatdár of the táluka.

Praise of Mr. J. A. Baines, Acting Collector, Surat, and a request to him to improve the state of affairs of Ziaoolnissa Ládli Begam.

20. The *Suryă Prakásh* (85) of Surat, in its issue of the 13th July, writes:—We have to congratulate ourselves on the appointment of Mr. J. A. Baines as our Collector and District Magistrate, and we consider it a great boon conferred on us by Government that we have been given an officer who commenced his official career in Surat, is well acquainted with the district and its people, and takes much interest in their welfare. Mr. Baines has commenced following closely in the footsteps of his much-esteemed predecessor, Sir Theodore Hope. The Collector's chamber in the castle has its doors now thrown open to the public every other day, and disappointed petitioners, who were obliged to search for the Collector's bungalow in order to represent their needs and grievances, now find it most convenient to resort to the castle, where they are accorded ready access and speedy redress. As did Sir Theodore Hope, so does Mr. Baines ride out every morning in the city to see if the municipality is up to its mark. Everything is astir, and subordinates are made to realize that they have now some one to take them to task for their shortcomings. Mr. Baines has, we are gratified to find, shown great solicitude in placing the affairs of the elder grand-daughter of the late Nawáb of Surat, Ziaoolnissa Ládli Begam, on a better footing. The first step in the direction of improving the Begam's concerns is to insist on her returning to Surat instead of living in an expensive place like Bombay, where she is entirely under the control of those whose influence, nay designs, have worked her ruin. It is said that Mr. Pinhey, a former agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat, had, under the orders of Government, compelled Ládli Begam to return to Surat from Beyla, whither she had accompanied her late husband, under pain of stoppage of her pension. Nothing short of a similar intervention on the part of the present Agent will place matters on a satisfactory basis, and, as Government is bound to see that the relatives of the late Nawáb of Surat are properly looked after and that the honour and prestige of the family are duly preserved, we earnestly hope that steps will be taken, which, relieving the Begam from her pecuniary embarrassments, will operate to impose on her and her children some sort of restraint. It is very desirable that the Begam should be forthwith freed

from the parasites who surround her, as then alone it may be practicable to introduce any reform in the administration of her household. The Begam's return to Surat should be peremptorily demanded and she should be requested not to move out of it without the previous sanction of the Agent.

Grant of land to Khán Bahádur Mir Abdulalli of the Bombay Detective Police in recognition of his services recommended.

21. The *Din Bandhu* (8), in its issue of the 14th July, says that everybody like itself will be glad to hear that Khán Bahádur Mir Abdulalli, of the Bombay Detective Police, is to be honoured with the title of Sardár, praises him for his intelligence and the able manner in which he has been discharging his duties, and requests Government to grant him some land as a reward for his meritorious services, as has been done in the case of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, late Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Ráo Bahádur Dájiba Gangájiráo Ráneráo of the Bombay Police recommended for larger pension than what he is entitled to on his retirement from the service at the end of the current year.

22. The same newspaper says that Ráo Bahádur Dájiba Gangájiráo Ráneráo of the Bombay Police will retire from the service at the end of this year, and recommends Government to grant him a larger pension than what he is entitled to, in recognition of his long and faithful service. The paper adds that such recognition by Government will act as an incentive to other police officers in zealously discharging their duties.

The inconveniences of the people of Jávli in Sátára and the duty of Government.

23. The *Vritt Sudha* (72), in its issue of the 16th July, publishes a communicated article in which the attention of the Government is drawn to the inconveniences which the villages in the Jávli sub-division of the Sátára District suffer from in consequence of the want of public roads, wells and medical dispensaries and of the filthy condition of the streets, and the Government is asked whether it is not its duty to remove these wants in return for the local cess which is levied from the villages from year to year ostensibly for these public purposes.

Sale of adulterated ghee in Sukkur and a request to the proper authorities to remedy the evil.

24. A correspondent, writing from Sukkur to the *Sind Sudhár* (167) in its issue of the 13th July, says:—The price of ghee having considerably risen, several Patháns import inferior ghee from Peshawar, which they sell at the rate of Rs. 20 or Rs. 22 per maund. The shop-keepers purchase this ghee, mix it with good ghee and then sell it. This is very injurious to public health. But it is very much to be regretted that no one takes interest in this important matter. In the Panjáb, in Bengal and in several other provinces the sellers of adulterated ghee are liable to punishment according to law. The dealers there are, therefore, afraid of selling adulterated ghee. But because Sind is a neglected province, any one can do what he likes. The proper officers of Government should see to this.

Complaint regarding the early closing of the mails for Gujarát by the Bombay Post Office.

25. "*Pro bono publico*" writes to the *Rást Goftár* (83) of the 14th July to complain of the inconvenience caused to the merchants in Bombay by the mails for Gujarát being closed on week days at 6-30 P.M., and on Sundays at 5 P.M., while the mail train starts at 9 P.M., and says that the exaction of late letter fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna by closing the mails so early is tantamount to raising postage on letters. The correspondent adds that this inconvenience is the result of either improper reduction in expenditure in the postal department by doing away with the services of a few low-paid employés or failure to strengthen the staff, though necessary, and that the Post-Master-General should attend to the complaint.

PART II.—*Education*.

Remarks about the present condition of the teaching staff of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

26. The *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 8th July, writes:—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* draws attention to the present condition of the Elphinstone College, Bombay. As a model institution the College has had its days of glory, when representative men of learning like the late Sir Alexander Grant, Professor Hughlings

and Professor Candy graced the professorial chairs. Of the brilliant literary ornaments of those days we have Professor Wordsworth, but he is now on leave and may not return to India. The Professors of Mathematics, Logic and Moral Philosophy are also on leave. Another Professor of the same institution has been transferred to Berár to act as Director of Public Instruction there. To add to the difficulty, Professor Peterson is likely to go to Stockholm to represent the local Government at the Congress of the Orientalists to be held there. Without meaning disrespect to those in charge of the institution now, we may say that such wholesale leave, or, for that matter, wholesale transfer, is not calculated to contribute to the efficiency of the institution. If one College in each presidency is to serve as a model institution, it ought to be kept in a high state of efficiency. By the bye, has the Government thought out the plan of recruiting the higher educational services with first class men from Oxford and Cambridge as suggested by a daily contemporary some time ago? The salaries attached are sufficiently tempting, we believe, and ought to attract first class men. Recent arrangements do not seem much to favour the plan. We hope the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay ought to take up the question and see that the general complaint is removed and that really first class men are appointed to the service.

Appointment of Mr. Bagnell as Acting Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, criticised.

27. The *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 15th July, says:—It is feared that Mr. Bagnell, Assistant Collector, Bombay, who has been appointed Acting Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College in place of Mr. Barrett, transferred to Berár, will not be able to perform satisfactorily the duties of his new post in addition to his revenue work. The duties of an Assistant Collector are generally heavy, affording little leisure for other work, while a Professor of English Literature has not only to deliver lectures, but also to devote his attention to current literature. The appointment of Mr. Bagnell has been necessitated by a dearth of professors in the Educational Department, but the scarcity can be removed by dividing educational officers in the superior service into Professors and Educational Inspectors for the purposes of promotion and by appointing learned Englishmen for the chairs of Literature, History, Logic and Moral Philosophy. It is to be hoped that the attention of Government will be directed to this subject at an early date.

Praise of Ráo Sáheb Gore, late Deputy Educational Inspector, Khándesh.

28. A correspondent of the *Khándesh Chitraguptă* (40), in its issue of the 14th July, writes a long letter in praise of Ráo Sáheb Vináyak Krishna Gore, Deputy Educational Inspector, Khándesh, who has been recently transferred to the Ahmednagar District, saying that he was very popular among all the classes of people he came in contact with, on account of his liberality, impartiality, farsightedness, kindness and many other good qualities which have added grace to his position, and that his transfer from Khándesh is regretted throughout that district.

The Surat High School and a complaint regarding the honour done to the head-masters by the students and assistant teachers on their transfer from Surat.

29. In an article headed "Unwholesome rivalry among the boys of the Surat High School," the *Gujarát Darpan* (76), in its issue of the 18th July, says:—It has been a practice with the boys and assistant teachers in the Surat High School to do honour to the head-masters on their transfer from Surat. In accordance with it, the students did honour to the popular head-master, Mr. Behrámji Frámji Patel, on his transfer to Bombay, and the assistant teachers gave him a tea party, in which Messrs. Wells and Hirálál Narotamdás made short speeches which were responded to by Mr. Patel. We do not approve of the system of assistant teachers making speeches in praise of the head-master. We have, moreover, heard a complaint that when an assistant teacher is transferred, the students of his class present him with flowers, betel leaves and rose water, and the rivalry among the students in this matter has gone so far that one class tries to outdo another in pomp and show. This practice is undesirable and ought to be stopped. When Government have

prohibited their servants from receiving addresses from the public, this injurious practice among the students should certainly be checked.

A complaint about teachers in vernacular schools in charge of municipalities in general and the Násik Municipality in particular, and a request to Ráo Sáheb Tilak, Deputy Educational Inspector, in the matter.

30. The Násik correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 15th July, says:—We have suffered much in the matter of the education of our children since the transfer of vernacular schools to the municipalities. As the salaries paid to teachers are very low, the services of good teachers cannot be secured. When schools are in the charge of a municipality a useless person can become a teacher if he has interest with some municipal commissioner. Some school-masters are quite useless and their bad moral character is likely to prove very injurious to the boys. It is said that in the schools at Násik there are some teachers who are vicious and immoral and who have remained in their posts in consequence of interest. Ráo Sáheb Tilak, Deputy Educational Inspector, will therefore do well to pay attention to this complaint and to dismiss them from the service forthwith.

PART III.—*Railways.*

A complaint in connection with the Rajputána-Málwa Railway.

31. The *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 18th July, says that on the 14th instant, when the local train was proceeding from Kálol to Khodiár and was three miles from it, three passengers fell out of a carriage on to the road owing to the door being not properly shut, that these passengers, who were somewhat injured, bawled out in order that the train might be stopped, but that neither the engine-driver nor the guard having stopped it the poor men had to walk three miles to reach the station, from which they travelled to Ahmedabad by a mixed train. The paper requests the railway authorities to make an enquiry into the matter and to find out whether the driver and the guard in charge of the train were sober at the time of the accident.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Remarks in connection with the alleged change which is coming over the policy of the Bombay Government towards municipalities in general and the Poona Municipality in particular.

32. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 14th July, writes:—Some recent resolutions of Government have set the public of Poona a-thinking as to whether Government is sincere in the oft-repeated assurances of its sympathy with the cause of local self-government. There is reason to fear that a change is coming over the policy of Government towards municipalities, which is in direct antagonism to the noble principle of tolerance preached by the first apostle of self-government, we mean Lord Ripon. We must admit that the action of the Government is based upon representations made by the local authorities, and that it is these latter whom we must thank for any seeming change in the attitude of Government. Of course these officials themselves cannot be supposed to have any personal motives in making unfavourable representations to Government. They do it in the discharge of their public duties. We have had instances of these contests between the Government officials and the municipality, and we are glad to say that the latter has hitherto come out victorious, thanks to the conscientious regard for people's rights which the present head of the Government has always shown. But recent events have shown that the old contest has ceased at least apparently. The officials are now mere lookers on. It is a certain section of the people themselves who have taken up the opposition. These good people believe that the various heads of the municipal departments should be officers appointed by Government and acting under their orders. The municipal commissioners will then have full leisure to discuss questions to their last shred. This is how we understand the recent resolution of Government with regard to the appointment of one Health Officer for the City, Suburban and Cantonment Municipalities of Poona. There is already a talk of having one Executive Officer paid highly and possessing full powers,—for the three municipalities together. The same principle

may be extended so as to embrace the other departments also. Once again, therefore, we feel it our duty to ask Government to pause before they take the irretrievable step. At present very few people are found ready, willing and able to take upon themselves the duties of a municipal commissioner. When this office will cease to mean anything more than the right, or rather the duty, of paying or sanctioning the payment of money asked for by the Executive, and when there will be the constant danger of coming into conflict with the Government, because a conflict with the Executive would mean a conflict with their masters, the Government, then indeed a municipal commissionership will be at a heavy discount, the honour will not be coveted and the cause of local self-government will be discredited and ruined. That would surely be a consummation devoutly to be avoided. If the members are to be taught the ways of governing themselves in municipal matters, there must be the responsibility as well as the power. We have a suggestion to make in this matter which we believe would enable us to reach the same end, namely, amelioration of municipal administration, in a safer way. We learn that the matter is being thought over now, and when a scheme is well matured it will be placed before the municipality for discussion. The recent resolution of Government shows that the authorities are getting impatient. It would be well, therefore, if the gentlemen who are thinking on this subject should bring out the subject soon; or it may be too late. This question of the efficiency of municipal administration is giving trouble in Broach, Surat, Nadiád and other municipalities, which have been severely taken to task by Government for their remissness. Let Poona make a brave stand. It must put its own house in order and place before other cities a good example of how municipal matters should be arranged. Although we do not like the line of action suggested by the Government resolution, we are not prepared to shut our eyes to the good principle underlying the suggestion. The fixing of responsibility on each individual servant and thorough organization are the hinges upon which successful administration turns, and we would therefore request the municipality to organize its departments and to place them under efficient and responsible heads. At present neither the secretary nor the heads of the departments under him are recognized as being responsible for the carrying out of orders and the due discharge of executive work. The result of this is that the good name of the municipality is brought into disgrace for nothing. Responsibility of work not having been fixed in this manner, officers and their subordinates do not feel it. To remove this defect and to enable the municipality to carry out the suggestion, it may be necessary to move Government to pass a special legislative measure enabling the municipality to delegate its executive functions to its officers. If the municipality moves Government in this matter they will not be slow to grant this prayer.

The system of nomination to municipal boards found fault with.

33. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 10th July, writes:—A Hyderabad correspondent brings to our notice certain recent nominations to the Hyderabad Municipality. Without mentioning any names it may be safely observed that these gentlemen are no more capable of administering municipal affairs than of dancing on a rope. But this is a state of things which is not confined to Hyderabad alone. The system of nomination to municipal boards is often worked most prejudicially to the interests of local self-government. We hear it sometimes said that local self-government in India has not proved a success, although it is too early to pronounce any definite opinion on the results of the experiment. But it has seldom been considered whether it is the system of election or that of nomination which should be held responsible for the failure of local self-government if it should ever fail. Generally the proportion of elected to nominated members is half and half, and on the whole the elected members are better selected than the nominated ones. The nominations are sometimes unexceptionable, but sometimes this system introduces an element which otherwise could have found no place in a municipality. At Broach, for example, it is impossible to say whether the elected or the nominated commissioners have failed most signally in their duties. There have been occasions on which nominations have been made as if to discredit the institution of local self-government.

A complaint against the municipality of Talegaon Dábháda in the Poona District.

34. The *Sudhárak* (18), in its issue of the 15th July, says that it has received a petition signed by one hundred and twenty-five residents of Talegaon Dábháda about mismanagement in the local municipality, which is said to have imposed a very heavy water-tax on the people to meet the expenditure on account of the increased establishment and to enable the municipality to pay the instalments of a loan borrowed for digging and constructing a water tank and that it holds in abeyance the comments which it has to make on the petition until it hears from the municipality what it may have to say on the subject-matter of the petition. The paper learns that the petition was forwarded by the people to the Assistant Collector in charge of the táluka, but that he returned it without making any inquiry into the matter.

Part V.—*Native States.*

The Government policy as regards the Mahárája of Kashmere criticized.

35. With reference to the Kashmere affair, the *Sudhárak* (18), in its issue of the 15th July, publishes the following reflections of a sad mind:—Might knows no law and greed has no bounds. The griping hands of a miser will ever grasp at a coin of gold, no matter how great the treasure in his possession. The pages of history, both ancient and modern, teem with examples showing the evils of overstrained ambition. Hanibal, Alexander, Napolean, Wolsey, Raghunáthráo Peshwa and many others have shown to the world that overgreed is the ruin of the greedy. Let the British Government lose sight of this principle and the British empire, though so powerful and well consolidated, will begin to shake on its foundations. The fertile province of Berár swallowed up, the vast treasury of Scindia's Gangájali emptied, the large province of Burma abounding in timber and in jewels annexed at a moment's notice, and to crown all, the unhallowed hands of the English laid on the kingdom of the 'Kailás'! Is this justice, policy, or unbounded ambition? Surely the last! It is the last principle that is deeply rooted in the Indian policy of the British Government; it is the same principle which has raised the British from fortune-seeking adventurers into rulers of a mighty empire. The golden land, the dream of the fifteenth century, has at last been the unrivalled possession of Britain, and let her now rest contented with her rich prize. It is a fact universally acknowledged that the British rule in India has done immense good to the people; and the merits of this benign rule cannot indeed be exaggerated. A growing population, a prosperous agriculture, a flowing commerce, a well directed system of education, facilities of communication, an increasing industry, discoveries in nature and art, and above all a thorough security of life and property—these are but a few of the innumerable blessings showered upon us by the British rule. The Indian nation has been and will ever remain grateful to this blessed rule which has given it peace and prosperity in the place of war and rapine. The flood of light coming from the West and pouring upon us in all its refulgence of civilization is not lost upon us altogether; and we are gradually emerging out of the darkness that had until very recently enveloped this land. But all our gratitude and loyalty will be of no avail, the light will vanish and all the good work which the English rule has done will at one stroke be undone, if Government do not give up the policy of aggrandizement and fail to appreciate these reflections of a sad mind.

Sir Lepel Griffin's lecture on the Native Princes of India and their relations with the British Government criticized.

36. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 14th July, writes:—Surely the retirement of Sir Lepel Griffin from the Indian Civil Service has not been synchronous with a dislocation of all laws of the moral government of the universe or the lapse of all sense of political morality, or of right and wrong in Englishmen generally. His proposal to seize hold of the State of Kashmere, to allot its lands to 3,000,000 of English colonists on condition of military service, and to assign the children of the soil to them as their virtual slaves on daily wages may not be practicable economically or even as a military scheme. But in itself the proposal is no other than that of the highwayman addressed to his wealthy neighbour, "Your purse or your life"! Is this the political morality based on Christian ethics

which the British Government is to inculcate on our Native Princes, and with which it is to regenerate the entire population of India? The lecturer, as if pricked in conscience on this point, argues: "Nor would the Native Princes of India be at all alarmed by the British colonisation of Kashmere; they would understand that the position is exceptional; that Kashmere is the only large State in India in which Europeans can healthily live and bring up their families, and that its strategical position on the North-West frontier makes it not only reasonable, but an imperative duty for the Government to utilise it as it chooses in the best interests of the public safety." If the Native Princes can be thus satisfied, they are the equals of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in their mental grasp, and judging from the spirit of his proposal, he is not their better in regard to political morality. Why, then, does he denounce them in his lecture? Sir Lepel Griffin is here either misusing his knowledge, or he must have spent so many years of his life in India in vain, not to feel assured that neither the people nor the princes of India can be taken in by this sort of reasoning. He talks of "the best interests of the public safety." But where is the danger to this safety if you confine yourself to the natural boundaries of the continent of India? Greater men and truer statesmen than he, soldiers and civilians, have thought out the subject and advised accordingly. But if you wish to transcend those confines and to dominate the southern half of Asia, it is vain to console us with the assurance that the confiscation of Kashmere and the enslavement of its people will suffice for the purpose. No. The whole of India must, in due course, come to be treated similarly. Of course, "Kashmere is the only large State in India in which Europeans can healthily live and bring up their families" at present, but they can be acclimatized, and are there not English planters living in the tropics, Assam, Ceylon, Jamaica and the rest, carrying on business with Native labour? And were there not Portuguese landlords or *fajindárs*, as they were called, similarly living and thriving on the sea-coast in Western India? When once the moral restraint is abandoned in the case of Kashmere, what is there to prevent the same policy from being extended downwards? Our English readers may rest assured that the princes and the people of India, whatever their other failings, are never wanting in keenness of perception, and howsoever such proposals as those of Sir Lepel Griffin may be enveloped in high-sounding phrases, they can never be deceived as to their true aims. The public ventilation and approval of such proposals can only demoralise the Indians into the conviction that English morality is no better than their own, and that the possession of physical power sanctifies all spoliation, wrong and abuse, by States and by individuals, and that the high tone of teaching held up by the British Government and publicists is so much hypocrisy to conceal the desire to extort or seize on the goods of weak neighbours.

37. The *Subodh Patrika* (17), in its issue of the 14th July, writes:— What are things coming to in India? Are the British Government and the British public going to cast off all moral considerations from their rule over the country, while they are making the loudest professions of their superiority in political morality and regard for right, truth and justice to every other nation on earth? Here are the Mámlatdárs who as a matter of course relied on official promises solemnly made to them by their Government, and yet the faith so solemnly pledged is broken simply on a perverted view of the case taken in England! And now we have an Agent to the Governor-General of India, on his retirement on pension, preaching that a solemn treaty with a Native ruling family be cast to the winds and its State seized and opened up to European colonisation. Of course, the object of the measure is good; it is in the interests of 'public safety.' But what must be the quality or the fruit of a 'safety' which is sought to be served by the violation of a solemn right, and who would be safe in God's world if the strong were to plead the goodness of their object as a sufficient excuse to depose the weak? If the ruling chief has offended—and his offence has been a very will-o'-the-wisp, now appearing and again dissolved into an airy nothing—let him by all means be punished as he deserves; but why deprive his heirs, present and future, of their rights on that account? Again, Kashmere was sold to Goláb Sing by the British Government for its own purposes, but Jummoo was not; yet the two are involved in one common confiscation. Is not, however, a bargain a bargain? O spirit of Malcolm! What must

be thy feelings on witnessing this feat of thy successor in office of sixty years later? When in flesh thou didst indignantly spurn a proposal to repudiate an oral promise as dishonourable to an Englishman because a word of mouth was to thee as sacred as writing on parchment; but now this successor in office coolly preaches the reverse of the doctrine from a platform in thy own motherland! The strangest part of the story, however, is that the receipt of the report of the outrageous lecture of Sir Lepel Griffin has been immediately followed by news that European military officers are going to apply for permission to buy lands in Kashmere according to the settlement proposed by him. Does this mean that the whole scheme as developed in the London lecture had been conceived and matured already? If so, it must have been done during the time of the diplomatic Viceroy, who has therefore left a sad legacy to his successors and a melancholy future to India.

38. The *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 14th July, is enraged at Sir Lepel Griffin's proposals regarding the colonization of Kashmere by Englishmen, and remarks:—Sir Lepel says that the whole land belongs to the Mahárája and not to the *rayats*, and that, therefore, there would be no injustice in taking the lands from the Mahárája and giving them away to English landholders. But he does not see the mistake he commits in his zeal. Although the land belongs to the Mahárája the cultivators are not at present mere agricultural labourers. They are peasants and not serfs. But once give away the lands to English landholders, and all these *rayats* will at once descend from their present position to that of mere farm-labourers. To carry out Sir Lepel's proposals it will be necessary to confiscate all the rights of the cultivators in Kashmere at one stroke. And, again, Sir Lepel thinks nothing of the morality of depriving the Mahárája of his territory. The argument is, "the line which was founded in treachery and blood may well die out after as infamous a record as that of the Borgias in Italy,"—meaning that since Goláb Sing, the person from whom the present Kashmere line has originated, was put on the throne by the British Government as a reward for his not assisting the Sikhs at a moment which was critical for British domination in the Punjab, he acquired the kingdom by treachery and it may be justifiably taken away from his successors, because they are drunken debauchees. Now it may be asked, Was Guláb Sing the only party to that treacherous compact, or was there any other party to it? If there was treachery in it, the obloquy attaches to both sides equally. And what is the evidence that the successors of Guláb Sing have been as bad as the Borgias of Italy. Is it only a figure of speech with sound but without sense? Or is it that because it is necessary to find some excuse for the appropriation, the Kashmere princes are to be styled the Borgias of India? We are glad that there was no relative or friend of the Mahárája of Kashmere among the audience, or else Sir Lepel would have had a very bad time of it. It is no joke to insult a Sikh, face to face. But it is quite safe to throw insults from across the seas, and Sir Lepel knows that very well. Sir Lepel probably means by this proposal to say that the British Government gave the Kashmere kingdom to Guláb Sing because it was of vital importance to buy him off at any price, but now that there is no such necessity the gift then made may be snatched away. Surely, such an act, however justifiable under Sir Lepel's moral code, would be called outrageous by ordinary mortals, and we have no doubt that Government will refrain from carrying it out. Again, as regards the matter of reducing the Amir of Afghanistan to the position of a feudatory Native prince, we are afraid the very mention of such a thing might brew us mischief on our North-Western frontier. The Amir, at all events under the present circumstances, will laugh at the proposal if made to him, and on the first opportunity throw himself into the hands of Russia. This proposal is enough to dash down whatever reputation Sir Lepel might have gained for tact and statesmanship. In fact, if anything is calculated to invite trouble, this proposal surely is. We wish the Government of India would put some restrictions on utterances like these, which might turn a friend into an implacable enemy all at once.

39. With reference to the recommendations made by Sir Lepel Griffin in his address on "the Native princes of India" that for strengthening the North-West frontier the railway should be extended first to Kandahar and then to Herat, and that an English colony of three million able-bodied men, who would

add to the defensive strength, should be established in Kashmere, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 20th July, says:—The question about the proposed railway is, Will the Afghans allow the line to be laid? The reply is, Certainly not. But supposing the line was constructed, it would be very convenient to the Russians, and inconvenient to the British. The proposal for the military colony in Kashmere has been already run down by the English newspapers, and would raise the questions, what is to become of the natives of the country if Englishmen went and settled there as agriculturists, and whence is an army to come to reduce them to subjection if the military colony raised a revolt against the authorities? Sir Lepel's recommendations are not in the least practicable.

40. Ths *Rájyabhakt* (127), in its issue of the 16th July, says:—Sir Lepel Griffin has in his recent lecture on the Native States of India discussed the question of their independence and their age. His object in doing so was to make the British public understand that these States are not ancient and that there is no objection to swallow them up. We detest this evil object. If Sir Lepel Griffin were to read history, he would find that the present independent Native States of India were made independent by the British themselves for serving their own interests and not voluntarily. If the Nizám had not been made independent the English would have found it very difficult to take Tipoo's dominions, and if Holkar and Scindia had not been given independent powers they would not have been able to swallow up the Peshwa's territories. The English and the French were striving in those times to give money to the Native States and to acknowledge the latter's independence for the sake of their own defence. If any person had 50 years ago said what Sir Lepel has said now, the continuance of the British rule in this country would have been a matter of doubt. The British have acknowledged the independence of Native States in treaties and therefore their rule has attained to its present condition. If persons like Sir Lepel and Colonel Nisbet wish to become masters of Native States, the work of protecting India from internal troubles will be more difficult than that of protecting it from external attacks. The Native States are undoubtedly loyal, and Government have no cause to be afraid of them; but this loyalty will continue only as long as their position and prestige are respected and their independence not interfered with. The colonization of Kashmere by the British as proposed by Sir Lepel is tantamount to its annexation. Though Kashmere has now been annexed to some extent, if Sir Lepel's suggestion were carried out, the people of that State would detest the English and the result thereof would be adverse to the latter. Sir Lepel's proposal to extend the frontiers of India up to Herat is ruinous to the country. We are of opinion that Afghanistan should be kept an independent State between us and Russia. In that lies our real protection. We support Sir Lepel's suggestions to have justice done to the subjects of Native States, who are very much in want of it. The Political Agents and Residents have become a source of harm, and a reform in this connection along with the proper dispensation of justice to the subjects of Native States will make them prosperous. We say that Sir Lepel's lecture will give satisfaction neither to the Native Princes nor to the Government. [A few other papers also write disapprovingly of Sir Lepel Griffin's lecture in question.]

Complaints of the Ránis of Rewah and a request to His Excellency Lord Lansdowne to inquire into them.

41. Writing about Rewah and its Ránis, the *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 14th July, says:—Rewah, like Bhopal, is in a bad way, and though the aggrieved parties in this instance are the Ránis, their persistent representations have by no means removed their grievances. According to their written representation to hand, not only are their rights of ownership ignored, their son, the heir-apparent, separated from them, and the deposits in the treasury squandered, but actual indignities are heaped upon them. We refer to the Mahárános' grievances in the hope that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne will personally look into the matter and do justice to the aggrieved parties. If the fact of the alleged siege of Mahárání Chandalin be true, nothing could be more shameful than that a British officer in the responsible post of a State superintendent should be the voluntary or involuntary instrument of such an act. It is such ill-natured deeds which bring British justice into discredit, and it is therefore the bounden duty of Govern-

ment to take serious notice of them. The representation before us shows that the Ránis have a keen insight into the working of the State, and if the fact be true, we do not know why the Chief or one of the Ránis should not be entrusted with its management. We do not attach much importance to the complaint about the salaries, because we believe that unless responsible posts are properly remunerated, they lead to corruption—a state of things that deserves to be strictly discouraged. We hope that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne will direct an inquiry to be made into the complaints and see that justice is done to the ladies, who in their elevated and bereaved condition can look to no one else for a rectification of their complaints.

Disapproval of the action of the Bombay Government in the matter of the contemplated appointment of a new Diván in the Jámnagar State.

42. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 14th July, writes:—There is a screw loose somewhere in the Bombay Secretariat. There is no other way of accounting for the constant vacillation and change of front which has latterly been observed in the policy and in the acts of the Bombay Government. To cite one recent instance, we have only to allude to the Mámlatdárs' guarantee bungle. Now there is another matter spoken of which reflects no credit at all on the present government of Bombay. His Highness the Jám of Navánagar was peremptorily ordered by the Bombay Government to dismiss his present Diván, Mr. Maganlál, on the ground that he had not effected any reforms, but had, on the contrary, allowed the public debt to grow to the enormous sum of twenty-five lákhs of rupees. The ruler was moreover directed to submit four names out of which the Bombay Government might choose the new Diván. It was further hinted that none of these four gentlemen selected should be a Pársi. This, the Government explained, was insisted on in deference to the wishes of the Political officer, who was in favour of a Hindu Diván. The Jám said that he was a first class Chief having the right of nominating his own Diván, the Bombay Government having only the right of vetoing the appointment on reasonable grounds. It is, therefore, hard to understand how the Bombay Government could have the audacity to dictate terms to the Jám Sáheb in a matter which was entirely within his treaty rights. The Secretary of State for India has most emphatically and in no equivocal terms laid down the principle of non-interference in the matter of the nomination by the Chief of a Diván. It is a pity that His Excellency Lord Reay and his Councillors did not take care to study the orders of the Secretary of State for India on the subject before resorting to such high-handed measures. However, there is yet something more funny to follow. The Jám, with a persistence which we can understand, chose a Pársi and his choice fell upon Mr. Dosábhái Frámji. There is no doubt that this gentleman would have made a good Diván. Possibly he would have been too good for the place. However, when the name was submitted to the Bombay Government, it was found that the latter had changed its mind. Mr. Maganlál, who had resigned his post, was to be given a further trial for six months. Why this vacillation? The Pársi papers are perfectly reasonable in understanding this as a studied insult to their community and in protesting against it accordingly. The Bombay Government was certainly ill-advised in taking this step. Either Mr. Maganlál is a good administrator or a bad one. He had been acting in the capacity of Diván for the last 10 years. If he did not succeed during that time in effecting reform, what may he be expected to do in the six months now graciously allowed him? And then again, is it not an insult to the Jám Sáheb to ask him to dismiss a man even against his wishes and to choose a new man, and when he has done so to ask him to retain the old one for six months more? This is playing with the Jám Sáheb as a cat does with a mouse. We think His Highness will be perfectly right in protesting against the conduct of the Bombay Government and appealing to the Secretary of State for India. A very valuable right has been trampled upon in the grossest manner and he ought not to bear it tamely. In fact, now-a-days the policy of the Government is getting more and more imperious and aggressive. Men like Sir Lepel Griffin are openly advocating principles which, if followed by the Imperial Government, would reduce the Native States of India to the condition of British dependencies under a nominal indigenous ruler. Such a policy would destroy the good feeling now existing between the Native Princes and the paramount power. Acts like the present one of the Bombay Government

are calculated to strengthen the suspicion in the popular mind that the intentions of that power towards the Native States are not honourable and in accordance with the noble declarations of Her Majesty the Queen. The sooner such a suspicion is rooted out the better. The Secretary of State for India is the only authority who can repudiate such an intention and he ought to do it promptly. But we hope that before this higher authority is approached the Bombay Government will have the good grace to do the *amende honourable* to the Jám Sáheb. Such a course would bespeak their honesty of purpose and love of justice. They ought also publicly to disclaim any intention of giving an insult to the Pársi community. Nothing short of this will and ought to satisfy the public or the aggrieved parties.

Resolutions issued by the Bombay Government in matters pertaining to Native States and a request to them in connection therewith.

43. The *Káthiáwádi* (81), in its issue of the 9th July, disapproves of the Government not giving to the parties concerned a copy of the resolutions issued by them in matters pertaining to Native States, says that the practice in question is unwise, and advises the Native Princes in the Bombay Presidency and their Kárbháris to memorialize Government on the subject. It also advises them to request Government to remove the restriction against the submission of petitions made conjointly by more parties than one.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
26th July 1889.

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REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH JULY 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Absence of principle in making appointments of officers in Berár strongly criticized.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 13th July, writes:—Inscrutable are the ways of the Government with regard to Berár. Heaven knows on what principles the administration of this unfortunate province is carried on. If any generalisation can be drawn from facts as they appear on record, it is this that there is an absence of all principle in making selections of officers for the province or in investing them with powers. Take the appointments of Assistant Commissioners, Attaches, and Extra Assistant Commissioners. How many of those who were newly appointed to the service were men qualified for the discharge of the judicial or revenue functions with which Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistants are entrusted? Among the two latest appointments we have had, one is that of a clerk in the Foreign Office and another of a Railway Police Inspector as Extra Assistant Commissioners. The last named functionary is posted to Amráoti. The Deputy Commissioner is at a loss to know what to do with him, and it is said that he has represented to his superiors the impropriety of entrusting civil judicial work to one who has no knowledge or experience of civil matters. This is a typical case, but it has precedents to support it. It is well-known that many Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners and Attaches when appointed were wholly new to the work they were called upon to perform, and had to pass a sort of apprenticeship before they were invested with third class magisterial powers. Some of the appointments proved so hopelessly bad that decency could permit their continuance no longer; but for 4 or 5 years these gentlemen were doing duty as civil, criminal and revenue judges. - We ask whether it is fair to throw away the tax-payers' money on experiments upon their lives and property. A Mahomedan gentleman has been appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 400. It is said that he is new to civil and criminal work. It is high time to protest against the manner in which appointments are made. There are officers serving in the province. Some of them are certainly well qualified and are entitled to promotion. Why should their claims be ignored? If outsiders are imported they should be at least such as possess special qualifications for their work. With the head of the local administration in the province it now rests to minimise the evil that is done. Since these appointments have been made and the gentlemen will be coming, let them at least not be entrusted with powers over the property and liberties of the people until the

Commissioner and the Judicial Commissioner are satisfied that they have acquired a sufficient knowledge of judicial work to do it efficiently. But it is not only with regard to judicial and revenue appointments that there are causes of grave complaint. A new Assistant Superintendent of Police has been appointed. As usual, he is an inexperienced young European, quite new to his work. There are experienced Police Inspectors of 20 years' standing. Why should they not be made Assistant Superintendents of Police? Again, if they wanted a pure European there was Mr. MacGill who officiated as District Superintendent of Police last year and who was distinctly promised an Assistant Superintendent's place. If we again go down in the scale there is the same disregard of principle observed. When the new rules about the Departmental Examinations were promulgated the Resident laid it down that in future promotion would ordinarily be made dependent on the date of passing the Departmental Examination under the higher standard. Only the other day, however, when an opportunity came for putting the principle into practice, it was quietly ignored. The clerk of the Basim Court having been appointed clerk of the Sessions Court on Rs. 150, his place of Rs. 120 became vacant. It was given to the deputy clerk of the Court of Buldana whose salary was only Rs. 60. There were persons getting Rs. 100, 75, and 70 among the clerks of the court. But they were all passed over. Some of them have passed the Higher Standard Examination and were, we understand, strongly recommended by their respective Deputy Commissioners. We should like to know what justification can be offered for the appointment made.

G. M. SATHE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
26th July 1889.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 30 OF 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 27th July 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Spy of the Day	Máhim (Bombay)	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
10	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
13	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
14	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
15	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
16	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
17	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
18	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
19	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
20	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
21	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
22	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
23	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
24	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
25	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
26	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
27	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names of Newspapers	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
55	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
57	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
58	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
59	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
60	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
61	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
62	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
63	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
64	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
65	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
66	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
67	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
68	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
69	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
70	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
71	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
72				
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
73	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
74	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
75	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
76	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
77	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
78	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
79	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
80	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
81	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
84				
	GUJARA'TI.			
	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	125
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
87	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
88	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
89	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
90	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
91	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
93	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
94	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
95	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
96	„ Chandraprakásh	Do.	Weekly	375
97	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Do.	950
98	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
100	„ Duniyádạd	Nadiád	Weekly	550
101	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
102	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
103	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
104	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
105	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
106	„ Hindi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
107	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
113	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
123	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
124	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
125	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
130	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
133	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	...
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
147	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
152	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	450
	URDU.			
153	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
154	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
155	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
156	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
157	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
158	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
159	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
160	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
161	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
162	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
163	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
164	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
165	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Comments on the despatch of Lord Cross addressed to the Government of India in connection with the resolution passed by the House of Commons condemning the ábkári policy of that Government.

1. The *Rást Goftár* (81), in its issue of the 21st July, writes:—The despatch of Lord Cross, sent out to India in consequence of the resolution of the House of Commons, condemning the excise policy of the Government of India, is in many respects disappointing. It tries, as much as possible, to uphold the action of the Government of India in the face of the resolution, and winds up with a declaration of his intention, which, he has no doubt, the Government of India has always shared, to discourage the consumption of ardent spirits. We have no desire to enter into this question of intention, but we wish that the Secretary of State for India had examined a little more fully the practical effects of the farming system, which gives the liquor-farmer a direct interest in pushing the sale of his liquor in order to make up the sum he has contracted to pay to Government. Lord Cross has, no doubt, condemned the contract system in general terms, but we do not find any indication of a direction to discontinue it even in those places in which the distillery system formerly prevailed. Then, again, we do not find a word in Lord Cross's despatch regarding the heavy duty on fresh toddy of which Mr. MacLaren made such a telling point during the debate in the House of Commons. We regret that such an important point in the ábkári policy of the Indian Government should have been entirely passed over in a despatch which requires us to believe that the intention of the Indian Government has always been, and will always be, by every means to discourage the consumption of spirits. Confining ourselves to the presidency of Bombay, may we ask where is the evidence (apart, of course, from repeated declarations) of a desire to put down the liquor traffic? Does it consist in creating a monopoly of the liquor trade,—a monopoly guided and controlled by Government officers and one which gives the monopolist the most direct interest in an increased consumption, and which brings in an ever-increasing revenue into the State coffers; or does it consist in almost annihilating toddy in parts of the presidency and in putting it under severe restrictions in others? Toddy is the national drink of the poor. It is admitted to be healthy; no reason is given why it should be fettered at all; and yet we see that a system is being maintained whereby it is practically boycotted. The reason is not far to seek. It is the liquor-farmer's interest to see that people drink his liquor rather than cheap toddy; and the farmer being the pet of the Ábkári Commissioner, wishes him to boycot toddy, and the thing is done. With such evidence as this before the House of Commons, we say that it is not at all surprising that the House should have refused to place implicit reliance on the declarations of Sir John Gorst made on behalf of the Indian Government, and passed the resolution mentioned above. The Government should take the public a little more into its confidence, and consider in a sympathetic manner their habits and their wants, a disregard of which has brought about the present tension, in which the A'bkári Department is looked upon by the people as their worst enemy, repressing them in every direction in order to wring out the last pice that can be got from them, no manner how cruelly. The ábkári arrangements for the ensuing year, published in the *Government Gazette*, preclude all hope of the poor getting any relief at the hands of the Bombay Government in the near future.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and his popularity.

2. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 21st July, says:—There is a talk of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught being appointed to be the Commander-in-Chief of India. His Royal Highness has won golden opinions by his great tact, nobility of heart as well as conspicuous military talents, and his appointment will be hailed with joy everywhere.

Comments in connection with the 4 per cent. loan recently raised by the Government of India.

3. The *Vrittadhára* (67), in its issue of the 18th July, refers to the four per cent. loan of two krors of rupees recently raised by the Government of India, and remarks:—We do not know what serious calamity has befallen India that salt, which is one of the necessary articles of food,

should have been made so dear that no land should have been reserved as pasture grounds for the cattle of the rural populations and that land revenue assessment should have been raised so high that the cultivators should have hardly left to them anything for their maintenance. The scissors of retrenchment are every now and then applied to the Educational Department. We do not know what to say of the policy which compels Government to ask for loans notwithstanding their collecting so much money from their subjects and curtailing their expenditure. India will have to pay the debt, but who knows whether the amount now borrowed will be presented to the Amir or will be spent on the fortifications on the frontier? The European nations try to get supremacy over one another and India has to run into debt. This is the state of things when there is no war; what will it be if war actually breaks out?

Comments on the alleged vanity of some European officers in India.

4. The *Chandánshu* (25), in its issue of the 21st July, says:—When Englishmen are appointed to posts in India carrying some authority with them, they look upon themselves as sole rulers, thinking that there is no authority superior to them. They forget the principles of administration followed in England and are inspired with imperialism. We have come across two instances of the kind in our reading. A high officer in Upper Burmah has notified that every Burmese should kneel down and *salám* every European he meets with on the road, and that if he fail to do so he will make himself liable to punishment. From this we can imagine how conceited the European officers are. Similarly, an officer in the Panjáb has notified that when he is on a visit to a village the Zamindár of it should go to receive him forty yards—not one yard less or more—from the boundary of the village. What a pleasant thing it is to be imperial!

Mr. Ommanney's remarks, the reasons why the Pársis should not loudly protest against them, and the moral to be drawn from the confidential documents lately published.

5. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 22nd July, says:—The publication of Mr. Ommanney's confidential note and other papers after the close of the trial of Mr. Crawford is justly open to the comment that it is very unfair to the accused. If the statements had been produced in court they would have been subjected to cross-examination. Their publication behind the back of the accused, after his trial and acquittal, puts him to a great disadvantage. But for this contingency the Bombay Government is not responsible. A local contemporary, with the peculiar disingenuousness which has characterized its utterances in regard to the whole Crawford case, lays the blame of the publication on the local Government, but to any fair-minded person it must be clear that if any one deserves censure for it, it is the authorities in England. Another ground on which the publication is objectionable is the invidious light in which our brethren, the Pársis, are held up in Mr. Ommanney's note. There is a sweeping and unwarrantable slur cast upon the whole community for which our brethren have just reason to take offence. But sympathizing as we do with our Pársi friends, we would earnestly ask them not to take any action which would inconvenience His Excellency Lord Reay's position. In all this unpleasant business it is that nobleman who has been most unjustly traduced and who deserves sympathy and support. His Lordship, with unexampled courage and integrity of purpose, strove to remedy an evil which was well nigh sapping the foundations of the British rule in this presidency, and for this noble act he has got most unmerited abuse from his own countrymen. He has been very unfairly dealt with also by his superiors, inasmuch as he has been compelled to break his solemn word. His Lordship's feeling on the indemnity affair must needs be very keen and he would have probably resigned,—an end most desired by his enemies,—but a sense of duty to help the sufferers as far as he could, probably sustains him in his present position. To show any signs of want of confidence on the people's side would be to make that position still more untenable. We put it to our Pársi friends whether it is right or fair for us to do anything which will cause unpleasantness and discomfort to a Governor who has so much laboured and suffered for us in the cause of righteousness and honest government. Unmerited as are the indiscriminate aspersions of Mr. Ommanney against the Pársi community, our friends will remember that they are not the only sufferers from Mr. Ommanney's thoughtless comments. Besides, the

whole of the Crawford business is a cause of deep humiliation and regret to all the communities of this presidency, and it will serve no purpose to raise a one-sided interested cry. A petition to Government from all communities complaining of the improper remarks, and a disclaimer on the part of the Government of its concurrence in the remarks complained of, will, we apprehend, fully meet the requirements of the case. A public meeting and a noisy protest are, we believe, altogether unsuited to the occasion. The papers now published show all the more fully what an atmosphere of corruption and intrigue had spread round the personality of Mr. Crawford. Wherever he went, he carried it with himself, and it seemed to grow upon him with advancing years. If these papers are to be believed, a vast network of agents and sub-agents was scattered throughout the Central and Southern Divisions, and a regular system of sale of justice and official favours, of persuasion and intimidation, of demoralization and lax discipline, was established. It is a pity that these particulars were not placed before the Commission in all their hideous entirety. By a strange fatality the most palpable of the cases did not go before the Commission. Another equally fatal omission was the withholding of all European evidence. Mr. Ommanney's note shows that many European officers had information or well-founded suspicions about Mr. Crawford's official dealings. If such evidence had been produced the corroboration which the Commission were hankering for would have been supplied, and the decision might perhaps have been otherwise. As it is, it will always remain an unpleasant reflection on British justice that in a case which had become almost a by-word and a reproach a legal conviction was not obtained, in spite of the existence of a vast body of material evidence and the expenditure of tremendous labour and money; we say, a legal conviction, because as to a moral conviction in the minds of all reasonable men there is, we believe, not the shadow of a doubt. In spite of the formal acquittal by Lord Cross, the tone and effect of His Lordship's judgment as well as the observations of the press and of the officers of Government imply a tacit recognition of guilt. If anything was wanting to induce conviction in the public mind, the papers now published will make it up. But apart from Mr. Crawford's conviction of guilt there is a more vital interest in which we are concerned, viz., the habitual corruption and demoralization which the baneful influence of Mr. Crawford spread among our own official and even non-official classes. It is with shame and humiliation that we see a vast body of public servants engulfed in one wave of most pernicious public immorality, and one looks most anxiously for the time when the last stains of this wicked wave will be wiped away. We have, certainly, no sympathy with those persons who have so weakly yielded to the seductions of the charmer. At the same time we think we ought not to judge too severely of the faults of persons who were placed in positions of such unprecedented difficulty. We have Mr. Baines's testimony that the evil was mostly one-sided. The men who paid bribes have not yet been affected with the more pernicious evil of receiving bribes. Now that the chief and central plague-spot is removed, the surrounding pestilence will cure itself in time. There is one service the new papers have done. They have rehabilitated the character of Mr. Pendse and Mr. Bhimbhái. Of the latter Mr. Ommanney observes that he was treated with more than ordinary respect by every European he came into contact with. Mr. Pendse, too, is shown to be an officer whose honesty has always been above suspicion, and whose ability and high character gained him respect and even fear from Mr. Crawford himself. It is very gratifying to observe that in the midst of pestilential surroundings Mr. Pendse maintained a character for scrupulous integrity, such that even his enemies could not utter a whisper against him. Let us hope that the influence of Mr. Pendse's example will spread to his brother officers in the department, that confidence in the Native service will be once more established, and that the Crawford affair will be soon forgotten as an evil dream.

The effects of the publication of the confidential documents in connection with the Crawford case.

6. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 21st July, writes:—The publication of the notes of Messrs. Baines and Ommanney and the confession of Hanmantráo have really done immense service to the cause of administrative purity and morality under British Government. Some who cannot bear the light of the exposure are taking Government to task for the publication of these confidential documents, and there

was, no doubt, some indiscretion in allowing them to be published as they are. But taking into consideration the interests of all the classes concerned, looking to the voluntary shyness of the Europeans to go into the details of such scandals whenever they involve a member of their class,—a shyness that has resulted in such a crisis,—looking, we say, to the technical nature of the inquiry carried on by the Commissioners, the question of indiscretion apart, we cannot but hold the publication of these documents as perfectly justified in the interests of the administration. We do not want to have Mr. Crawford tried again. If he has escaped the legal punishment, because the cup of evidence against him was not brimful to the last drop, we are prepared to let him go. But surely, the disgraceful system of corruption which he had the honour of organizing, and to which all the classes succumbed without any distinction, requires to be fully investigated and exposed in order that even the blind tolerance of Government may not be able to favour the growth of such a system again. Some of the Europeans may be startled at the bold, independent and outspoken manner of Mr. Ommanney, but we assure them that all these and several other things have been long notorious in the markets of the Central and Southern Divisions. If some Englishmen still choose to remain in the dark and attribute all mischief to Poona-bred Bráhmans, all that we can say is that they are too good for this corrupt land. Without meaning any reflection on any member of the Government, as Hanmantráo has aptly put it, Mr. Ommanney's note, we think, fully shows how such a colossal system of corruption was established in the Deccan and the extent to which it was carried. As we have said above, the note discloses nothing new to us or to Natives generally, except such individuals and races as seem to be indignant at the exposure. But to the Englishmen at home generally, and to some of their class here, it reveals a state of things which they can no longer afford to overlook. The restricted nature of the inquiry before the Commission led many an Englishman to attribute this evil to the character of the untruthful Bráhman. Mr. Ommanney's note will, however, dispel the illusion. It is not only the Bráhmans, but all the classes of Natives that are shown to be parties to the system of corruption that prevailed, and such an all-pervading corruption can hardly be attributed to anything else than an equally all-pervading cause. And what can that be except the character of the high official who was practically the head of the administration in the two divisions and the attitude of the high officials and Government towards him? For, as pointed out by Mr. Ommanney, a Native officer, however honest and courageous he may be, can scarcely afford to displease his superior, and in consequence has either to yield or to remain content with being a passive looker-on. It is, therefore, no wonder if so many Mámlatdárs are found to have at last succumbed to the system of corruption which they had full reasons to believe Government and high officials winked at so long. Some of these subordinate officials might have taken advantage of the system for their benefit. But we ask those who raise such a question, whether, under the circumstances of the case, it was not likely that Natives should regard the system as the order of the day. Even supposing that the antecedents of Mr. Crawford are condoned, Mr. Ommanney's note fully establishes the fact that the misdeeds of Mr. Crawford were made possible only by the connivance of Government and high officials. The things were widely talked of in Native markets and printed in Native papers, the hints developing into open charges in the case of the *Poona Vaibhav*. The articles are translated by the Reporter on the Native Press and the report is sent to all high officials. But the result of the whole is that the editor has to apologize, and Spiers, the notorious agent of Mr. Crawford, is transferred from Poona. But this is not all. Some autograph letters of Mr. Crawford are sent to the Private Secretary to the Governor, and they find their way back to Mr. Crawford. Mr. Hart may not remember the circumstances, but they have long been openly discussed, and the public, ignorant of official ways and methods, tried to establish some connection between this incident and the transfer of Mr. Hart, which took place soon after. The inference might be wrong, but we give it to show that the whole of the Native public came to believe that Mr. Crawford's misdeeds were connived at in high quarters. It was also remarkable that but few of Mr. Crawford's English subordinates dared complain of the many irregularities which must have come to their notice; and that if any one had the courage to do so, he was at once asked to apologize, or his report was simply put aside to be neglected and forgotten. Was it, we ask, possible under such a state of things for any Native subordinate to oppose or expose the system of corruption that prevailed ? As soon, however, as Government showed its determination to deal with the question honestly, it has received the willing assistance of many who were almost disgusted with the system and wished to see it end. But the wonder of the whole thing is that these very individuals are now being sacrificed, lest an inquisitive Member of Parliament might cause Government some trouble, thus fully realising the predictions of those who advised them not to stick honestly to truth, " because, whatever show Government might make, it was after all the Government of Englishmen, and the inquiry would inevitably recoil on the heads of the informers and witnesses." Mr. Ommanney's note, we hope, will open the eyes of Englishmen to the real state of things and help Government to find its way out of the present difficulty and to prevent the growth of such a gigantic system of corruption in future. We think it has now been made sufficiently clear that, more than any one else, it is the Government that is responsible for the scandals that have disgraced the administration of the Deccan. A few misguided souls might obstruct, but the majority of the educated Hindus will always be ready to help Government in cleansing its stables. Only let it be prepared to do its duty and to take them into confidence. If Mr. Ommanney's note teaches anything, it is surely nothing else. About those people who are mentioned in Mr. Ommanney's note as having forgotten what they owed to Government and as clogging the inquiry even though they themselves were far from being immaculate, we shall have to say something later on. [The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 23rd July, expresses the same sentiments.]

Mr. Ommanney's report welcomed and justified.

7. The *Gujaráti* (76), in its issue of the 21st July, writes:—Mr. Ommanney's note was evidently a confidential document, and many of our contemporaries, including the *Bombay Gazette*, which has done more than any other paper in India to guide and direct public opinion in regard to the Crawford case, have taken Lord Cross to task for its publication. No doubt, such a course on the part of the Secretary of State for India was something like a breach of confidence; but we think that the interests of the Native and the European communities would now be served better than if the confidential note had been withheld from the public. We, therefore, heartily welcome Mr. Ommanney's note—a note which deals with all classes of people alike, Natives and Europeans. Last time we remarked that a more honest, straightforward and independent officer the whole Civil Service cannot show, and our forecast has been amply justified by the frankness and candour with which he reminds the Bombay Government of remissness in its obvious duty six years ago. We are extremely sorry that our Pársi contemporaries have, in their ignorance and excitement of the hour, assailed Mr. Ommanney with a virulence which is little creditable to their sagacity and good sense. We admit that Mr. Ommanney is a little too sweeping in his indictment of the entire Hindu and Pársi communities, but the enormous and tremendous work he had to do amidst provoking difficulties, which outsiders can little appreciate, ought never to be forgotten in criticising his note. The Hindus have as much reason to be offended with it as our Pársi friends ; because a few corrupt Bráhmans and persons belonging to other castes who succumbed to evil influences do *not* constitute the entire Hindu community, nor is it correct to say that the Sárvajanik Sabha obstructed the Crawford inquiry, for its Secretary, Mr. Chiplunkar, was forced to resign, as he sympathised with Mr. Crawford. We also fail to see, as is so well pointed out by the *Gazette*, why Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy's name should have been mentioned in the note, simply because he discharged a friendly duty in an hour of need and humiliation to Mr. Crawford. Making due allowance for all such defects, we think Mr. Ommanney's note and the other documents forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, if similarly published, would distinctly advance the interests of public morality and remove all chance of irritation and disappointment in future. As remarked by a very impartial correspondent of the *Gazette*, and as we ourselves observed last time, Mr. Ommanney has done nothing but fair justice to the communities that unfortunately came too prominently before the Commission, and the public, by recording his experience that even the Pársi

community, as far as he came in contact with it in Poona, actively or passively sympathised with Mr. Crawford just as the Hindus and the Europeans, official and non-official, did. The *Times of India* and the *Pioneer* took up an attitude from the beginning of the inquiry which was in every way opposed to all sound maxims of journalism. It is generally believed that at least two officers connected with a certain department (we need not mention their names) actually endeavoured to increase the difficulties of Government at a time when it deserved honest support from all right-minded people. The first storms have blown over and the last storm generated by the publication of Mr. Ommanney's note will also soon blow over, at least without doing any harm, if not leaving traces of its distinctly beneficial influence. Ignorant, vain and short-sighted journalists may froth and foam at their mouths, but we and many others will prefer to be in the company of the *Gazette,* whose services in the Crawford case are entitled to an honourable place in the history of this painful episode, for the successful termination of which all lovers of purity in administrative life cannot be too grateful to His Excellency Lord Reay and his colleagues and all those like Messrs. Ommanney, Bhimbhái and Pendse who zealously co-operated with Government in stamping out one of the greatest scandals of modern times.

8. Regarding Mr. Ommanney's note on the Crawford enquiry, the *Sudhárak* (18), in its issue of the 22nd July, writes:—The note itself is so extremely interesting, and withal written with so much earnestness of purpose, that, although it may cause a scorching of hearts in certain quarters, the general public will surely be impressed with the superior personality of the writer and will thank His Excellency Lord Reay's Government for having entrusted the enquiry to so high-minded an officer. Throughout this valuable document there are clear traces of the remarkable freedom of the writer from the vulgar prejudices common to the class of official Anglo-Indians; throughout, there is transparent a desire to deal fairly by all men, to give every man his due; throughout, we see the man earnestly discharging a painful duty, favouring no one and sparing no one, but laboriously collecting evidence, sifting it patiently and digesting it carefully. Undoubtedly, the note is written with the freedom of a person writing confidentially, and therefore it naturally mentions many names which Mr. Ommanney probably never desired to drag into the light of day. But it is, on the whole, good for the general community that they should have been so dragged. People will henceforth be able to properly understand these men, and this is a gain not to be lightly estimated.

Justification of Mr. Ommanney's remarks, and reflections on the conduct of Mr. Kohiyár, Assistant Secretary to the Bombay Government.

9. The *Kannadă Suvárte* (141), in its issue of the 19th July, writes:—Now that Mr. Ommanney's confidential note on the Crawford enquiry has been published, a sober-minded and impartial observer can see that Mr. Ommanney has written nothing in his note that can be regarded as offensive either by the Pársis or by any other particular community. All the communities with whom he came in contact during the investigation have, so to say, equally shared his criticisms. He has been so frank and independent in his comments that he has not spared even the Government itself. As to the claims of the Pársis to superior morality, they are, we must say, as flimsy as those for their vaunted loyalty. Far from being superior, morality among them may be said to be almost at a discount. One can have no hesitation in saying that this very fact has brought them to the front. If any specific instances are required, we may cite the case of the Pársi liquor-contractor who had agreed to pay the enormous bribe of Rs. 30,000 to Mr. Crawford, Rs. 10,000 of which had been actually paid down with the petition; and then the case of the Pársi cashier, who, although grown grey in the service of the Bombay Bank, cheated his employers to the extent of several thousands of rupees. According to the confession of Hanmantráo, Mr. Kohiyár, Assistant Secretary to the Bombay Government, is said to have told Mr. Crawford that the detectives were after him like *saitáns,* when the inquiry was being conducted confidentially. Now, Mr. Kohiyár occupies the highest position that a Native can ever expect to do in the Government service. But the standard of his morality was so delicate that it could not stop

him from giving information to Mr. Crawford, against whom the inquiry was directed. With such glaring instances at hand, we wonder how the Pársis can lay claim to "superior morality." The fact is that human nature is all the same everywhere, whether among the Pársis, the Hindus, the Musalmáns or the Christians. There are black sheep in every community. Hanmantráo's confession supersedes in its interesting features the celebrated confessions of a Thug. If all that this Bráhman Thug has said be true, nothing short of another commission of inquiry will satisfy the ends of justice.

Mr. Ommanney praised for his magnanimity and impartiality.

10. The *Poona Vaibhav* (48) of the 21st July is glad that Mr. Ommanney has, in his confidential report on the Crawford case, acknowledged the services rendered by it to the public in exposing the wide prevalence of corruption under Mr. A. T. Crawford, and says that Mr. Ommanney has displayed magnanimity and impartiality in making a straightforward and faithful report of the difficulties actually met with by him in the investigation of the charges brought against Mr. Crawford, and that he deserves to be ranked among men like Malcolm, Elphinstone, Robertson and others, who in the early days of the British rule in India made a name for their uprightness and whose praises are sung in India even at the present day.

His Excellency Lord Reay's reply to Sir Dinsha Petit's letter complaining against the reflections made by Mr. Ommanney on the Pársis in his note on the Crawford case, commented upon.

11. With reference to His Excellency Lord Reay's reply to Sir Dinsha Petit's letter complaining about the accusation preferred in Mr. Ommanney's memorandum on the Crawford case, that the whole Pársi community actively or passively obstructed the enquiry into the case, the *Bombay Samáchár* (90), in its issue of the 26th July, says :—His Lordship's reply is in favour of the Pársis, who are now at liberty to take final steps in the matter. Sir Dinsha's letter represents his own opinion, while Lord Reay's reply gives the opinion of the Bombay Government. The reply truly observes that an officer addressing a confidential report is bound to express his own opinions freely. But, at the same time, it is his duty not to make an unjustifiable attack on an entire community, and if the Bombay Government concur in this view, they ought to take steps to explain to Mr. Ommanney that an unjustifiable attack has been made by him on the Pársi community in his memorandum. Whether Government do it or not, the Pársis ought to decide for themselves what they should do.—The same paper, in its issue of the 27th July, observes :—Every Pársi must have been pleased with Lord Reay's reply, but since Mr. Ommanney's reflections on the Pársis appeared before Parliament and the British subjects all over the world, and they have been detrimental to the good character of the Pársis, it is highly desirable that steps should be taken to make those reflections quite worthless, as they deserve to be, in the eyes of all persons. Either Mr. Ommanney ought to withdraw them or Government should declare publicly that, on an enquiry into the matter, they are convinced that these reflections are unjustifiable. If either of these things does not occur, Mr. Ommanney might address another confidential communication to Government to the effect that, after the complaint made by the Pársis he made further enquiries into the subject, and from certain instances collected by him, he was convinced that the reflections made by him on the Pársi community were quite justifiable. It is, therefore, desirable that after a preliminary meeting of a few leading members, the meeting of the whole community should be convened to consider if any steps can be taken against Mr. Ommanney; and, if this cannot be done, resolutions should be passed strongly protesting against those reflections, copies of which should be sent to the local as well as to the Home Government, and steps should be taken for bringing the subject before Parliament. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 27th July, says :—Lord Reay's reply indicates that the remarks made by Mr. Ommanney were unjustifiable, but it is not quite satisfactory. It is therefore desirable that a public meeting should be convened by Sir Jamsetji, at which resolutions recording a strong disapproval of Mr. Ommanney's conduct and quoting Lord Reay's reply should be passed. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (86), in its issue of the 27th July, expresses some of the sentiments of the *Bombay Samáchár* noted above.]

The defence of Mr. Ommanney set up by the *Bombay Gazette* considered worthless.

12. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 23rd July, says:—The *Bombay Gazette* defends Mr. Ommanney by observing that the memorandum containing the aspersions cast upon the Pársi community was a confidential paper, that he wrote it under the conviction that it would not be published, but that by a stupid mistake on the part of the India Office it has been laid before the public. This defence places Mr. Ommanney in a worse position. It does not speak well of him if he has penned the memorandum containing aspersions on a large community and severe comments on several gentlemen, under the conviction that it would not be brought to the knowledge of those persons and that they would not be afforded an opportunity to defend themselves by proving the falsity of the accusations. The India Office has done nothing wrong by the publication of the memorandum; on the contrary, they have acted justly. Messrs. Edalji Dinsha, Mervánji Frámji and the Pársi proprietors of the *Deccan Herald* have denied the charges made against them and have challenged Mr. Ommanney to prove them. Does Mr. Ommanney wish that the impartial public should not condemn the indefensible guarantee given by him to the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs? And is it in sympathy for Mr. Crawford to say that he should have been removed from office years ago and was improperly allowed to remain in service so long, and that it was wrong to have tried him by an expensive Commission that cost nearly three lákhs of rupees, when he could have been tried by a criminal court?

Adverse comments on Mr. Ommanney's remarks about the Pársis.

13. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 20th July, says:—We fear the publication of Mr. Ommanney's note on the Crawford enquiry—which we cannot but stigmatise, in the words of the *Sind Gazette*, as astounding, recklessly drawn up, malicious and hasty—will greatly alienate the affections of the Pársis from the rulers of the land. Their loyalty will not be shaken, and of that there need be no fear. A more distressing result of this affair will be that the Pársis will now be made the laughing-stock of Bengal and Bombay, where the feeling against this community is already strong on account of the tendency exhibited by it to be aloof from the Indian National Congress. The situation in which the Pársis will now be placed will be a most awkward one. We cannot possibly separate the Congress affair from the results of Mr. Ommanney's secret note. Imperceptibly, but strongly, will the latter influence the attitude of the Pársis towards the Congress, and this is much to be deplored. But Government will have themselves to blame, if the Pársis now side with the Congress and its movements.

14. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 20th July, says:—Mr. Edalji Dinsha has addressed us a letter in reference to Mr. Ommanney's remarks about that gentleman in his now famous note. When Mr. Ommanney wrote that precious document, he could have never dreamt that it would so soon or at any time see the light of day. In a way it is rather good that the confidential report has been rescued from the limbo of oblivion to which it would have been consigned as an official record. It shows how little care is taken by responsible public officers to write such important reports, and how one-sided and unfair such reports can be. We hear a great deal of the violence displayed in the vernacular press, and the reckless abuse often to be found in an extreme section of the press, but nothing can equal the manner of Mr. Ommanney's attacking those who, he supposed, were opposing him. Almost every line that he has written about individuals is a libel, as he himself must have felt it. But the sense of security from all unpleasant effects must have encouraged Mr. Ommanney to write all that he did. In Mr. Edalji's case we can clearly see from the correspondence placed at our disposal, that Mr. Ommanney has been guilty of gross injustice, if nothing worse, towards Mr. Edalji.

The reason why the Hindu newspapers have not come forward to defend the Pársis against Mr. Ommanney's aspersions.

15. The *Rást Goftár* (81), in its issue of the 21st July, says:—While the Gujaráti newspapers edited by the Pársis are protesting against the aspersions cast on their community by Mr. Ommanney, none of the papers edited by the Hindus, excepting the *Subodh Patrika* (17), have sympathized with the Pársi community, but, on the contrary, they seem to enjoy the insult given

by the Acting Inspector-General of Police. There is a reason for this. In the Crawford case all those who have confessed having given bribes are educated Hindu officials, while not a single Pársi has been discovered to have given a bribe to Mr. Crawford, thereby placing the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs in a bad light and exhibiting the purity and higher morality of the Pársi officials. The Poona Bráhmans very much desired to inculpate the other communities and Mr. Ommanney tried hard to place the Pársis in the same unpleasant position, but the Pársi community have come successfully out of the ordeal. Not one of them has a blot thrown on his character in the wholesale corruptions of the Crawford case; nay, more than this, not a single Pársi was accused of having given a bribe. The strictures passed by Mr. Ommanney on the Pársis have pleased the Hindu editors, some of whom have praised and defended him, while others assert that they already knew what Mr. Ommanney would say about the Pársis, insinuating thereby that the assertions made by him are well-founded. The Hindu editors are trying to show that the Pársis and other communities were involved in the Crawford case, like the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs, but the latter confessed their guilt while the former being shrewd took care not to do so. Not one of these newspapers has come forward in defence of the Pársi community, and when they censure Mr. Ommanney they do it in the name of all the communities including the Pársis.

The Pársis and the opinion of Government about them.

16. The *Bakul* (23), in its issue of the 21st July, says:—The Pársis behave themselves like Europeans and abstain from attending meetings of Natives, such as those of the Indian National Congress and others. But the way in which the Bombay Government treated the Jám of Navánagar's proposal to appoint a Pársi Diván and the remark made by Mr. Ommanney, Acting Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, regarding the claims of the Pársis to superior morality, clearly show what opinion Government hold of them. The Pársis imitate Europeans in their manners, but they are not thought much of by the latter. This is a thing which they will do well to take a note of.

Conclusions drawn from Hanmantráo's confession.

17. While writing on Mr. Ommanney's confidential report on the Crawford case and Hanmantráo Jághirdár's confession, the *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 22nd July, says that the probable motive of Hanmantráo in making a clean breast of the whole of his doings as Mr. Crawford's agent must be to get, if possible, a remission in his punishment; for, says the paper, it is impossible in the nature of things that Hanmantráo should have felt penitent for having dishonestly carried on a trade in corruption and for having denied the fact at his trial. The following are the six conclusions the paper draws from his confession, viewed with reference to the present condition of things:—(1) That Englishmen are as avaricious now as they were at the time of Clive, advance in education having made no difference in them. (2) That they hide and wink at the faults of their own people. (3) That they exert a wonderful influence over Natives, who are obliged to put up with any hardship caused to them by their vice. (4) That education has not made the Natives morally courageous, as will be seen from the fact that not a single Mámlatdár could venture to refuse to give bribe to Mr. Crawford and to bring his conduct to the notice of Government. (5) That there are Native journalists who say, against all evidence, public opinion and the voice of their own conscience, that Mr. Crawford was not guilty and that the charges brought against him were false. (6) That the Natives are ready to say or do anything in the furtherance of their own selfish objects, no matter what consequences such conduct may lead to, and that they have neither self-respect, nor moral courage, nor a desire for the purity of the administration of their country.

Remarks in connection with the confession of Hanmantráo.

18. The *Dnyánodayă* (11), in its issue of the 25th July, says:—The confession made by Hanmantráo regarding his dealings with Mr. Crawford has been given in full in the daily papers, and must be very unpleasant reading to those whose corrupt dealings are therein brought to light. It is a question, of course, how far this confession can be believed, but there can

be no doubt that corruption in the Central and Southern Divisions has been widespread, and there must be many now holding office who have forfeited all claim to it by their corrupt dealings. We hope that enquiry and punishment await all such, as a warning to would-be evil-doers.

The confession of Hanmantráo regarding his dealings with Mr. Crawford.

19. Referring to the same subject, the *Havyak Subodh* (143), in its issue of the 23rd July, says :—Had Hanmantráo cared for Government service he would have made his confession long ago. It cannot be believed that he, who did not confess at the time when the Government of Bombay promised him indemnity, gave out all things now. It is doubtful whether the confession alleged to be his is voluntarily made by him. Perhaps, he was told that Mr. Crawford had confessed all the things and threatened with transportation or some such thing if he did not confess. This will remain a mystery till Hanmantráo comes out of the jail.

Mr. Pendse recommended for honours for his uprightness and exertions in the Crawford case.

20. The *Sudhárak* (18), in its issue of the 22nd July, writes :—The eloquent tribute of praise which Mr. Ommanney pays to Mr. Pendse and Mr. Bhimbhái, and especially to the former, is really very gratifying to us. Mr. Pendse has throughout this inquiry occupied a by-no-means enviable position, and he has suffered much. He was asked to use his vast knowledge of official records against an officer under whom he once considered it a "privilege" to serve and who had treated him with uniform kindness and consideration. This was already a sufficiently onerous and repulsive task. But that was not all. He had, besides, to take an active part in the ruin of friends and relatives. And although, as Mr. Ommanney says, "he had no fear that he himself would become involved in the quagmire of corruption which he was assisting in exposing," still "he knew that he should see many a friend struggling there, and hear the reproaches and even curses of sufferers and by-standers directed against himself." To crown all this, he had the mortification of being treated with but scant courtesy by the President of the Crawford Commission, who probably, along with most others, failed to understand the value of his evidence, and then every now and then decried him in a manner utterly unworthy of one occupying that exalted position. Mr. Ommanney's handsome compliment is, therefore, only well deserved. To stand in the midst of corruption, and often to come into contact with it, and yet escape the contagion, is truly something phenomenal. The only charge that the worst enemies of Mr. Pendse can bring against him is that, although he was for a long time aware of the existence of this horrible state of things, he did not actively exert himself to remedy it. But this is a charge to which Mr. Pendse is liable with a whole world of persons high and low, from Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson downwards. We trust that Government will recognize the high moral level and the abilities of Mr. Pendse in a fitting manner, and we hope one day to see him enjoying the highest honours that are conferred on a Native under the British rule.

Protest against the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs being kept in office, and against the appointment of Mr. Bhimbhái as Director of Agriculture.

21. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 20th July, writes :—Seldom has it been our lot to witness such a lamentable procedure as that of the Government of Bombay reinstating men proved to be corrupt by their own mouths. They have been spared criminal prosecution and that was all Government promised. They must now be asked to resign, and the purity of the administration could not be better consulted. It is just possible that this line of argument may give umbrage to our Marátha friends. But their systematic attempts to defend these self-incriminating Mámlatdárs have blinded them to the claims of public interests. People who have admitted having spent hundreds of rupees to purchase their offices will not for a moment hesitate to knock down "justice" to the highest bidder, and how considerably this may shake the confidence of the poor *rayat* one cannot easily imagine. Let Government be firm and not be frightened by the howl that has been raised by the Marátha papers, which would have these corrupt people reinstated in office even at the sacrifice of public interests. It is impossible not to sympathise with

these Mámlatdárs; and while some of them have resigned, only to brood over their "*kismat*," Mr. Bhimbhái Kirpárám has been appointed to act as Director of Agriculture. Mr. Bhimbhái, about whose worth there is no question, has little or no experience whatever of the department over which he has been selected to preside. He may be a clever man. He may have rendered valuable (?) services to Government in connection with the Crawford case; but to have selected him at once for this important office, in preference to men with superior claims, is a circumstance which must take the public by surprise. There are some far better men, Natives and Europeans as well, who might have been more appropriately selected by Government for this post. What does Mr. Bhimbhái know of agriculture? Has he ever had any previous training in this line? Does he possess any special qualification which entitles him to this responsible post? The Government of His Excellency Lord Reay, in recognition of his services, might have made him a Ráo Bahádur, and a C.I.E. as well, for it is now an undisputed system for Government to recognise by these means services rendered to the State and not to the public. Though we may congratulate Mr. Bhimbhái on his having got this post, we cannot equally congratulate the Government of Lord Reay on the wisdom of the appointment. But the ways of Government are their own.

An enquiry into the subordinate service of the Bombay Presidency recommended.

22. In alluding to the report that the authorities at Ahmedabad are engaged in enquiring into the alleged extensive corruption of some land measurers of the Revenue Survey office working in that district, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111), in its issue of the 21st July, says:—Whatever truth there may be in this report, it is so far true that the time is quite ripe for an enquiry into and a reconstruction of the subordinate service of this presidency. The exposure of the Mámlatdárs of the Deccan in connection with the Crawford case has led us to suspect that there prevails in the Deccan, Gujarát and other parts of the presidency much mismanagement that is not likely to disappear without a careful, patient and thorough enquiry into it.

A recommendation to abolish the offices of the Commissioners of the divisions in the Bombay Presidency.

23. The same newspaper says:—There appears no necessity for continuing the offices of the Revenue Commissioners of the three divisions of the Bombay Presidency. The Commissioner is supposed to supervise the work of the District Collectors of his division, but, as observed by the *Times of India*, there is little benefit from this arrangement, as it makes the Collectors less careful and accurate in their work than they otherwise would be. So long as the Commissioner had, in addition to his revenue work, to supervise the work of the police, there was some excuse for the retention of his office; but since the creation of the post of the Inspector-General of Police that plea has disappeared. It is therefore to be hoped that an enquiry will be made by Government as to the necessity for retaining the three Commissioners' offices and that they will come to the conclusion that these offices should be abolished, effecting thereby a large saving in these hard times.

Abolition of the Government Central Press, Bombay, recommended.

24. The *Rámdás* (54), in its issue of the 20th July, recommends Government to abolish the Government Central Press at Bombay, as, it says, by its retention Government incur a loss of 10 lákhs of rupees every year, and remarks:—This year the Central Press has supplied to the kulkarnis in the Bijápur District the forms of *kamálpatrak* which they used to pay for out of their contingent allowances, and has incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 763 for one district alone. On estimating the cost of the copies of this form which must have been supplied throughout the Central and Southern Divisions the amount comes to about Rs. 13,745. This is the cost of the copies of one form alone. Besides this there are 68 other forms supplied to village officers and to the offices of Collectors, Mámlatdárs, Munsifs and the Police authorities in spite of their fixed contingent grants. The forms at present supplied by the Central Press can be locally obtained at a lower rate. Is it that the Government maintain such expensive establishments as the Central Press in order to provide for their friends? Why should not Government call for tenders for their work from private presses, and why

should they supply forms from the Central Press to offices which have fixed contingent grants? Would it not be well to abolish the Central Press instead of suffering a loss on account of the free supply of forms in addition to fixed contingent grants?

The administration of the Broach District by Mr. T. D. Mackenzie as District Collector disapproved.

25. The *Broach Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 25th July, says:—Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, the late Collector of Broach, was an able officer, but, being opinionative, he made transfers of the officials employed under him and dissatisfied them considerably. He failed to appreciate the services of deserving persons, and reduced in grade and pay some of the old servants for slight mistakes. Dr. Pollen, the late Collector, had the ditch outside the fort reclaimed and changed a malarious spot into a pleasant locality, but Mr. Mackenzie got latrines built on it. Mr. Mackenzie's conduct in regard to the municipality of Broach was unsatisfactory, and in the matter of the possession of a certain quantity of liquor by a consumer on a pass obtained from the Collector it was not less so.

Inconvenience caused to the witnesses in the cases of corruption of Revenue Survey subordinates in Gujarát.

26. The *Bombay Samáchár* (90), in its issue of the 27th July, states, on the authority of its Ahmedabad correspondent, that the enquiry into the charges of corruption against the lower subordinates of the Revenue Survey in Gujarát not having been completed, great anxiety has been caused to the agriculturists who have been summoned as witnesses by the police in these cases, as they have been unable to attend to their field work and are afraid that their crops will suffer this year.

Refusal of Government to supply timber at cost price to the sufferers by the recent fires at Surat disapproved.

27. The *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 27th July, observes:—It is much to be regretted that the Bombay Government should have refused to comply with the prayer of the Surat Relief Committee for a supply at cost price of timber from Government forests to those persons who would build new houses in place of their old ones destroyed by the recent fires at Surat. The plea advanced is that Government see no necessity for complying with the request, as public subscriptions have been raised in aid of the sufferers. It must, however, be remarked that while the loss from the Surat conflagrations has been estimated at 33 lákhs of rupees, the Relief Fund amounts only to 1,75,000 rupees.

Disapproval of the levy of income-tax from prostitutes.

28. The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (42), in its issue of the 25th July, asks if it is in conformity with rules of morality that Government, instead of putting an end to the bad practice of leading immoral life by young women who have not married at all or have left their husbands, should, in a way, encourage them in their immoral profession by levying the income-tax from them and should thus legalize their profession. It says that this question has been put to it (by whom it is not stated), and that it requires to be seriously considered by all Income-tax Collectors.

A postal complaint of the people of Mudhol.

29. The *Dnyán Ságar* (29), in its issue of the 22nd July, on the authority of its correspondent at Mudhol, says that the people of that place complain that while their letters reach Kolhápur the next day, the mail from Kolhápur takes five days to come to Mudhol, and requests the postal authorities to remove their complaint immediately.

PART II.—*Railways.*

A costly building for the G. I. P. Railway station at Poona is not needed.

30. The *Gujaráti* (76), in its issue of the 21st July, says:—It is to be regretted that the G. I. P. Railway should propose to erect an expensive station at Poona at a cost of seven lákhs of rupees and that the Bombay Government should sanction the proposal. There are several stations on this line that are so small as to cause serious inconvenience to Native

passengers, and yet no thought is given to their improvement. There is no need of a costly building at Poona, letting alone the several small stations that are in urgent need of extension and improvement. [The *Satyavakta* (128), in its issue of the 26th July, expresses similar sentiments.]

PART III.—*Municipalities.*

The conduct of Government towards the municipality of Broach disapproved.

31. The *Broach Mitrá* (91), in its issue of the 25th July, says:—With a view either to get credit to himself or to be able to control the management of the Broach Municipality as was the case before the introduction of local self-government, Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, the late District Collector and President of the local municipal corporation, submitted a partial report to Government, and the latter censured the elected members of the corporation, as has happened in the case of the municipalities of several other places. The *Broach Mitrá* has, however, shown in its previous issues that the members nominated by Government are more deserving of this censure than the elected ones. It appears that the concession of local self-government is not favourably looked upon by Government, evidently for fear of the people asking for further concessions, as they have succeeded in carrying on municipal administration. It would not be proper for Government to withdraw the concession on the flimsy plea of the corporations having failed to incur the unreasonably large expenditure that Government desired them to undergo. [A correspondent of the same paper expresses similar sentiments, and requests Government to give the Broach corporation a copy of the confidential report of Mr. Mackenzie, in order that the elected members may have an opportunity of giving an explanation about the accusations brought against them.]

The proposal of the Sanitary Commissioner that every municipal city and town should be supplied with drainage and water works disapproved.

32. In noticing the remark made in his last annual report by the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, that most municipal cities and towns were in a sadly insanitary condition mainly on account of the absence of drainage works and for want of a supply of pure water, the *Duniyádád* (100), in its issue of the 19th July, says:—Dr. MacRury attributes the insanitary condition to the absence of drainage and water works, but has not been able to quote a single instance of any of these cities and towns being visited by an epidemic or suffering from any particular disease or from a heavy death-rate on account of there being no drains and a supply of pure water therein. Bombay boasts of these two conveniences and still it is the dirtiest place and a hotbed of cholera. Drainage and water works are expensive luxuries which the already heavily taxed district municipalities cannot afford. Again, drainage is considered by many good authorities to be a source of pestilence and therefore not a desirable thing. Under such circumstances it is rather strange that Government should annoy and threaten the municipalities for not providing themselves with drainage and water works, and should make local self-government a source of torture to the people.

A complaint against the proposed widening of certain streets in Surat under the resolution passed by the municipality on the 16th July current.

33. The *Gujarát Darpan* (74), in its issue of the 21st July, complains that on 10th May last the municipality of Surat passed a resolution for widening to a certain limit certain roads of that part of the city which was recently destroyed by fire, with a due regard to the financial position of the corporation, the claims of works urgently required for the sanitation and protection of the city from floods and other important considerations; but on the 16th instant a new resolution was illegally passed, rescinding the previous one for the purpose of making those roads wider than the limits fixed by the previous resolution, without paying any attention to the considerations mentioned above, and to the fact that some new buildings had been completed, and that others were far advanced in construction on those roads, under the authority of the permits issued to applicants by the managing committee in conformity with the first resolution. The *Darpan* requests Government to prohibit the municipality from adopting the illegal measures mentioned above, as they would, if permitted, cause much pecuniary loss to the city.

Complaints in connection with the suburban municipality of Camp Sátára.

34. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 26th July, says:—More Europeans than Natives have been appointed as municipal commissioners for the newly created suburban municipality of Camp Sátára. The former are twice the number of the latter, but, in justice, the proportion ought to be reversed. The taxes imposed by the corporation are such as do not sufficiently touch Europeans, and fall heavily upon the Natives. A wheel tax and a tax on European stores and spirits ought to be imposed.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

Denunciation of the lecture delivered by Sir Lepel Griffin before the Royal Colonial Institute on the Native States of India.

35. The *Gujaráti* (76), in its issue of the 21st July, and several other papers of this week denounce the black picture of the Native States of India painted by Sir Lepel Griffin in his lecture read before the Royal Colonial Institute, and consider that his recommendations to annex to the British dominions and to colonise with an English settlement the State of Kashmere, and to reduce Afghanistan to the status of a feudatory State, are unwise and impracticable. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (77) of the 21st July, however, approves of Sir Lepel Griffin's proposals.]

Remarks on Sir Lepel Griffin's lecture on the Native Princes of India and their relations with the British Government.

36. The *Shubh Suchak* (60), in its issue of the 19th July, refers to the suggestion made by Sir Lepel Griffin about the colonization of Kashmere in his lecture on the Native Princes of India and their relations with the British Government, and remarks:—Is Sir Lepel aware that the British rule was renounced by European settlers in America, and that the Australians are thinking of preventing any more Europeans from settling in their country? Will the would-be European settlers in Kashmere meekly pay unbearable taxes levied from the submissive natives of India? Will the Englishmen who have been living in the home of independence, put up with the partial and oppressive laws in force in this country? To allow Englishmen to settle in India is to seek self-destruction, and Government can easily understand this. We are sure that Government will not act upon the suicidal advice of prattlers like Sir Lepel Griffin.

37. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 20th July, says:—Much as we would have respected Sir Lepel's opinions, they are now beginning to get trite and biassed. As it is, the Government of India is already suspected of intentions of gradually annexing every Native State in and around India; and when a *pseudo* statesman like Sir Lepel Griffin begins to promulgate theories, unhappily more or less in coincidence with these suspicions, a general feeling of uneasiness must of a certainty creep up all over the continent of India. Most unhappily it so happens that an exceedingly sad mess has been made of the Kashmere affairs, and although we fully know that it was due to the incompetency of the statesman at the helm of the empire, yet the temptation to connect the Viceroy's offhand treatment of the Mahárája with the said general suspicion of an annexation policy being revived, is much too strong to be now so easily shaken off the minds of the Indian public. And a link in this chain of events has been unfortunately supplied by Sir Lepel Griffin, and that too at a time when the mind of every Indian subject is full of a certain kind of uneasiness. That India at this moment is in a state of the utmost violent internal agitation cannot be denied by any sane person. The question of the Indian National Congress has given rise to so many splits that we fear a very gloomy future awaits India at no distant date.

Disapproval of the resolution of the Bombay Government with regard to the jurisdiction of Jághirdárs and Native Princes in cases in which the offence is punishable with the extreme penalty provided by law.

38. The *Dnyán Ságar* (29) of the 22nd July learns from a correspondent in the Kánara District that the Bombay Government have recently issued a resolution requiring all Jághirdárs and Native Princes to submit, for the approval of the Political Agents in charge of their States, the proceedings of criminal cases tried by them in which the offence is punishable with the extreme penalty provided by law, before carrying out the sentence, and empowering the Political Agents to

ask at any time for the records of any case under the consideration of Native Princes and to offer advice which the Princes should invariably act upon. The paper considers this resolution to be undue interference with the rights and privileges of Jághirdárs and Native Princes, and requests Government to duly consider the representation which, it is informed, is about to be made by some of the Jághirdárs and Chiefs.

Alleged mismanagement in the Bhávnagar State.

39. A correspondent of the *Nyáyadarshak* (121), in its issue of the 22nd July, says:—The administration of Bhávnagar is said to be improved, but the actual state of affairs is worse than what it was before. The Mahárája has not improved his conduct and the State officials, who claim the support of Keshar Náika, are not backward at all in the commission of sinful acts. Keshar openly says that she will be satisfied only when she causes the return of Harisingji to the Darbár and gets the Nágars, who accomplished his ruin, punished as they deserve. In the place of the corrupt officials whose cases are being enquired into, persons who could command recommendations have been appointed without any thought as to their merit. The State is much mismanaged, but no exposure is made, as some of the statesmen keep the European authorities pleased, and to preserve a good appearance outwardly, freely spend lákhs of rupees. If any person is found trying to expose the mismanagement, the Nágar officials, it is said, cleverly remove him completely or imprison him.

The alleged jobberies of a Bhátia gentleman of Bombay in connection with the Jámnagar and Bhávnagar States.

40. The same newspaper says:—More than two years ago a Bhátia gentleman of Bombay was meddling with the affairs of the Jámnagar State. He fell out with some of the State authorities, and since then, it is said, he has been inciting certain newspapers to write against that State, and the subjects of that State to go against its administration. It is said that this designing individual put up the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper (125) to hazard a reckless and apparently false statement that a bribe of Rs. 20,000 had been offered to Mr. Lely through Mr. Maclean, the State Engineer of Jámnagar. In its issue of the 25th December 1888 the *Rájyabhakt* published a statement that a carriage of His Excellency the Governor had been sold to the Bhávnagar Darbár through Mr. Sims. The said Bhátia gentleman spread other rumours also. If Government be desirous of enquiring into this matter, the letters written by him and bearing his seal can be had by Government. He has made serious misrepresentations in connection with the Jámnagar State and the Political Department, and all this would be exposed if Government instituted an enquiry into the matter.

A complaint that the Thákor of Tharád continues to levy transit duties in certain of his villages in spite of the orders of the Political Superintendent of Pálanpur that the duties have been abolished.

41. A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 25th July, says that though by a circular order No. 8, dated the 4th June 1887, the Political Superintendent of Pálanpur notified that the transit duties within his jurisdiction were abolished, the Thákor of Tharád continues to levy them, that this complaint and particular instances of the wrongful practice of the Thákor have been brought to the notice of the Superintendent, but that no redress has yet been granted. The paper hopes that orders will be issued by Government to that officer to take early steps to redress the grievance.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
2nd August 1889.

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(For the week ending 27th July 1889.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JULY 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Comments on the judgment of the Commissioners in the Crawford case.

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 20th July, says:—The Honourable Judges appointed by Government to try Mr. Crawford acquitted him on all charges of corruption, but convicted him on the minor charge of having contracted debts in the division in which he served. Who does not see that they were biassed in Mr. Crawford's favour? They considered the testimony of each and every Mámlatdár, Native Chief or official to be untrustworthy when it went against the denial of Mr. Crawford. The Judges were exceedingly loath to acknowledge to themselves and to the world that in the case of high officials of their race the bridge between actual corruption and accepting and contracting loans with a consciousness of inability to repay them is very narrow and is often passed over. In the light of the published papers and the confession of Hanmantráo, how pale do their judgments appear!

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
2nd August 1889.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 31 OF 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 3rd August 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Spy of the Day	Máhim (Bombay)	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
10	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
13	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
14	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
15	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
16	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
17	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
18	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
19	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
20	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
21	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
22	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
23	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
24	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
25	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
26	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
27	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names o Newspape	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
55	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
57	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
58	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
59	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
60	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
61	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
62	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
63	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
64	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
65	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
66	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
67	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
68	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
69	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
70	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
71	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
72	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
73	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
74	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
75	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
76	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
77	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
78	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
79	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
80	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
81	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
86	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
87	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
88	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
89	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
90	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
91	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
93	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
94	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
95	„ Chandraprakásh	Do.	Weekly	375
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Do.	950
97	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
99	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
100	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
101	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
102	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
105	„ Hindi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
106	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
112	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
113	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
114	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
119	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
121	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
122	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
126	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
129	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
132	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
133	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
134	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
135	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
136	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
138	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
145	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
146	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
147	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
148	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
149	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
150	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
151	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	450
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
157	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
161	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
162	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
163	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
164	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

British Indian subjects ordered to leave Transvaal by its Government.

1. With reference to the telegram that the Transvaal Government have ordered all British Indian subjects out of the country, the *Bombay Samáchár* (89), in its issue of the 31st July, says:—It is not probable that the order will be withdrawn unless the British Government insists upon the withdrawal with a strong front. Considerable labour and money have been spent by the Indian merchants on the development of trade with Eastern Africa, and it is to be hoped that all this will not be allowed to be thrown away. The Indian traders have already suffered heavy losses in Zanzibar, and if a similar result follows in regard to Transvaal, trade with Eastern Africa will completely disappear, inflicting a heavy pecuniary loss on India and giving a serious blow to British prestige.

Remarks on the conduct of the Secretary of State for India and his Council in connection with the Crawford case, and the courage displayed by His Excellency Lord Reay.

2. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 28th July, writes:—The manner of the disposal by the Secretary of State for India of the grave administrative scandal which has agitated the Bombay Presidency for a whole year, does not show his 'expert' 'advisers' to much advantage. English opinion is blissfully ignorant of Indian matters, and it has been on this occasion grossly misled by partizan agitation. Here, therefore, was a peculiar call for the 'experts' to come to the rescue. They knew well how the centralised system of administration and the helplessness of the people were calculated to give rise to the evil; they could realise the difficulties in the way of its exposure, and the moral importance of plighted faith. Yet, instead of taking measures to inform correctly and guide aright the misguided public opinion about them, they and their chief (for we must take the Secretary of State for India *in Council* to mean it) would seem, as if in dread of a senseless monster, to have taken their own cue from it, passed a decision which meant one thing and expressed another, laid the axe at the root of all faith in official promises—on which the foundations of the Empire rest—and, to complete the *fiasco*, gave to the world documents submitted by executive officers for the information of their superiors *in confidence!* Could 'expert' wisdom go further? Could the Secretary of State for India, *out* of his Council, have done worse? And is it not a mercy that His Excellency Lord Reay is doing his best to minimise the moral and political mischief resulting from such carelessness or incompetence in his superiors, trying patriotically to throw himself into the breach and thus to add to the self-sacrificing courage he has already shown in safeguarding the permanent interests of the State so far as lies in his power, amidst so much difficulty created by responsible blundering or timidity and amidst obloquy industriously heaped upon him by irresponsible audacity?

Government suspected of sinister motives in directing an enquiry into the Crawford case.

3. The *Shri Shiváji* (59), in its issue of the 26th July, says:—False inferences are being freely drawn from Mr. Ommanney's note on the Crawford case and from Hanmantráo's confession. The reasons why this note and the confession have been published are given in the London *Times*. This paper says that the Secretary of State for India has taken the trouble of publishing these documents with a view to enable the people of England to make a correct estimate of the character of the natives of India and of their fitness to hold high administrative posts under Government, now that they are making demands in that direction. We think that the whole enquiry was started with the same object, as otherwise there was no necessity for all this ado; for, if the object of the enquiry was only to remove Mr. Crawford from the Civil Service, it could have been achieved without the farce of the enquiry and without an enormous outlay of money. Mr. Crawford was willing to resign the service, and the present enquiry has led to nothing more. We, for ourselves, think that the object of the enquiry was something different from the ostensible one, and identical with what is admitted to be served by the publication of Mr. Ommanney's report. It has been the incessant effort of those who want to retard the progress of the Natives, to show the Natives to be dishonest, but the Crawford

case shows that the English are more immoral than the Natives. Nobody can surpass the rulers in the evil practice of doing bad deeds without being discovered, and of trying to lay the whole blame at the door of others. Though it has been clearly proved that Mr. Crawford tortured poor people into giving him bribes and that disorder and mismanagement were rampant in his time, yet there are leading and so-called respectable Englishmen who have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Crawford took no bribe and that all the fault was that of his agents who exacted large sums of money from the Natives. Does not this prove that rascality and shamelessness are qualities which are to be found to an enormous extent among the English people? Was Mr. Crawford the only corrupt man? We believe that many men of his type would be found in other departments of the public service if they were searched. But as Mr. Ommanney observes, it is the practice of Englishmen to cloak the conduct of their own people and to show them to be very upright and honest, and this is the reason why these scandals do not come to light; for, if this had not been their practice and they had been real haters of wrong, many English officers would have been proved to be corrupt and would have been undergoing punishment for their evil deeds. Is it not very shameful, then, that being conscious of the sinful conduct of their own people many English newspapers and officers should come forward to whip the Natives? If the whole of our people are to be considered unfit for the public service for a few of them yielding to pressure from their superiors and giving them bribes, how much more unfit must those persons be who exercise such pressure on their subordinates and extort money from them? If, therefore, highly paid and highly educated Englishmen are without any pressure ready to demand bribes, there is nothing very surprising in Natives being willing to give them out of sheer necessity and for want of means to get their grievances redressed. If a good arrangement is made for noticing their grievances and no pressure is exerted upon them, the Natives will commit no fault. If, therefore, Government want an upright service, they should appoint many Natives to high posts, and then there will be no yielding to pressure from superiors. Besides, the Natives are not extravagant in their expenditure and there will be no temptation for them to take to bribery. In short, viewed from any point of view, the Crawford case shows no cause why Natives should not be given high administrative posts under Government. In conclusion, we have one suggestion to make to our English and Anglo-Indian contemporaries, and it is this, that they should not blame the Natives for faults which are found not exclusively in them, but in all men generally, and should not thereby prejudice their interests for nothing.

The papers published in the blue-book on the Crawford case, and Native public opinion as to the guilt of Mr. Crawford.

4. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 29th July, says:—Among the batch of papers now published in the blue-book on the Crawford case, not the least important is a supplementary despatch of the Bombay Government to the Secretary of State for India which dwells more particularly on the question whether Mr. Crawford should be retained in the service or not. The observations made in it, though necessarily pointing to Mr. Crawford's guilt, have more direct reference to the impropriety of his still continuing in the service. After the masterly analysis and statement of the case in the Honourable Sir Raymond West's minute it would seem that a further statement was superfluous, but, as events have proved, the Bombay Government could not have enforced their convictions too often and too strongly on the Secretary of State for India. The considerations here adduced are as convincing as those in the first despatch, and it is a marvel to us that Lord Cross should have given greater preference to the flimsy cobwebs of the Commissioners than to the weighty arguments and considerations of the Bombay Government. The papers now published, together with those placed before the Commission, have produced in the mind of the Native public a conviction of Mr. Crawford's guilt beyond the shadow of a doubt, and the perverse judgment of the Commissioners adopted by Lord Cross has, we apprehend, given a violent shock to their confidence in the infallibility of British justice. It is to be regretted that the strongest case according to the prosecution, was not placed before the Commission at all. When Mr. Justice Wilson declined to act upon the second Commission, the Government, we think, might have appointed a fresh Commission and might have got the Akalkot case fully investigated. If the case had been

heard by Mr. Justice Wilson's Commission it would have probably shared the fate of the other cases. A different independent Commission would have done better justice to it.

Advice given by the *Pioneer* to His Excellency Lord Reay to resign office commented upon, and the serious consequences which will follow the breach of the promise given to Mámlatdárs by the Bombay Government pointed out.

5. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 24th July, writes:—During the memorable Crawford case, the end of which seems to be as far off as ever, His Excellency Lord Reay was advised to resign office by interested friends of Mr. Crawford like the *Pioneer* and others. It was also rumoured that the relations between the Secretary of State for India and His Excellency Lord Reay were very much strained, and that therefore the latter would be recalled. This has not yet come to pass, neither has the idea of Lord Reay's resignation found much favour. But there is one incident with which it is somewhat difficult to reconcile His Lordship's continuance in office; we mean, the immunity first promised to the Mámlatdárs and subsequently violated. Lord Reay's Government made a certain distinct promise, but were not allowed to fulfil it by the Secretary of State for India. Instead of breaking his promise himself Lord Reay should have resigned. We can understand that there were several other circumstances which weighed with His Lordship. It has been almost a point of honour that he should not resign on account of anything connected with the Crawford case, since such a step would never redound to the credit of the British Government. But the effect of Lord Reay's continuing at the head of the Government after being compelled to break his promise will not be less disastrous. In any future case of official corruption, which we have no reason to think will never occur, it will be absolutely impossible for the Government to obtain any evidence whereby the witnesses would incriminate themselves while rendering some service to the State. The plighted word of Government, local or supreme, will not bring forward any witnesses again in the position of the Mámlatdárs. The law, therefore, must either be changed, or all hopes of exposing corruption among public officers and bringing them to book must be abandoned.

Hanmantráo's confession and the policy of distrust followed by Government with reference to their Native officers and subordinates commented upon.

6. The *Gujaráti* (76), in its issue of the 28th July, writes:—It was with a sense of infinite shame and humiliation that we managed to go through Hanmantráo's startling confession in a hurried manner. Lovers of scandals will find more than ample food there, with which to gratify their rabid curiosity, and a Thackeray or Walter Scott will get the richest materials for weaving into a most thrilling, sensational and instructive novel ever produced on the philosophy of corruption. To the Native community most of the incidents mentioned by Hanmantráo were already known, and some at least of our European friends (we use the expression 'some,' because to a portion at least of the community Mr. Crawford's irregularities were not quite unknown) will be struck with the painful thought as to how such an extensive system of corruption grew up under the British *ráj*. We can give a ready answer, though many of our English friends will be disposed not to accept it. We say, let Government abandon its policy of distrust in matters small as well as great, and let it learn to take the Native community into its confidence. In the administration of the country the Native element counts for nothing, and there is a deep-rooted impression, whether right or wrong, that as between the rulers and the ruled the latter did not, do not and will not obtain justice. The Government is at liberty to look upon the allegation as absolutely unfounded, but there is the feeling—and the Crawford episode has certainly not diminished its strength—and unless it is destroyed root and branch, the gulf that now lies between the two communities owing to several causes will continue to be as wide as ever, thus rendering possible the growth of unhealthy weeds, which cannot but prove detrimental to the best interests of both the parties. There are many grievances and abuses connected with certain branches of the administration. The Native community has cried itself hoarse over them, but Government, with its happy optimism and unaware of the thick veil that must necessarily obscure its vision in judging of many questions, easily induces itself to believe that everything is being done in the best manner possible, in the best of all

possible administrations. Hanmantráo's confession mercilessly brings forward some conspicuous names and is likely to produce a very erroneous impression regarding the character of the Native community. We strongly protest against drawing any such inferences, so grossly unjust, in the light of Mr. Ommanney's note, which proves beyond doubt that the subordinate service was nearly forced to succumb to the demoralizing temptations of a system which ought to have been nipped in the bud by a Government which calls itself the most enlightened that this country has had or can hope to have, but which retained Mr. Crawford in its service after his first romantic adventures.

The Crawford case and the morality of Anglo-Indians.

7. The *Sudhárak* (18), in its issue of the 29th July, writes :—Day after day we have been watching how a certain class of Anglo-Indians has been making a handle of the disclosures in the Crawford case for casting the foulest aspersions on Native character in general. The *Times of India*, the *Pioneer* and other papers of the same brood have been taking no end of trouble to convince their readers that the natives of this country are a set of beings of such low morals that the honest Anglo-Indian—presumably of Mr. Crawford's type—is, while in India, every moment of his life in dread of being made a victim of some 'foul conspiracy,' that these people live on libel and perjury, and that the ruin of the innocent is their daily bread. And then these papers have been shedding crocodile's tears over the alleged inherent weaknesses of the Native character, simply to make, with their usual unfairness, political capital out of the whole thing. We are aware that we are a conquered people, and we must, therefore, bear with equanimity, as far as we can, all the insulting language which the ignoble section of our conquerers may choose to use in connection with us. But there are moments when this insolence of our 'rulers' becomes too outrageous even for the patient Native to bear silently, and he feels impelled, though he is powerless to accomplish his object, to open the eyes of these spokesmen of the superior race to the grossness of their conduct by a little plain-speaking. It is very hard to suppose that the *Times of India*, the *Pioneer* and other newspapers of the kind were unaware of Mr. Crawford's practices or that they, for a moment, thought him to be innocent. It is impossible that they really believed in the conspiracy theory. And yet their columns have always been full of the wildest denunciation of His Excellency Lord Reay's 'vindictive' Government, and of the unfortunate Native witnesses; while not one word of censure, not one word of even the mildest rebuke, have they uttered against the man—the scoundrel, we had almost said,—who, accomplished in the arts of adultery, corruption, forgery and perjury, has ruined the happiness of many a home, utterly demoralized a whole branch of the administration of this presidency, covered with deep ignominy the name of the Covenanted Civil Service, destroyed all popular faith in the sacredness of British justice, and most fraudulently robbed many a money-lender of thousands and thousands of hard-earned rupees. Is this honesty ? And are these the men who can decently speak to us of the superior morality of the Anglo-Indians ? Dishonest in one place, dishonest in all places. And therefore we have really no hesitation in saying that if men of the type of the editors of the *Times of India* and the *Pioneer*, or of the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*, had been in the places of the unfortunate Mámlatdárs, they would not only have succumbed to the inexorable demands of Mr. Crawford, but would have gone further, and, unlike almost every one of these Mámlatdárs, recouped themselves by selling justice to the highest bidder. Men, who are ready to do any amount of dirty work to shield from the justest punishment their countryman who is guilty of the most notorious misdeeds, are really capable of doing anything. So much with regard to the more noisy section of those who have been priding themselves on their superior morality. There are others against whom also very serious charges can, with perfect justice, be laid. Some of the previous Governors are, in our opinion, directly responsible for the enormous abuses of position and power, dragged so courageously into the light of day by Lord Reay's Government. If they had had courage to strangle this terrible serpent at its birth, many an erring foot would have remained in the right path, and the difficulties of the present situation would never have arisen. Similarly, if so many Collectors, Commissioners, Secretaries and Councillors had not so craven-heartedly chosen to allow their

own service to be so long and so openly disgraced, much harm to public interests would have been spared. Even if, after the inquiry commenced, some of these men had come forward and helped the course of justice by frankly telling all they knew, the Commissioners would have found it more difficult to arrive at the conclusion which has made them look more like advocates of Mr. Crawford than like members of a tribunal appointed for a judicial investigation. But before Lord Reay arrived to cleanse this Augean stable, not a single Anglo-Indian, official or non-official, from the Governor downwards, ever ventured even to think of attempting such a cleansing, and preferred, like his Native fellow-subject, to leave the filth undisturbed. Surely then, it is not for the Anglo-Indian, so far as the Crawford affair is concerned, to boast of a morality superior to that of the Native. Anglo-Indians have possibly no opportunities of learning what the vast majority of the Natives think of their morality. We do not know whether they are aware that a very general belief, groundless or otherwise we do not undertake to say, exists in Native society that the larger number of the Anglo-Indian officials are not men of quite unimpeachable morality. It may be that this is a slander, pure and simple,—a hasty generalization from the case of Mr. Crawford. But it is a fact that such a belief exists, and the shameful neglect of duty of the previous Governors in this connection has done much to encourage the belief. We have not written all this to exonerate, in any way, the erring Mámlatdárs or other Natives from their just share of blame. We must admit that their conduct will, for a long time, bring in some measure a blush to the brow of all honest Natives. All that we contend for is that, so far as this sickening Crawford affair is concerned, it is not for the Anglo-Indians to indulge in tall talk about their superior morality.

The blue-book on the Crawford case and its effect on the London *Times*.

8. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 29th July, says:—The effect of Mr. Ommanney's confidential note and the other papers recently published in connection with the Crawford case cannot be better measured than by the change which has now taken place in the tone of the London *Times*. The *Thunderer*, indeed, sees no reason to lessen its condemnation of His Excellency Lord Reay's procedure, and is even more severe in his denunciations of the Natives; but it admits the complexity of the case for and against Mr. Crawford, and it winds up with a recommendation that "if a Civil Servant has conclusively shown that he cannot live on his pay, while others in the same position are living upon theirs, he ought to be removed from the service. The danger that he will resort to unlawful or inexpedient means of raising money is so great that his continued presence is a positive evil to the State." About Hanmantráo's confession the *Times* labours under the impression that the statement was made before the Commissioners and disbelieved by them. A local contemporary puts the blame of the misapprehension on the devoted head of the Government of Bombay. But there is nothing too perverse or too disingenuous for our contemporary to say about the Bombay Government in connection with this case. Poor Hanmantráo gets himself called 'the evil genius of Mr. Crawford,' as a reward for his fidelity to him. If Native public opinion is correct, the relations must, we apprehend, be reversed. Yet such is the irony of fate that Hanmantráo and the other Native gentlemen, who in point of fact played comparatively a subordinate part in this unhappy business, have been depicted as the greatest of felons, while the principal actor who inspired and dominated all the movements escapes scot-free with at best a slight tinge of suspicion. We are constantly reminded that the Native public servant, in spite of his supposed improvement in public morality, is still as corrupt as ever; but may we ask if corruption has been discovered in any other public office except Mr. Crawford's? Is the whole Native service to be condemned because a few individuals were not strong enough to resist the pleasure and force of such a high officer as Mr. Crawford? The only fault of these people is that they paid money when they were forced to do it. They are not charged with any receipt of money themselves. Under these circumstances who is more to blame, the European officer or the Native subordinate? The Bombay Government have taken a just estimate of the position when they say that it was Mr. Crawford's baleful influence that spoiled the whole service, and that when that influence is removed the service will improve. There is nothing in-

herently corrupt in the Native service. Education and culture, too, have not been absolutely fruitless. There was a temporary aberration and an abeyance of intellect and moral sense in consequence of a superior malignant force. Now that the force is withdrawn, the intellect and the sense will re-awaken and resume their former place. There is no occasion for any panic or wholesale denunciation of the Native service.

The question about pensions to the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case.

9. The same newspaper says:—It should now be decided once for all whether the Mámlatdárs who have made themselves liable to some sort of punishment in consequence of their complicity in the Crawford affair, are to be given pensions or not; for, when the time for their retirement comes, it is likely that they will receive different treatment according to their interest and the will of the officers for the time being. This is undesirable. Due justice should be done to all. Properly speaking, pension cannot be claimed as a matter of right, it being given simply as a matter of favour by Government. The Mámlatdárs have incurred the displeasure of Government, but for the sake of the plighted word the latter are obliged to protect them. Government should, therefore, now decide whether they are entitled to pension or not, so that different scales may not be used in dealing out justice to different men from among them.

Hanmantráo's confession and the things it suggests.

10. The same newspaper gives a list of the sums which, according to the confession of Hanmantráo, were exacted by Mr. Crawford as bribes from different parties, expresses regretful surprise at the enormously large fortune alleged to have been made by him by corrupt means, and says:—The whole thing is disgraceful not only to the Native community, but also to the British Government. The present case supplies for the guidance of future Crawfords some such precautions as the following: Bribes should be taken personally and not through the agency of a Hanmantráo. There will be no objection to taking money from Mámlatdárs, because none of them will be tempted by promises of indemnity to tell the truth even to a higher officer than Mr. Ommanney. Government will not get an officer to investigate such charges, as the work entails much trouble and as there is no guarantee that confidential communications will not be divulged. People say that if there appears another Crawford hereafter, he will be able to carry on his evil course without any hindrance. This is, however, a mistake, for, sin will be out by unforeseen means.

The allegation of Hanmantráo about the payment of Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Crawford by Ráo Bahádur Yashvant Moreshwar Kelkar, Oriental Translator to Government, shown to be incredible.

11. The *Dnyán Ságar* (29), in its issue of the 29th July, says:—Looking to the report that was current when Ráo Bahádur Yashvant Moreshwar Kelkar got the post of Assistant Commissioner, S. D., the statement said to have been made by Hanmantráo about Mr. Kelkar having paid to Mr. Crawford Rs. 5,000 through Ráo Bahádur Barve for the post appears to be utterly untrue. The late Mr. Náráyan Ganesh Sáthe died suddenly while in office, and within a day or two from this occurrence a telegram was received by the Political Agent, Kolhápur, direct from the Bombay Government to the effect that the place had been conferred on Ráo Bahádur Kelkar, and inquiring whether the Ráo Bahádur would accept it. Until the receipt of this telegram Mr. Kelkar had no knowledge of the death of Mr. Sáthe and of the occurrence of the vacancy. How was it possible for him, then, to settle with Mr. Crawford about the place and to get him to make a recommendation to Government in his favour in such a short time? As regards the allegation that the payment was made by Ráo Bahádur Barve, one cannot believe that he would pay such a large sum without consulting Mr. Kelkar. Moreover, Mr. Kelkar was then Chief Revenue Officer at Kolhápur and, as such, received a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem. It is not, therefore, probable that he should be willing to pay Rs. 5,000 for a place which was in no way higher in dignity or emoluments than the one he already held. Nor was there any necessity for Mr. Kelkar seeking the assistance of Mr. Crawford for obtaining the place. Long

before Mr. Kelkar got this place he was very well known personally to the Right Honourable the Governor, his Councillors and Secretaries, who were thoroughly acquainted with his abilities and qualifications. Besides, it may be said without fear of contradiction, that it was to Mr. Robertson, then Commissioner, C.D., that Mr. Kelkar was indebted for his rise and promotion in the service from the post of Chitnis in the Dhárwár District. All these circumstances lead one to conclude that the allegation about the payment of Rs. 5,000 by Mr. Kelkar is unfounded and incredible. [The *Sudhárak* (18), in its issue of the same date, says that Mr. Yashvant Moreshwar Kelkar and other high officers about whom damaging statements have been made by Hanmantráo in his confession should get their character cleared by prosecuting Hanmantráo for defamation.]

Mr. Ommanney's alleged brutal attack on the Pársis and its publication criticised.

12. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 24th July, writes:—The principal question is, how and why was Mr. Ommanney's confidential note in the Crawford case allowed to go in among the papers sent to the Secretary of State for India? And this suggests another inquiry: Was the note drawn up for report to the Secretary of State for India, or to the Governor of Bombay? If for the former, then we cannot hold His Excellency Lord Reay responsible for the note passing on to England. If for the latter, then we think His Excellency Lord Reay has deliberately insulted the Pársi community, and his Government should forthwith tender an explanation of the reasons which compelled it to include the note in the documents sent up with its report. If the note was for the Secretary of State for India, then it is this statesman that must explain the reasons that necessitated the printing of a slanderous document. How much soever the Pársis may try to bring reason to bear on this matter, we cannot help repeating that Lord Reay's Government has done mischief almost past repair, and it has very likely alienated the affections of the most loyal of its subjects by an unpardonable act of temerity. The insult is one for which this sensitive community, despite its forgiving nature in all other matters, will never forgive the British Government. A most satisfactory explanation alone, verging almost on an apology, from Mr. Ommanney and Government, ought to satisfy this justly offended community.

Mr. Ommanney and the Pársis.

13. The *Dnyánodayă* (11), in its issue of the 1st August, writes:—We think the Pársis are unnecessarily troubled by the apparently sweeping charges preferred by Mr. Ommanney in his note. No intelligent person reading his note would understand him to mean anything more than that there were Pársis implicated in the corruptions with which we have become so familiar, and that those to whom he applied for help hindered his investigations. This simply showed that Pársi human nature was like other human nature, and could not boast of exception from such weakness as was betrayed by the Bráhmans and the Parbhus. It is absurd to suppose that Mr. Ommanney's charge is to be literally taken as including every Pársi, and it seems to us foolish for our friends to be thus excited over that note. Excitement over such charges only excites suspicion.

Approval of His Excellency Lord Reay's reply to the letter addressed to him by Sir Dinshah Mánekji Petit and remarks in connection therewith.

14. The *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 1st August, writes:—We are grieved to hear that a strenuous attempt is being made by some thoughtless Pársis to call a mass meeting of their community at an early date to protest against the sarcastic remarks of Mr. Ommanney in his now historic "confidential note." We are of opinion that, after what has happened, this is an extremely ill-advised and utterly unnecessary step. We do not think that the Pársis will in any way better their position by such a demonstration. What was necessary has been already promptly and gracefully done by their recognized leaders, who met the other day in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association. As authorized, Sir Dinshah Mánekji Petit addressed His Excellency Lord Reay a letter drafted by the Honourable Mr. Mehta, and His Lordship replied to it with commendable promptness, assuring the community through their spokesman that it had in no way forfeited the confidence of the Government. After such a happy and

graceful termination of this most unpleasant affair, it was expected that the matter would be allowed to rest there for ever. But no; some restless and unthinking spirits are moving heaven and earth to go further by calling a public meeting of the community. What will be the result of this, we ask? Will not the community, which has hitherto prided itself on its unity, present the undesirable spectacle of a community divided within itself? Will it not make itself the laughing-stock of the world by making too much of a matter which did not deserve so much notice? Moreover, such a meeting would not really be protesting against Mr. Ommanney's attacks, but would be voting want of confidence in their recognized leaders. Let them remember also that it will not be possible for His Excellency Lord Reay to give a more conciliatory and dignified reply than the one which he has vouchsafed to Sir Dinshah to any representation proceeding from a meeting from which, it is probable, the sensible portion of the community will stand aloof. We appeal to the good sense of the community to desist from such a foolish and ridiculous attempt.

15. The *Gujaráti* (76), in its issue of the 28th July, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay's reply to the letter addressed by Sir Dinshah M. Petit in connection with the rather sweeping note of Mr. Ommanney is exactly what every reasonable man would have expected under the circumstances. Mr. Ommanney is responsible for his own views, whether right or wrong, and surely they cannot be fathered upon Lord Reay or his colleagues, who never sanctioned the publication of the note.

16. The *Arunodayă* (21), in its issue of the 28th July, approves of His Excellency Lord Reay's reply to Sir Dinshah Mánekji Petit as being highly satisfactory, and says that His Lordship deserves every commendation for taking the most proper course in the matter. The *Hindu Punch* (31), writing on the same subject in its issue of the 1st August, says:—His Excellency Lord Reay's reply is extremely good and appropriate. His Excellency says that the opinion of Government regarding the Pársis is unaltered by Mr. Ommanney's note. What is this opinion? Is it that the Pársis are time-serving, shrewd, scheming, industrious, enterprising, energetic, dutiful, &c., or that they are rascally, mean, crafty, untrustworthy, low-born, evil-tempered, obstinate, dangerous, &c.? Is there any record on this subject? If there be any, the Governor's reply should be interpreted in the light of that record. These people have made a mountain of a molehill, and the *Times of India* has given them a prop. Latterly the policy of this paper has been very odd. It tells one to run and another to pursue him. This is very bad. The conduct of the *Bombay Gazette* has been commendable in connection with the Crawford case. It has unearthed every evil deed. All the Native papers are on the side of Government, as are also all the Pársi newspapers. Nobody has espoused the cause of Mr. Crawford, who has done dirty acts, except the *Dnyán Prakásh* (12) and the *Bakul* (23) newspapers.

Adverse comments on His Excellency Lord Reay's reply to the letter addressed to him by Sir Dinshah Petit regarding Mr. Ommanney's alleged attack on the Pársis.

17. The *Rást Goftár* (81), in its issue of the 28th July, writes:—The reply of His Excellency Lord Reay to the letter addressed to him by Sir Dinshah Mánekji Petit, formally calling attention to Mr. Ommanney's attack on the Pársi community, is most evasive and unsatisfactory. It will appear that the clear and unmistakeable terms in which the Inspector-General was allowed to vilify the Pársis do not bear the construction which is put upon them. Such is, in effect, Lord Reay's reply, and therefore the Pársis may be supposed to be foolish and senseless enough to have got angry and excited over a grievance which existed only in their imagination. The words which constitute the base libel could not have been plainer. The meaning lies upon the surface, and we have only to repeat the words actually used by the police officer to show that it does not require superhuman ingenuity to find out what they mean. "Every Pársi, from Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái downwards, was either a passive or active obstructionist." There is a charming simplicity about these words of Mr. Ommanney. No circumlocution, no ambiguity, no diplomacy. For what need was there for him to weigh his words or to test the veracity of his assertions? The thoughts which he put down on paper were simply for the edification of the Secretary of State for India, and, perhaps, also of a few chosen members

of the India Office. They were not intended to go beyond the secret conclave, and therefore it may be presumed that Mr. Ommanney considered himself at liberty to utter a malignant falsehood about the Pársis. The libel is there in black and white, and yet Lord Reay appears to convey, by the mysterious sentence which concludes his letter, that it was not to be taken literally, but must be taken only in a Pickwickian sense. "It must clearly be understood that Government does not put on the passage in Mr. Ommanney's report, from which the words quoted by you are taken, the construction given to it in your letter." So says Lord Reay in his reply to Sir Dinshah. If the true meaning of the offensive passage was hidden from the Pársis, and, for that matter, from every student of English, then one may suppose that the revelation of its correct meaning might have been vouchsafed by Lord Reay to erring mortals. If His Excellency alone could interpret the true meaning of Mr. Ommanney's utterance, which is anything but oracular, then we humbly submit that it was his duty to have pointed out wherein all the rest of the world was wrong. It was in his power to set the world right, to soothe the feelings of those who consider themselves deeply injured, and to make them heartily laugh over the causeless stir and sensation produced by words which, though perfectly harmless in themselves, they chose to imagine conveyed a false and wicked libel. If Lord Reay could have thus set matters right, then by not doing so he has missed a grand opportunity. As it is, the letter of Lord Reay is cruelly incomplete. He began by giving what is meant to be a soothing assurance to the Pársis, which, however, has no direct bearing on their complaint; and he ended by breaking off just at the point where he should have begun his communication. Having obtained no redress nearer home for the wrong that is done to them, nothing is now left for the Pársis but to send a protest, firm but respectful, to higher authorities. If they were to hold a meeting—and it goes without saying that it will be a monster meeting—and send an appeal on behalf of the community to the British Parliament or to the Secretary of State for India, no one, not even the Bombay Government, would accuse them of being headlong or impetuous in their action. We had from the first our misgivings as to the wisdom of calling a private meeting of a few members of the community and sending a private remonstrance addressed to Lord Reay unofficially. The Local Government does not, of course, endorse the libel; but at the same time, it does not repudiate it. Lord Reay says in general terms that an officer making a confidential report is in duty bound to express his own opinion freely, and that the silence of Government with reference to those opinions cannot be construed as approval or adoption. As a general proposition, there may not be much to object to in it. But when an officer makes a grave and startling misstatement about a whole class, then it is the bounden duty of the Government which forwards the document containing it to the Secretary of State, to accompany that document with some observations of its own, in order to prevent the Home Government being grossly misled in an important matter. It is possible that the Bombay Government finds itself committed, to some extent, to the remarks of Mr. Ommanney about the Pársis, and hence it is that Lord Reay's letter of reassurance is so halting and half-hearted. But now it is more necessary than ever for the Pársis to vindicate themselves before the press and the public of England from the brutal and unwarrantable aspersions cast against them. They would belie their reputation for pluck and public spirit, if they were to sulk and sit quiet over a gratuitous insult, especially after the unsatisfactory reply of Lord Reay. We do not wish to follow some of the newspaper correspondents and to greatly exaggerate the evil effects of the libel. Their character is not "irretrievably blasted." The Pársis have made for themselves such a reputation and name as will survive even the lie published about them in the body of a blue-book. [The *Hindi Punch* (105) of the 28th July, the *Pársi Tikákár* (121) of the 1st August and the *Samsher Bahádur* (125) of the 2nd August express similar sentiments.]

Alleged prevalence of injustice and corruption in Kánara and a suggestion in connection with it.

18. The *Havyak Subodh* (142), in its issue of the 30th July, says:—The district of Kánara is situated far from the presidency town, its inhabitants are uneducated, and the Government officers therein are immoral and are allowed to serve in it till death. The consequence is that the district has become a hotbed of injustice. The adminis-

tration of the district has been marred by the prevalence of bribery and debauchery. It is very difficult for us or others similarly situated as ourselves to prove the corruption of certain officers in the district. Everybody knows how difficult it was to bring to light the misdeeds of Mr. Crawford, which were carried on, as if in an open market. In Kánara, men can get employment in the Government service by bringing the influence of their wives and sisters to bear upon the vicious officers. There is therefore no wonder that those who enjoy the good-will of their superiors and are confident of protection through the interest of their wives and sisters freely take bribes. We consider it better to make general statements than to give particular cases of gross injustice, in regard to which, we are informed, woman exercises greater influence than bribe. Very few of the European officers who come to Kánara are respectable and of a quiet temperament; by far the greater number of them are rude and adulterous. Several officers have kept mistresses, whom they take with them when moving in the districts, and the *rayats* are obliged to please the mistresses more than the *sáhebs* themselves. Many things are managed through the influence of these mistresses. Many unjust acts, such as the "Divige ferry affair" and "the subscription collected by a táluka officer for the purchase of a horse for his own use," are hushed up. We request Government to transfer at once to other places those who have been serving in this district continuously for more than 15 years and to make it a rule that no officer shall remain in Kánara for more than two years.

Disapproval of the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Bhimbhái Kirpárám as Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

19. The *Káthiáwár Times* (80), in its issue of the 28th July, writes:—The announcement that Ráo Bahádur Bhimbhái Kirpárám, who assisted the Government in the Crawford episode, is appointed Director of Agriculture has taken us by surprise. Instead of giving him this appointment, for which he possesses no special qualifications, Government might well have conferred upon him, in recognition of his services, a title containing all the letters of the alphabet. Are there no better candidates than the one selected? Surely we cannot congratulate the Bombay Government on the wisdom of its selection. If Ráo Bahádur Bhimbhái is made Director of Agriculture, Ráo Bahádur Pendse, with his M.A., is fairly entitled to be made Director of Public Instruction.

Remarks on the report on the Khándesh Experimental Farm recently published.

20. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 31st July, says:—The report on the Khándesh Experimental Farm recently published shows that, though worked under grave difficulties, the farm brought in an income of Rs. 2,228. This fact ought to induce Government to establish similar farms in other parts of the presidency. In the first place, the agricultural department ought to be in charge of an officer who has good knowledge of Indian farming and has received education at the Agricultural College in England; and, in the second place, such of the Native students as have received a sound education at one of the agricultural classes, and are otherwise eligible, should be presented with waste lands, free of rent for a certain number of years, and pecuniary help should be given them for carrying on farming on improved principles, as the farming concerns set up by these students will serve the very useful purpose of subsidiary experimental farms, spreading a useful knowledge of improved agriculture among the farmers in their neighbourhood. Few students who have had education at the agricultural classes have taken to farming in the absence of the encouragement recommended above.

Disapproval of the rule of the A'bkári Department not to allow more than a quarter pint of country liquor to be carried from one place to another for one's own use without a license.

21. The *Bombay Samáchár* (89), in its issue of the 2nd August, says:—One of the rules promulgated by the A'bkári Department is that it is penal to carry from one place to another more than a quarter pint of country liquor without a license from the District Collector. Under this rule, a Native Christian, who brought with him from Kalyán to Bombay a pint of mowra liquor without a license, was recently fined one rupee by one of the Presidency Magistrates. Many persons living at Kalyán, Thána, Bandora, Kurla and other adjacent places go by rail daily on business to Bombay, and

take with them for their own use more or less country liquor, not knowing the above rule and the case of the Native Christian. It is evidently very hard of the A'bkári Department to make a rule like that, and it is to be hoped that Government will permit a larger quantity of liquor to be carried about for one's own use without a license.

Praise of the late Mr. S. B. Thákur, District and Sessions Judge, Shikárpur, and his devotion to his work.

22. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 24th July, writes:—Latterly Mr. S. B. Thákur, District and Sessions Judge, Shikárpur, was in bad health and was notoriously overworked. Months ago we heard that this devoted officer was killing himself by inches, but we never knew how literally this statement was true. We think Mr. Thákur applied more than once for relief and assistance and even for a transfer. But none ever came, although there is a proposal just now of sending an Assistant Judge to Shikárpur. It is impossible, of course, to say how far Mr. Thákur's sad and early death is due to overwork, to the rigour of a climate to which he was not inured, and to other causes of vexation. But we know that the only thanks he received while at Shikárpur was an occasional rebuke for trifles which would have been overlooked anywhere, specially in the case of an officer so heavily worked. But those who saw Mr. Thákur at work could not help admiring his energy, his singleness of purpose, and his devotion to duty. No one can now doubt that he sacrificed his life to duty, for only two days before his death he was hard at work although unable to sit up. His name must now rank with those loyal and chivalrous Civil Servants, whose heroic devotion to duty has built up the reputation of the Indian Covenanted Civil Service.

A recommendation to Government to record their appreciation of the services of the late Mr. S. B. Thákur, District and Sessions Judge, Shikárpur.

23. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 27th July, writes:—We are informed that the Judge of the Sadar Court, speaking from the bench on Tuesday last, expressed regret at Mr. Thákur's untimely death as that of a friend and a devoted public officer. Mr. Macpherson also said that he was at Shikárpur himself and had some experience of the work in that district, and he believed Mr. Thákur must have been overworked. We hope our information is true, more for Mr. Macpherson's own sake than for him who is now beyond the reach of all praise and blame. We may be also permitted to hope that the Government will do its duty by recording its appreciation of the services of the late Judge and regretting his early death as that of a good and true man. [Almost all the vernacular newspapers of this presidency have noticed with much regret the death of Mr. Shripad Bábáji Thákur, C.S., and consider that the country has suffered a very heavy loss by the sad occurrence.]

Complaint about dilatoriness and irregular attendance against the Subordinate Judge of Khatáv in Sátára.

24. A traveller writes to the *Vrittasár* (69) in its issue of the 29th July, complaining of Ráo Sáheb Gopál Anant Bhat, Subordinate Judge at Khatáv in Sátára, neglecting, so far as his own attendance is concerned, to carry out the strict rules made by the Bombay High Court regarding the attendance of judicial officers at their respective courts, and of the delay and expenditure caused to the parties who have business in his court by the dilatoriness of the Subordinate Judge in the performance of his duties, and says that the superior authorities will do well to save poor clients from the inconvenience and loss to which they are put on account of the irregularity above referred to.

Difference between Ráo Sáheb Gopál Anant Bhat, Subordinate Judge, Khatáv, and the Názir, clerks and pleaders in his court, and remarks thereon.

25. A correspondent, writing from Khatáv to the *Vritt Sudha* (70) in its issue of the 30th July, says:—The difference between the Subordinate Judge, Ráo Sáheb Gopál Anant Bhat, and the Názir, clerks, pleaders and others in his court is freely talked of. Some persons applied to the District Judge for the transfer of their cases from his court to some other, and it is said that orders have already been issued suspending the hearing of some cases by him. On the whole, the confusion in this court is worth inquiring into by the authorities, and if they fail to make an enquiry the *rayats* will have to

suffer much. With reference to this the editor remarks :—The state of affairs in the Khatáv Court is pitiable. We know Ráo Sáheb Bhat very well. The reputation and popularity which he gained for his intelligence when he was at Sátára was such as caused general regret at his transfer to Khatáv. From past experience we cannot in the least find fault with Mr. Bhat. We think he is blamed for the conduct of others. In his own interest we request Ráo Sáheb Bhat to get himself transferred from a place where he cannot get on smoothly with the people.

Removal of the Collector's Kacheri at Karáchi to a central locality recommended.

26. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 24th July, writes :—Our readers will remember that some letters appeared in these columns on the subject of a site for the Collector's Kacheri at Karáchi, and a suggestion was made in them for removing the present offices to a more central locality. We have as yet seen no response from higher quarters, in spite of the Sind Sabha making mention of this subject in its address to His Excellency Lord Reay. In the absence of any permanent arrangements being made, we would suggest that till a permanent building is constructed the old Bombay Bank building might be utilized for the purpose. If this building is found to afford insufficient accommodation, there is another range of buildings just about to be completed, and these can be also rented. The inconvenience to merchants is daily increasing with the increasing prosperity of the town, and the Collector's records, we dare say, ought to be able to show in what proportion the work and the consequent visits of the mercantile men have increased. We earnestly hope that our Collector and Magistrate will kindly give our suggestion a consideration, and do his best to mitigate the present evils which have arisen from the distance of the Kacheri from business quarters.

The bold and impudent doings of highway robbers and other thieves in Bombay and the necessity for suppressing them with a strong hand.

27. The *Bombay Samáchár* (89), in its issue of the 1st August, says :—Not to speak of old cases, the recent assault made by a few unruly characters on a Mahomedan gentleman who was driving in his own carriage, and the highway robbery committed by three *badmáshes* near the Crawford Market, robbing a Bania of Ahmedabad of his turban which had to be redeemed by paying Rs. 10 ten to the thieves, show that evil characters in Bombay have of late become bold and impudent, and it is urgently needed that they should be suppressed with a strong hand. The police deserve much credit for detecting and bringing to account these bad characters, who, however, do not appear to be punished with such severity as would have a deterrent effect. The three highway-men who robbed the Bania of his turban and tortured him into paying ten rupees for its redemption, were placed before Mr. Hamilton, who sentenced one of them to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other two to imprisonment with hard labour for a month and a half each. Such bold robbers as these have to their account previous convictions, and if the Magistrate had been so minded he could have passed a still severer sentence on them, or could have committed them to the criminal sessions. Unless such a course as this is adopted, the evil of bold highway robbers and other unruly characters is not likely to abate. [In writing upon the same subject the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85), in its issue of the same date, expresses a hope that Government will sanction at an early date the increase in the police force that has been applied for by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.]

Remarks on the conduct of two police officers in the Sátára District in connection with a case of murder at Wái.

28. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (7), in its issue of the 31st July, says :—Although the police were not successful in detecting the perpetrator of a murder recently committed at Wái, yet from the fact that a police constable named Pándu Chavhán, who was suspected by the people, was transferred to two or three places and subsequently dismissed from the service, it appears probable that he was the perpetrator of the murder. The Chief Constable at Wái is undoubtedly careless; but the Police Superintendent, Sátára, who is an old man, is kind to his subordinates, and the consequence is that the police in the Sátára District is inefficient.

Postal grievances of the people of Navsári in the Baroda State.

29. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 1st August, complains that the mail trains from Bombay and Ahmedabad leave Navsári at 12 at night and yet the mail packets are closed at Navsári at 6 o'clock in the evening, and that the post is distributed very late in the morning, causing thereby much inconvenience to the public. The writer hopes that these grievances will be remedied by the postal authorities at an early date.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Segregation of lepers.

30. The *Bombay Samáchár* (89), in its issue of the 30th July, says:—On a requisition from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay enquiring what additional powers were required to deal effectively with the spread of leprosy, the Health Officer has reported that the municipality required power to remove and isolate lepers, rich and poor, to a place set apart for them, and the Municipal Commissioner, in submitting this report, expressed his concurrence in the recommendation. It would be right to remove to a leper asylum homeless lepers who go about in the populated parts of the city and to segregate them in a particular locality, but it would not be so in the case of rich lepers who realize their own condition and take care not to come in contact with others and preclude the spread of the contagious disease from which they unfortunately suffer. It is to be hoped that the proposed law for lepers will be framed on this line. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 29th July expresses similar sentiments and says:—Until the Leper Bill of the Government of India is passed into law, it would be well were the Bombay police to explain in conciliatory language to the leprous beggars who roam about the city the advantages afforded by the Albless Leper Asylum at Trombay and induce them to go and live there. It is very probable that a large number of these unfortunate creatures will willingly take the benefit of this charitable institution.]

Dr. Hewlett's rules for village sanitation disapproved except those about water-supply.

31. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 29th July, says:—As regards Dr. Hewlett's rules on village sanitation, we think that there are a great many of them which are unsuited to our village communities. The setting apart of separate places for natural purposes, for the deposit of filth and for the burial of dead animals, though a well-meant measure, will be found a most difficult one to carry out in many of the villages. There is not always sufficient common village land which could be permanently available for such purposes. The digging of trenches and the removal of filth or the turning over of dry earth bespeak a system of open public latrines of a primitive kind, which for obvious reasons would be very inconvenient. The provision about carting away filth and so forth implies a higher type of society than is to be found in small villages. The indiscriminate acts of nature which the people commit near places of drinking water, public roads or yards of houses and so forth ought to be prevented, but the restriction of the people's movements within a defined enclosure would make rustic life too artificial. The regulations as to water-supply are well-conceived. The separation of drinking water from other water is a highly desirable reform and could be enforced, we believe, without much hardship. The cleansing of the village roads, sites and yards as far as the boundary marks is again a necessary, though a costly and difficult, operation. The hereditary servants of the village may not be always sufficiently numerous to perform all the work that is assigned to them. Besides, they have to be paid. Where are the funds to come from? The regulations as to public urinals are again rather odd. As to privies, the pit privies ought certainly to be abolished, but where are the people to get iron pots from? Similarly, in regard to places for bathing and deposit of soiled refuse and surface drains, the rules insist upon stone pavements or iron receptacles. How are the people to get these, when the very walls of their houses are only made of mud? The building regulations are again too elaborate for village people. They have no limewash to their houses from year's end to year's end. Their simple method of cleansing is to give a coating of earth-wash. All their other modes of cleanliness are eqully primitive,

and the work of the sanitarian must be to improve them by removing their objectionable features, and not by replacing them by more costly and complicate modes. The regulations as to cholera, such as the burning of clothes, the digging up of the floors, the vacating of houses and so forth, are as stringent as those in force in a town like Bombay. Thus, on the whole, the rules seem to us to be too elaborate and expensive for the needs and habits of the simple folk in Indian villages. Further, under the pressure of all the multifarious work which the rules provide, the machinery of a *pancháyat* of the village rustics is sure to break down. Simpler rules and more enlightened machinery are needed to popularize village sanitation than those proposed by Dr. Hewlett. [The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 28th July, expresses nearly the same sentiments.]

PART III.—*Education.*

Mr. Oliver's appointment to the chair of English Literature at the Elphinstone College disapproved.

32. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 3rd August, says:—Several Professors of the Elphinstone College have been allowed to go on leave of absence and their posts have been filled up by making questionable appointments. Mr. Oliver has been appointed Acting Professor of English Literature in this College, though he does not seem to be a graduate of the Oxford College. It is to be hoped that the early attention of Government will be directed to securing able and competent English graduates for the professorial chairs at the Elphinstone College. [A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitră* (77) and the *Kaisar-i-Hind* (110), in their respective issues of the 28th July, and the *Gujarát Gazette* (75), in its issue of the 1st August, express similar sentiments.]

PART IV.—*Railways.*

A costly building for the Poona station of the G. I. P. Railway considered unnecessary.

33. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 23rd July, observes:—The G. I. P. Railway authorities are said to be prepared to erect a costly station at Poona, and yet have not shown the least concern for the inconveniences suffered by passengers at the stations in the environs of Bombay. Some two hundred passengers sent a few days ago a memorial to the Railway Agent asking for the erection of a platform at the Mátunga station, but no redress has been yet granted. At the several stations between Bombay and Thána passengers waiting at the stations are exposed to rain. It is the first duty of the railway authorities to attend to the comforts and conveniences of passengers, and then to think of erecting imposing stations.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

Local self-government sarcastically defined.

34. The *Hindi Punch* (105), in its issue of the 28th July, asks, What is local self-government and how is it to be conducted, and answers the questions in its usual jocular style as follows:—Local self-government is to be conducted, not according to the wishes of the people, but in accordance with the wishes of Government officials. Self-government consists in the construction of costly drainage, water and sanitary works on the system followed in England, the mute submission of municipal commissioners to the peremptory orders issued by Government officials, entire or partial assumption by municipalities of financial responsibilities hitherto incurred by Government in regard to education and medical dispensaries, and in such other things. And if these things are not done by the municipalities, local self-government is a sad failure. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (74), in its issue of the 1st August, expresses similar sentiments.]

PART VI.—*Native States.*

Alleged annexation policy of the British Government with regard to Native States in India.

35. The *Sholápur Samáchár* (58), in its issue of the 30th July, says:—Latterly the policy of Government has been that of annexing the Native States, or, in other words, of depriving the princes of their powers. For a few days after the sepoy mutiny the annexation policy was given up, but it seems that it has of late been revived.

Government have kept in their hands the management of the State of Rewah against the wishes of the Ránis of the late prince. The Rána of Porbandar has been deprived of his powers. The Mahárája of Kashmere has been deposed and Colonel Nisbet has become the virtual Mahárája of the State. The administration of Kolhápur has been in the hands of the British Government for several years past. Although not actually annexed, these States are administered by the British Government under some pretext or other. Similarly, the management of the Tipra State is about to go over to Government, the Resident there having made a mess in the State. The appointment of a special officer with full administrative powers has been proposed as the Mahárája is considered unfit to manage the State. His Excellency Lord Lansdowne should not repeat the mistake committed by him in the case of Kashmere. The depriving of one Native Prince after another of his powers will give rise to discontent, and we recommend Government to consider well before they take any step. Let the political officers write what they like, the Government of India will be held responsible for the untoward consequences of its action. It should not therefore be guided by one-sided reports.

36. The *Shubh Suchak* (60), in its issue of the 26th July, says:—Sir Lepel Griffin has, in his recent lecture, recommended Government to deal with the Native States of Gwalior, Indore and Hyderabad in the same manner as they have done with Kashmere. The London correspondents of some of the newspapers in India have also insinuated that the Kashmere affair is but the beginning of a policy about the end of which nothing can be said at present. This makes us suspect that the Native States are again coming under the influence of evil stars which troubled them during the administration of Lord Dalhousie. A sudden change in the administration of Kashmere has deprived the people of their patience and confidence in the British Government. Government have had an eye upon Kashmere for many years past, and many a time attempts were made by Anglo-Indians to annex the State on various pretexts. At last Government have taken possession of the State and have thereby gratified a long-cherished desire of the Anglo-Indians. Sir Lepel Griffin has recommended the colonization of that State and some military officers have already applied for land in it. This shows that there is no intention of returning the State to the Mahárája after five years. Looking by the light of vague assertions of English correspondents, does it not seem that Kashmere has already met with the fate which is in store for the remaining Native States? What has made Government think of taking possession of Native States one after another? Of the promises given by Her Majesty the Queen, the one about giving even-handed justice to Natives was already broken and another about the keeping of Native States intact has been partially broken in the case of Kashmere, and people suspect that it will be totally broken. We think His Excellency Lord Lansdowne should mend matters in connection with Kashmere and should not allow his administration to be stigmatized like that of Lord Dalhousie.

Alleged unjust treatment of the Mahárája of Kashmere by the Government of India.

37. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 23rd July, says:—It appears from the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* that Colonel Nesbit and Lord Lansdowne's Government have exercised oppression on the Mahárája of Kashmere, and are using improper pressure upon him to dissuade him from seeking justice. It is really great oppression to deny to a prince the justice that is vouchsafed to a common subject! The Mahárája has been informed that if he makes further attempts, the maintenance allowance sanctioned for him will be withheld, meaning thereby that he is to be reduced to pinching poverty. That a ruling prince who rendered valuable help to the British Government at the critical time of the mutiny in 1857 should be denied justice is a great shame. The Government of India is frightened by the complaints raised by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* and Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., on the subject, and is trying to conciliate the Mahárája, who, it is to be hoped, will persistently seek justice which is now denied to him. [The *Gujarát Mitră* (77) and the *Anonymous* (86), in their respective issues of the 28th July, express, though mildly, sentiments to the same effect.]

A complaint against Colonel Barr, Agent to the Governor-General at Gwalior.

38. The *Nagar Samáchár* (44), in its issue of the 27th July, says:—What a miserable condition our Native Princes are in! It is said in newspapers that Colonel Barr, Agent to the Governor-General at the Gwalior Darbár, recently committed an assault on the members of the Regency Council of that State. Is not the conduct of the Agent discreditable to a British officer? It would be well if Government took due notice of this report.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th August 1889.

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REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 10th August 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Spy of the Day	Máhim (Bombay)	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
10	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
13	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
14	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
15	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
16	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
17	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
18	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
19	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
20	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
21	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
22	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
23	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
24	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
25	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
26	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
27	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names o Newspape		Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
		MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The	Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
46	„	Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	„	Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
48	„	Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
49	„	Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	„	Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
51	„	Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	„	Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	„	Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
54	„	Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
55	„	Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„	Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
57	„	Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
58	„	Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
59	„	Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
60	„	Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
61	„	Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
62	„	Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
63	„	Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
64	„	Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
65	„	Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
66	„	Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
67	„	Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
68	„	Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
69	„	Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
70	„	Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
71	„	Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
		ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
72	The	Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
73	„	Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
74	„	Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
75	„	Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
76	„	Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
77	„	Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
78	„	Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
79	„	Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
80	„	Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
81	„	Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
82	„	Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
83	„	Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
		GUJARA'TI.			
84	The	Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„	Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
86	„	Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
87	„	A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
88	„	A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
89	„	Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
90	„	Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
91	„	Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
92	„	Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
93	„	Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
94	„	Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
95	„	Chandraprakásh	Do.	Weekly	375
96	„	Deshi Mitră	Do.	Do.	950
97	„	Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
98	„	Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
99	„	Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
100	„	Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
101	„	Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
102	„	Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
103	„	Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
104	„	Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
105	„	Hindi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
106	„	Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
107	„	Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
108	„	Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
109	„	Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
110	„	Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
111	„	Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
112	„	Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
113	„	Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
114	„	Kohinur	Wadhwán	Do.	...
115	„	Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
116	„	Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„	Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„	Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
119	„	Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
121	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
122	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
126	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
129	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	630
132	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
133	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
134	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
135	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
136	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
138	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
145	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
146	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
147	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
148	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
149	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
150	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
151	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	450
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
157	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
161	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
162	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
163	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
164	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Advanced and liberal principles of government known to the ancient Hindus.

1. With a view to point out that the principles of limited monarchy and of the republican form of government as well as those of absolute monarchy were known to the people of India in ancient times, and that Lord Dufferin and other men, European and Native, who, by the light of their English education, oppose the Indian National Congress, asserting that the people of India have been familiarised with representative government only for the last thirty or thirty-five years, are wrong, the *Jagadhitechchhu* (14), in its issue of the 3rd August, quotes from a pamphlet on the Indian National Congress written by Mr. Purnendra Náráyansinha, M.A., B.L., passages which are extracts from the Institutes of Manu, the great Hindu law-giver, and the Mahábhárat, an epic poem in Sanskrit of great antiquity. These extracts lay down certain precepts on politics, such as that the royal sceptre being of divine origin can be wielded only by persons possessed of certain qualifications, that the king is to be treated with divine respect only so long as he uses his authority for the protection and welfare of his subjects, that if the king be tyrannical, cruel and vicious he is ruined by the very sceptre he holds in his hand, that the king should have a council of ministers to advise him in the arduous task of government, that the cabinet should consist of four learned members from the Bráhman class, eight members from the Kshatriya class who are adept in the art and science of warfare, twenty-one members from the Vaishya or commercial class, three members of the Shudra class who are harmless and pious, and one member of mixed parentage,—in all thirty-seven members—who being above fifty years of age should be clever, impartial, learned, modest and free from all vices, that there should be a sub-committee of eight members with whom the king should discuss measures of public interest, that all laws and regulations passed by the ministry should be notified to the public, that the king should consult each member separately on each question of public administration and should decide for himself after hearing them all in open *darbár*, and that the king who imposes taxes on his subjects just as he likes but does not rule them justly or does not consult the ministry, should be made by his subjects acting unanimously to pay for his unkingly conduct with his life, by being killed like a mad dog. In conclusion, the paper remarks that the above extracts are sufficient to show that the political ideas of the ancient Hindus were not crude and barbarous, that though the Hindus are naturally loyal and loyalty is confirmed in them by their religious education, yet liberal ideas of an elevated state of society were not only not unknown to them but were put into practice when occasion required, that though they are grateful to the English for a revival of those dim ideas by giving them a liberal education, they do not approve of the reasoning that liberal ideas being of recent growth among them the demands of their National Congress cannot be favourably considered before these ideas are well seasoned.

The recent strikes in the city of Bombay supposed to be a sign of unity among the natives of India.

2. Referring to the recent strikes of cart-drivers and scavengers in the city of Bombay, the *Nagar Samáchár* (44), in its issue of the 3rd August, says:—The moral of these strikes is that the principle of strikes is gradually entering the dull heads of the Hindus. Although on account of their immediate results such strikes are to be deprecated, yet we consider them to be a sign of unity among the people. Our municipalities and Government ought to take a lesson from such strikes and be wise. Although we as loyal subjects are not and will not be ready to have recourse to such strikes against our rulers, still the latter should remove the faults of their administration which we point out to them in a loyal manner through constitutional bodies like the Indian National Congress.

Fulfilment of the promise of indemnity given by Government to the Mámlatdár witnesses in the Crawford case, and an enquiry into the conduct of officials who have not confessed the truth, insisted upon.

3. The *Sudhárak* (18), in its issue of the 5th August, writes:—The question of the fate of the Mámlatdárs and other officials concerned in the Crawford case is so vast and withal so complicated, that a satisfactory solution of it is hopeless. The position of His Excellency Lord Reay's Government was already difficult enough. The unjudicial denunciations of "over-zealous" judges and the gross misrepresentations of the London *Times* rendered that position a hundred times more difficult. And as if all this was not enough, the Secretary of State for India arrived on the scene, with his unfortunate interference with the freedom of action of the

Local Government and thus made a satisfactory escape from the position impossible. It is not unreasonable to suppose that if Lord Reay had been allowed perfect freedom in this matter from beginning to end, there would have been much less cause for public dissatisfaction than there is now. But regrets are useless, and we must be prepared to content ourselves with what is possible under the circumstances in the cause of fair-play and even-handed justice. In this connection, we may remark that of late some hopeful indications have been visible that, after all, these men will not be made to suffer simply because they trusted the solemn promises of Government. It is said that the publication of Mr. Ommanney's confidential note among the papers laid on the table of the House of Commons—whatever reproaches it may have earned for Mr. Ommanney personally—has had a great effect in enabling English public opinion to rightly appreciate the importance and necessity of the pledges given by the Bombay Government to the Mámlatdár witnesses. We hope, in the interests of the British Government itself, that the news is true. It was to conciliate English public opinion and to avoid inconvenient questions being asked in the Parliament that Lord Cross wired peremptory instructions to the Bombay Government to deprive the 'corrupt' Mámlatdárs of their judicial functions. Parliament will now very shortly cease to sit. If, therefore, it is true that public opinion in England has veered round, even though to a small extent, to the side of Lord Reay there should be no great difficulty in Lord Cross reconsidering his instructions' to the Bombay Government, owing to which a dozen and odd Mámlatdárs have been deprived of their magisterial powers and thus practically betrayed. Such a course will have the effect of restoring, to some extent at least, confidence to the public mind, and the cruel irony of the present situation will be removed. Although we think that the plighted word of the Bombay Government ought to be scrupulously kept, we do not mean that the conduct of the officials who have been found involved in this not very honourable affair, should be allowed to remain unnoticed. The proceedings before the Crawford Commission, Mr. Ommanney's note, and, above all, Hanmantráo's confession have dragged so many discreditable transactions before the public gaze that, for the sake of purity of administration, a rigorous inquiry into the conduct of all these officials is absolutely necessary. That such an inquiry is no easy affair, we admit. But all the same, we must maintain that it is the duty of the Government to undertake it. Leaving aside the cases of those who have deserved the promised indemnity by coming forward under trying circumstances and telling "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," Government must still find a large number of persons on whose heads at least the cloud of suspicion hangs, and who have not entitled themselves to any special consideration at the hands of Government by coming forward to help the course of justice. Take, for instance, the case of Mr. B. G. Sáthe. If what has been urged against the man be true, it is simply scandalous that he should continue to exercise magisterial powers or even to be in the Government service. Much the same might be said of several other persons. And although, as the *Bombay Gazette* of the 2nd instant says, "it is absolutely impossible to purge the service of all who are known or, let us say, believed on good grounds to be implicated in the tide of corruption which threatened to swamp the whole subordinate service," still much can be done, in our opinion, to minimise the evil of having in the service men who cannot bring to the discharge of their duties a clear conscience and an unsullied reputation, if only Government go to the work with a will. We have already observed that such an inquiry must be beset with great difficulties. It is possible that it may end so unsatisfactorily that Government will not be warranted in taking any action thereon. But howsoever difficult it may be, and with whatever measure of success it may be attended, we have a right to expect that in the interests of the public the Government of Bombay will undertake it in all conscience. With anything less than this, we shall certainly refuse to be satisfied.

Vindication of Messrs. Bhimbhái and Pendse by Mr. Ommanney and the Honourable Mr. Richey, and a recommendation to give a land *jághir* to Mr. Bhimbhái.

4. The *Subodh Patrika* (17), in its issue of the 4th August, says:—Mr. Ommanney, in his now famous confidential note, has only done justice to the character and services of Messrs. Bhimbhái and Pendse in regard to the Crawford enquiry, and we are glad to see that Mr. Pendse has further been vindicated by a special note of the Honourable Mr. Richey from the reflections cast on him by the Commissioners, whose inability to understand the ways of Western India and the erroneousness of whose finding are now

patent. A rumour has found its way in the Anglo-Indian papers that Mr. Bhimbhái, in return for his important services to the purity of the administration, is to be raised to the rank of a First Class Sardár of the Deccan. We hope there is no truth in it, for it would only complete the painful bathos begun by a partial repudiation of the official guarantee given to the Mámlatdár witnesses. If, with the aid of the truth of the great scandal now dawning on the public and on the authorities in England, the Government wish to do justice to those officials and non-officials who rendered them good services in the case, and to preserve the moral effect of the whole, let them first see that the integrity of the guarantee is not broken, and if any reward is to be given to the gentleman who took upon himself the grave responsibility of initiating the investigation, it should consist of a land *jághir* and not of an empty title. The latter, as we have already observed, would only cover the step with ridicule, the gentleman concerned being a native of Gujarát, while the former will produce a lasting moral impression of a kind which has been of great service to the interests of Government in times past, and may therefore be of similar service in the future.

Remarks in connection with some of the statements made in Mr. Ommanney's note and the confession of Hanmantráo.

5. The *Vártáhar* (20), in its issue of the 4th August, writes:—There can be no doubt that great credit is due to Mr. Ommanney for the earnestness and zeal with which he entered upon his delicate task, and most nobly did he execute it. It would be a good thing if he were translated to our municipality to unravel its mysteries. He was ably assisted by Mr. Bhimbhái, the Officiating Director of Agriculture, Mr. K. B. Pendse, and Mr. Hari Náráyan in extirpating the accumulated filth of many years. His confidential note has excited the indignation of the Pársis, but we must frankly say that Mr. Ommanney's remarks are pertinent, and he should not be afraid, come what may. The Pársis are always fond of cackling, at least the unmeaning ones. They would needlessly meddle, and curry favour by telling tales, backbiting, sending Christmas presents, cringing, fawning and vilifying others, showing to the exterior world that they are a paragon of what is good and noble! His Excellency Lord Reay's reply to the representation made to him by Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petit was singularly characteristic, and hits the point very well indeed. But Government must mark their displeasure in respect to Barve and Kelkar in some substantial manner. The Kolhápur State, we believe, was unjustly saddled with the cost of the *Kesari* trial. That amount Mr. Barve should be compelled to pay, and as he is an intriguing character, as Hanmantráo's confession plainly shows, he should be told to leave the limits of the Bombay Presidency at once and to live either on the banks of the Ganges or of the Jamna. We do not think Mr. Kelkar can, with propriety, now remain at the elbow of Government as Oriental Translator in the face of the bribe of Rs. 5,000. The doings of both these worthies at Kolhápur should be thoroughly enquired into, for many have been the acts of injustice and ruin in that quarter, at which the blood of the Maráthás may be rightly boiling. Spiers, the companion of Hanmantráo, should be told the same thing, and it is a question whether he can, in spite of his nefarious trade, retain his pension. Pánchgani is too good a place for him. Upper Burmah would be better. In the same way Shridhar Vithal Dáte of Erandol notoriety, who is ever ready to do some mischief or other, and the followers of Dhowray and other convicts, who are numerous in Poona and Bombay, should be ferreted out at once and told to go to Karáchi, Sibi, Quetta or elsewhere, beyond the borders of Bombay, within 24 hours. Unless some such stringent yet wholesome measures were adopted for dispersing such characters, respectable society would not breathe freely, and titles and appointments would not be of any value. Finally, to the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay the highest credit is due for cleansing the Augean stable of the Central and Southern Divisions, which has been (thanks to the boldness of the *Poona Vaibhav*) the subject of wild gossip for so many years. If a Commissioner of a division can do things like these in British territory, the districts of which are presided over by covenanted officers of his own race and standing, in respect of paltry appointments of Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 before the very nose of Government, what must be the fortunes made by the *political* officers in whose hands the lives of Rájás, Chiefs and Diváns lie? A

simple whisper can make and unmake the Native Chiefs. Can another Lord Reay make an inventory of the money accumulations of political officers and contradict the mischievous statements made by Sir Lepel Griffin before an ignorant British audience assembled in London, who do not know where Baroda, Bhopál, Gwalior and Indore are situated, and whether they are ruled by Hindus or Musalmans? The subject is vast, and we hope that some day it will be laid bare, so far as Káthiáwár, Rájputána, Central India, Hyderabad, Kashmere, Kolhápur, Baroda and other Native States are concerned. It remains now for us to make one or two suggestions. The Divisional Commissioners ought *not* to meet at Poona for six months, but should remain at their own respective head-quarter stations, viz., Surat, Belgaum and Poona. Fancy, while Surat is in flames and its cinders are smouldering in those thickly-populated *moholás*, while the municipality has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, the controlling officer of the Northern Division stops in Poona! These officials simply enjoy themselves. The whole system is faulty. Then again, the Poona Daftar should at once be removed to Bombay and kept in the Secretariat, and the just rights of claimants should be decided on the broad principles of justice, equity and good conscience, and not on the garbled reports of subordinate officers which should never be accepted as gospel.

Mr. Ommanney and the Pársis.

6. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 4th August, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay could not possibly say more than he has said in reply to Sir Dinsháh M. Petit's letter on Mr. Ommanney's attack on the Pársi community, and what His Excellency has said he has said with hearty good-will. In this direction, therefore, it would be idle to pursue the subject further. As to appealing to the Secretary of State for India formally after a public demonstration, we still think that that would be over-doing it. Why attach such importance to a policeman's secret report which stands condemned for its own incoherence and lack of discrimination? If possible, we should like some independent member of Parliament to question the Under Secretary on the subject. We have no doubt the question will be received kindly. It is a pity Mr. Ommanney himself has not yet offered an apology or an explanation. He can hardly justify his unfortunate utterance. But why will he not set matters right? Perhaps, the Government may ask him to explain his remarks officially. Failing that, it is open to the few Pársi gentlemen attacked to demand satisfaction individually.

Mr. Ommanney's note on the Crawford case, and the *Times of India* and the Pársis.

7. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 31st July, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay's reply to Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petit's protest against Mr. Ommanney's note is precisely what it was expected to be. It could not be less emphatic and it could go no further. The *Times of India* is said to disapprove of Lord Reay's letter, and this may give the cue to some Pársi papers. It was a happy inspiration which prompted the *Bombay Gazette* to put its local contemporary at the bottom of the list of the indignant Pársis with their 'titular head' at the top. The *Times of India* has suddenly developed into a Pársi of Pársis. But people will know that it is an accident, pure and simple. The *Times of India* is not very anxious about the honour of the Pársis. It would go the whole length with Mr. Ommanney to-morrow if that would help in creating a strong feeling against Lord Reay. Those who are equally unreasonable will be of course dissatisfied with Lord Reay's reply. They would not be satisfied unless Mr. Ommanney were decapitated or broken on the wheel. Lord Reay has not even said a word against Mr. Ommanney; on the contrary, he has almost defended him. Reasonable people, however, will admit that His Excellency could have done nothing less and nothing more than what he has done. If a head is demanded to appease the Pársis, it must be that of the Secretary of State for India or of some one in his office. Mr. Ommanney wrote confidentially in the course of his duty. The Government had nothing to do with his opinions although he was at liberty to write what he liked. If this liberty were to be checked, all important confidential work would become almost impossible. A public officer by virtue of his office is a hardened sinner. He has a public and a press to adjudge him guilty at every opportunity; he has a Government, under which he serves, ready to pounce upon him if he make an error. He has to be always careful. If to all this were superadded the misery of weighing every word that he writes in con-

fidential official correspondence with the constant contingency of his most confidential reports or letters being published, he might as well draw the knife across his throat and put an end to all his troubles. The best abused public officer, it seems to be often forgotten, is human, quite as human as his critics in the press and elsewhere. He may have the weakness of forming his opinions and also of expressing them whenever he can do so with safety. His opinions cannot always be well-formed. He may be hasty; he may be unfair. Why not make allowance for him as for ourselves? Mr. Ommanney, in writing the note, said what he thought was right. He may have been absolutely wrong. The Government was not influenced by his opinions. His impressions were given in confidence. Their publication is a miscarriage. There may be hundreds of similar documents unpublished. If Mr. Ommanney had known that his note would form part of a blue-book he would have been surely more careful. But whatever he may have written, how can the Government censure him for it? He was deputed to undertake a duty of exceptional difficulty, and he did it as well as he could. Any opinions that he may have formed do not concern Government. But what is the use of dinning all this into deaf ears? By his unwise prosecution of Mr. Crawford, Lord Reay has lighted a fire which will be kept up as long as possible. The smouldering ashes have once more burst into a flame, and the *Times of India*, true to the cause it espoused, is fanning the flame with its broad sheet, and blowing it in the direction of Lord Reay.

A rumour about the appointment of a commission to inquire into the conduct of Mámlatdárs in the Central and Southern Divisions.

8. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 5th August, says that a rumour is current that Government are about to appoint a commission to inquire into the conduct of Mámlatdárs in the Central and Southern Divisions, and that Messrs. Nugent and Propert are to be nominated its members. The same paper, in its issue of the 8th idem, adds that Mr. Grant, Commissioner, C. D., is reported to be the third member of this commission.

Corruption among subordinates in the Revenue Survey Department.

9. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 31st July, writes:—Subordinates in the Revenue Survey Department are notoriously corrupt. A batch of them have been charged at Ahmedabad with corruption. The Collector is trying to get evidence by promises of immunity. After what has happened in the case of the Mámlatdárs it will be very difficult to get any evidence by promises. When the Bombay Government could not keep their promise, it is evident that the Collector of a district cannot keep his. Corruption among subordinates in the Revenue Survey Department can never be checked until superior officers pay more attention to measurements and inspire the people with a belief that the real work is done by them and not by their subordinates.

Adoption in India of the English Act regarding the publication of confidential State papers.

10. The *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 4th August, says:—One of the legislative surprises of the present day will be the adoption in this country of the English Act that makes the publication of confidential State papers a "cognisable offence." We have come across the publication of such State papers in one or two Anglo-Indian papers only, and hitherto Government have never felt the necessity for such legislation. What can it then be that should make Government at once resolve upon the organisation of this new preventive machinery? Is it the publication of the Government despatch on the proposed extension of our Legislative Councils, as the *Advocate of India* remarks, that has brought about this resolution? But whatever the reasons, the question is, is such legislation at all necessary or desirable? Secrecy may be necessary and might be insisted upon in times of war, but when there is peace throughout the country and the publication of such a despatch as that about our Legislative Councils can in no way endanger the administrative machinery, the enactment of such a law can bode us no good. Whatever the reasons for such a law in England, they cannot be applicable where secrecy rather than publicity is the rule and not the exception. The Native and the Anglo-Indian press, as well as our public bodies, ought carefully to watch and follow the course Government contemplate adopting.

Of course, such State papers, the publication whereof will interfere with the administration, we ourselves do not like to be published. However, the words "State papers" are too general to throw any light as to what papers may be published and what may not be published. We hope that the member in charge of this new piece of legislation will do well to study Lord Ripon's minute on "Publicity" before he ventures on the manufacture of this new legislation.

The "minimum guarantee" system of the Bombay A'bkári Department criticised.

11. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 4th August, says:—As a matter of fact, we observe from the notification published in the official *Gazette* of the 11th ultimo, that the Bombay A'bkári Department is slowly awakening to a faint consciousness of its own erring system. Tenders have been invited and accepted for the sale of liquor in Thána and Kolába, on a system which is ostensibly supposed *to be* and *not to be* the minimum guarantee system, as will be seen from the fifth clause of the notification: "The country spirit farmers will be required to guarantee a minimum revenue from still-head duty *equal to an amount fixed by the Commissioner of A'bkári.*" Baffled in its attempts to maintain the revenue at the highest figure while seeking to restrict the liquor consumption, the A'bkári Department now attempts another financial miracle. Instead of the farmer offering the highest bid, it is the department itself that has become the highest bidder. It invites all and sundry to send in applications to buy up farms in the various localities in Thána and Kolába. For instance, it lays down that it values the Sálsette farm at Rs. 1,50,000, the Bassein farm at Rs. 75,000, and so on. Evidently, the figures are based on the highest average revenue it has obtained during recent years and *not* on the condition of *normal* consumption. To make our meaning more clear, the amount of Rs. 1½ lákhs fixed for Sálsette means an equivalent of one lákh of gallons, at the rate of Rs. 1½ still-head duty per gallon. Now the question is—Is one lákh of gallons the *normal* consumption of that táluka? Supposing that the answer is in the affirmative, then the next question is—How much of it may be *normal* in the true sense of the word, and how much of it may have been forced during the past few years by an unhealthy system of competition? The A'bkári Department innocently informs the public that the figures are very modest indeed. Granted that they are so, wherein lies the reform which it introduced? How will the evils prevalent under the system it attempts to supersede be removed? Will the Government be less exposed than before to the reproach of pushing on the drink traffic with the object of raising the revenue? No intelligent person conversant with the two systems can distinguish the slightest difference between them. It is a transition from gallons to rupees, but all the same, the evil will be what it has been. Again, the A'bkári Commissioner reserved to himself the right of giving away the farm in each of the tálukás mentioned in the notification to the person "most fitting to conduct the farm." Could the Commissioner aver that he was in a position to personally know all the tenderers when he accepted the tenders? How was he guided in his selection? Did he depend on his subordinates? It was unfortunate if he did, especially when we hear so much of official corruption in Revenue Departments. Virtually it meant the system of patronage followed in Surat and Khándesh. And what do we hear of the farmer in those districts? There is a variety of rumours, but without giving credence to any of them, we can say this much that no Government which has to maintain its high character ought to keep up such a suspicious arrangement as has just been carried out in Thána and Kolába. This brings us back to the question of the minimum guarantee. What is the good of maintaining it when it has not a single merit, but has several demerits about it? Cannot the Government take the courage to reform it altogether? We are afraid there is no determination to take so straightforward a step. In short, the entire policy to which the head of the Government is unfortunately persuaded to accord his sanction stands in marked contrast with the bold and laudable one which, Mr. Caine informed us the other day, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal seriously contemplated pursuing. The spirit in which that Bengal official is attempting to check the growing evil of intemperance has our sincere approval. He is actually going to sacrifice six lákhs of the annual excise revenue of his province. What have we to show on this side? Absolutely nothing. On the contrary, there is,

as we write, more deep-rooted vexation and sullen dissatisfaction at the least, and most ill-advised arrangements for further boycotting that harmless beverage which even Lord Reay said was a most "healthful spirit." With the temporary elevation of the originator of the ábkári policy at the Council table, there seems to be a determined effort to carry on the second crusade against toddy, the harmless drink of the poorest classes. But it is to be hoped that the Council will not exasperate the population and lead them to a stir which may prove inconvenient to the Government.

Increase of duty on toddy trees at Surat objected to.

12. The *Gujarát Darpan* (74), in its issue of the 4th August, says:—In addition to the heavy tax of Rs. 2 on every palm tree, a "*bethak*" fee of annas 14 and a license fee, hitherto levied in the town of Surat and the surrounding localities, a new fee of Re. 1 per tree has been imposed since the 1st instant without apparently a good reason. This additional burden which the toddy-drawers grumble to pay, is an encouragement to the spread of intoxicating liquors and a discouragement to the use of the innocent toddy drink. The friends of temperance ought to protest against the levy of the new fee.

Refusal of Government to sanction a free grant of timber to the sufferers by the Surat fire strongly criticized.

13. In a paragraph, headed, "Cruelty of Government," the *Pratod* (51), in its issue of the 5th August, refers to the request made to Government by the Surat Relief Committee about the free grant of timber for building purposes to the sufferers by the recent fire at Surat, and to the refusal of Government to comply with the request on the ground that a fund has been raised in aid of the sufferers, and remarks:—Many persons will be grieved at the cruelty of Government in giving the above reply; but we say that Government is not to blame at all in this matter. Englishmen have become the rulers of the country simply on account of their meritorious deeds in a former life; for, do you remember their having ever obliged any one? They are born beggars, and being parsimonious they do not consider human life more valuable than money. They have professedly come to India to make money, and reputation carries no weight with them. The people of India should bear this in mind.

The effects of light literature on public morality and the duties of Government and leaders of society.

14. The *Jagadhitechchhu* (14), in its issue of the 3rd August, says:—The state of morality among Natives is getting worse day by day. Freedom is, no doubt, a very good thing given to our people by Government, and in some cases it produces very good effects in our country; but it must be remembered that it leads to some bad effects too. The current of liberal education not having been turned in the proper direction, viz., towards arts and independent professions, the new educated men are without employment. They have therefore taken to writing and translating novels and dramas. Now-a-days love songs have become very common, so much so, that even children of eight years of age can sing and understand them very easily. The taste for love songs which the modern educated men have created among the public will lead to dire results. It is very bad that things which should be known only to grown-up persons should be made patent even to children. If persons of all ages have liberty to see theatrical performances, there is no wonder that little children should sing love songs and make gestures to suit them in public streets, to the great annoyance of female passers-by and without any remonstrance from the police. Having been disarmed by Government our manliness has been on the wane; by the wide education that we receive our brains have been weakened; and by the loss of our privileges the way to high posts is obstructed. Even military drilling practised at home for mere amusement is disliked by Government. The consequence of all this is that the Hindus, the high sentiments of humanity being at a standstill in them, have evidently become womanish. The dramas written by the late Mr. Kirloskar have been imitated by two dozen similar ones, and they are all in brisk demand. Vulgar theatrical performances, accompanied by low and obscene songs, have driven the lower classes mad. The beating of the tambourine is never prohibited, but is allowed all the year round. As regards Government, they never look to these social matters and are quite indifferent to the state of public morality.

It is no part of their duty. They are always busy enriching their country. No doubt, it is not desirable that we should restrict our liberty by asking for new laws, because we are already tied hard and fast by them. It is, therefore, the leaders of society who should look to the matter of public morality. They should stop the publication of such novels as tend to excite sentiments of love. As to Government, they should prevent the uttering of love songs in public places and prohibit boys under sixteen years of age from going to see love performances. It is necessary that such strict rules should be made.

Alleged absence of skilful medical assistance during the illness of the late Mr. Thákur, C. S., District and Sessions Judge, Shikárpur.

15. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 31st July, says:—During the fatal illness of Mr. S. B. Thákur, C.S., late District and Sessions Judge, Shikárpur, there was no skilful physician in regular attendance. This is to be greatly regretted. Perhaps, Mr. Thákur's case was hopeless from the first, and human aid could have availed nothing, but still it would have been some satisfaction if one at least of the two Civil Surgeons within call had been in attendance up to the last. There is no Civil Surgeon at Shikárpur, but there is one at Sukkur and another at Jacobabad. Both of them were telegraphed for on Sunday. The Civil Surgeon of Jacobabad, which is only an hour's journey by rail from Shikárpur, arrived on Sunday afternoon, and left again the same evening, after pronouncing the case to be very serious. The next morning the Civil Surgeon of Sukkur arrived, and he also thought that the patient was in great danger. He left at noon and returned in the afternoon. But he left again in the evening. So during the three nights that Mr. Thákur lay ill, no professional assistance or nursing was available during the nights. Even the local Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Postwálla, who did his best, could not pass a night with the patient on account of his own ill-health. All this is matter for regret. Mr. Thákur was the senior Civilian in the districts of Shikárpur and Jacobabad, and should have been attended by the Civil Surgeons up to the last. But these officers were not able to pay more than casual visits, and when the end came we are informed that the only professional man in attendance was the hospital assistant in charge of the jail. Shikárpur is truly a penal district. A Civilian who may have the misfortune to be stationed there has to do the work of two or more men in a climate the rigour of which can be scarcely exaggerated, and in case of serious or even fatal illness is beyond the reach of skilful medical assistance.

The decisions of the Bombay High Court on the legality of the prohibition of caste-dinners.

16. The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) and the *Gujarát Mitră* (77), in their respective issues of the 5th and 4th August, express hearty approval of the decisions of the Bombay High Court, in which Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine have ruled that the giving of caste-dinners in private houses cannot be legally prohibited by a District Magistrate or a municipality, and say that a prohibition like this being a direct interference with the private rights of citizens the High Court Judges have rightly declared it to be illegal. [The *Rást Goftár* (81) of the 4th August is dissatisfied with the decision of the High Court, and says that if it is in strict accordance with law Government ought to get the necessary authority and to delegate it to municipalities to prohibit caste-dinners whenever it may be necessary to do so in the interests of public health.]

Alleged misappropriation of "the village chávdi contingent" in the Ahmedabad District.

17. The *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 8th August, says that the sum allotted as "the village chávdi contingent" to each village is not utilized in defraying the repairing, lighting and other expenses of a chávdi that are met from voluntary or, more properly, forced contributions exacted from certain members of the village community, that the chávdi contingent is looked upon and treated as the property of the village patel and that this course is evidently unjustifiable, and requests Mr. James, the Collector of Ahmedabad, to enquire into the misappropriation of this amount, which is believed to be intended to compensate the patel for expenses incurred by him in supplying provisions to his official superiors during their visits to the village.

An untraced murder at Wái in the Sátára District and adverse reflections on the Police Department and the administrative machinery of Government in general.

18. A correspondent, under the signature of 'X,' writing on the murder of a Bráhman widow recently committed at Wái in the Sátára District to the *Bodh Sudhákar* (7), in its issue of the 7th August, says:—The people of Wái suspect that the murder was committed by an individual of the local police, while the police authorities suspected two or three Bráhmans of the offence, arrested them, beat them severely in the course of the preliminary investigation, collected evidence, both good and bad, and sent the case to the Magistrate who dismissed it for want of satisfactory evidence. Thus the police authorities have gone through the farce of an enquiry and have proved their suspicion to be unfounded. Nothing has, however, been done as regards the people's suspicion. They have not got the authority which the police possess, and consequently they are helpless and cannot get their doubts cleared. Last year a similar murder was committed by day on the Bávdhan road passing by the Wái Mámlatdár's Kacheri, and it has remained untraced just as the present one. People are therefore in great anxiety about their safety. If the police had conducted the enquiry into the present case promptly, systematically and heartily, they would not have failed to find out the offender. From this case it appears that the constitution of the Police Department is not as it ought to be, and consequently there is no safety of person and property. The Government is to blame for entrusting men who are quite ignorant, inconsiderate, illiterate and wanting in judgment, with the lives and property of their subjects. As soon as Government is demoralized, the people are also demoralized. Such has evidently been the case under the British Government. In the Police Department immorality is very widespread. In the civil department of the administration there is not a particle of justice, every law in it being of a fleecing character; in the Engineering Department the very treasury of Government is plundered, not to say anything about the plunder of the people. Looking to the Forest Department we see that the Government has made its heart hard like stone. Under the Revenue Department all lands, houses, trees, *watans* and *inâms* are the property of Government. The people of India seem to have no permanent right in them. Even the sand in river beds and the stone and earth in forests are the property of Government. Even petitions to Government cannot be made without money. As for the Land Survey Department, it says one thing and means quite another. This mode of government betrays a want of permanent interest in the country, and it is desirable that Government should look to it with an eye to justice. To return to the Police Department, why are men who have passed no examination appointed chief constables? Is it because such illiterate men can be got to do inconsiderate acts? People have had ample experience of such acts done through such men, who look to nothing beyond the approval of their European superiors. But who will take notice of them? We warn Government that they will find it hard to give a satisfactory explanation of this state of things in the presence of God. Every police constable has generally a mistress in his keeping. How does he manage to defray his double expenditure with a small pay? Under all these circumstances, person and property are not safe under this Government. Why should Ghásirám, a notorious police officer under the Peshwa's rule, be laughed at, then? When the police give *samjut* to the suspected parties even the innocent have to suffer from the cudgel. What mismanagement could be greater than this? We have to intimate to Government that the administrative machinery is quite out of order, and that it is necessary, with a view to repair it, to appoint a committee of men well-skilled in politics and to reorganise the various departments. The Wái police force, including the chief constable, should be bodily transferred to another station and an enquiry into the murder above adverted to should be instituted through a Magistrate. As the suspicion rests on policemen, none of their brethren even from another place will do for the enquiry. The people of Wái say that an enquiry so conducted is likely to succeed in tracing the offender.

Complaint against some police officers in Hyderabad (Sind).

19. A correspondent, writing to the *Sind Times* (5) in its issue of the 3rd August, says:—There is a good deal of dissatisfaction in Hyderabad at the perfunctory manner in which the Town Inspector of Police does his duty. Gambling and thefts are ever on the increase. On several occasions complaints

were made in the columns of the *Sind Sudhár*, and on one occasion even information of particular places used as gambling houses was given, yet nothing was done by the police. One is surprised that our Town Inspector should be so averse to arresting gamblers. It is impossible to believe that when the public knows of certain houses being used as gambling houses the police could be ignorant of the fact. I am told that several complaints against the Faujdár have been made to the Superintendent of Police, who is awaiting the results of certain pending cases and enquiries. Lately the practice of snatching away ladies' nose-ring, which with the precious stones in it is a valuable thing, has again come into vogue. Two or three arrests have been made, but as the relations of Purdáhnishin ladies would not incur the disgrace of having their ladies examined in open court, the rascally robbers have bought their liberty by restoring the ornament and apologising amply. I think the police ought to interfere and bring these men to book, whether the wronged ladies or their relations will or will not proceed against them.

Proposed change in the day of departure of English mails from Bombay disapproved of.

20. The *Dnyánodayă* (11), in its issue of the 8th August, says:—The proposal that has been made to have the English mails leave Bombay on Sunday, is one which, we hope, will call forth decided protests both from the religious and secular press, and if necessary from all the other influential quarters. Apart from the religious question involved, it must necessitate a vast amount of work on the only day of rest possible to many hard toilers. We hope that the mere proposal will arouse such a storm as to convince those responsible for the proposed change that the day will be highly unacceptable. It seems that the only reason for proposing Sunday as the day for the departure of the mails from Bombay, is to make Wednesday the day of departure from Australia.

A suggestion to the postal authorities regarding Indian post cards.

21. A correspondent of the *Satyă Shodhak* (56), in its issue of the 4th August, draws the attention of the postal authorities to the fact of villagers and persons not knowing English writing on the address side of post cards such words as 'urgent,' 'welfare,' &c., and thereby putting the persons addressed to unnecessary extra charge, and suggests that the direction that address only should be written on the particular side should be printed in the vernaculars.

PART II.—*Education.*

Remarks about the present teaching staff in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and the educational policy of His Excellency Lord Reay.

22. The *Sudhárak* (18), in its issue of the 5th August, writes:—A friend sends us a long letter for publication, protesting strongly against the manner in which the Bombay Government has allowed the Elphinstone College to pass into a state of "amusing inefficiency." The letter is full of personalities, and therefore we do not wish to publish it in our columns. Our correspondent says that with the exception of the Acting Professor of Mathematics, and one or two other gentlemen, there is no one on the professorial staff whose teaching can in any way be described as competent or satisfactory. He denounces in unmeasured terms a recent acting appointment and says that it is extremely hard on the students to ask them to pull on with a person than whom even an average Native graduate can make a better teacher. It is certainly to be regretted that the College which His Excellency Lord Reay once declared to be the main pillar of the University of Bombay should be reduced to such a woeful condition. His Excellency's utterances from time to time, and his most scholarly and eloquent Convocation address in particular, had led us to expect that during his *régime* our Presidency College would be made really and truly a model college. But as in many other educational matters, so in this we have been greatly disappointed. It is indeed an irony of fate that so eminent an educationist as His Lordship should have, in matters of liberal education, pursued a policy which has given so much cause for dissatisfaction, and which, if not ere long modified, will be attended with discouraging results.

Appointment of Mr. F. K. Banáji, M.A., as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

23. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 4th August, says:—We congratulate Mr. Frámji Kávasji Banáji, M.A., on his being appointed to act as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Elphinstone College, during the absence of Professor Macmillan. Mr. Banáji is one of our most successful graduates and a promising scholar. We hope he will do credit to the instruction which he has received, and by his able discharge of his difficult duties prove the fitness of Natives for such posts.

Reduction of the present staff of the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, recommended.

24. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 6th August, says:—Good, sound education is not imparted at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, and the Native Chiefs of Káthiáwár who formerly willingly sent their sons to be educated at this institution, now require pressure from the Europeans officers to do so. With the exception of the crown prince of Dhrángdhra, who is at this College for his personal safety, none of the first, second or third class Chiefs send their sons to this institution, all those who are being educated there being the wards of Government. The number of students is about thirty, while the cost of the College is very high. There is no need of the present large and expensive staff. A European Principal on a small salary and two or three University graduates as teachers on Rs. 50 each per month would be quite sufficient.

Complaints of long delay being made in the examination of books submitted to the Educational Book Committee in Gujarát.

25. The *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 8th August, says that the Educational Book Committee in Gujarát take a very long time to examine and pronounce their opinion on a book submitted to them, that some books are said to have lain with them for a year or so, that in one case this period has been exceeded and that the authors of these works are much dissatisfied at this unreasonably long delay, and requests the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the subject, suggesting that new members should be appointed on the Committee periodically.

PART III.—*Municipalities.*

Complaints against the Bombay municipal authorities.

26. The *Din Bandhu* (8), in its issue of the 4th August, says:—It seems that the administration of the Bombay Municipality is carried on in a most high-handed manner. It is said that the complaints made by the people to the municipal authorities are not generally attended to, and this complaint seems to be well-founded. As regards the sanitary condition of the city, it is very dirty all round. When the street-sweepers in a city which is so dirty strike work, a calamity is sure to befall the citizens. On Tuesday last we had occasion to visit the Crawford Market, when we saw that the privies near it were in such a dreadfully dirty condition that no one could pass by them. We learnt from some vegetable-stallkeepers that they were treated harshly by the superintending officers of the market, and that complaints made to the municipal authorities against their conduct were decided in favour of the Superintendents. Anybody can say how far it is just to inquire into a complaint with the assistance of the parties complained against and in the absence of the complainants. Old stallkeepers, who have been occupying their stalls since the opening of the market, are asked by the bazár-master to vacate them in the interest of new-comers. They have to suffer a great loss in such cases. Some stallkeepers are tired of doing business in the market, and they will one day persuade their brethren to strike business and then the market will have to be closed. The recent strikes of the street-sweepers also bring to light the carelessness of the Municipal Commissioner. What alternative had the poor fellows but to strike work when the representations about their grievances were not duly considered by the municipal authorities? Owing to the negligence of the Municipal Commissioner in attending to the complaints of the people, the latter have had to suffer much hardship and it is very probable that they will have to suffer much more in future. The Municipal Corporation should have a strict eye upon the Commissioner, whose obstinacy leads us to suppose that he cares little

for the members of the Standing Committee. With a view to protect their subjects at least Government should put an end to the high-handed proceedings of the Municipal Commissioner. Who is responsible for the increasing number of deaths from cholera since the strike of the sweepers? [The *Vártáhar* (20), in its issue of the same date, also bitterly complains about the alleged carelessness of the municipal authorities of Bombay.]

PART IV.—*Native States.*

The British Government and the Native States in India.

27. In a paragraph, headed, "Revival of the Dalhousie *régime*," the *Pratod* (51), in its issue of the 5th August, refers to the recommendation of Sir Lepel Griffin to deal with the Native States of Gwalior, Indore and Hyderabad in the same manner as Government have dealt with Kashmere, and to the insinuations made by London correspondents of some Anglo-Indian newspapers about the policy of Government towards Native States in India, and remarks:—Nothing remains to be done by us except heaving a sigh on reading this news. Our Native Princes were grand personages only so long as the British Government had no access to their States. Now they have nothing of their former glory. They have not the independence and happiness which we subject-people enjoy. The present policy will continue unobstructed so long as the rulers, who have become very powerful, please.

Complaints against the administration of the Porbandar State.

28. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 6th August, says that though the British Government have assumed the direct management of the Porbandar State its administration has not improved, and that petitions made to the judicial office of the State are not replied to for months together.

Alleged mismanagement of the Rájpur Táluka in Káthiáwár by its late Manager, Mr. Motirám.

29. The same newspaper says:—Mr. Motirám, the late Manager of the Rájpur Táluka in Káthiáwár, mismanaged the táluka and misappropriated certain sums, but the Assistant Political Agent and his Shirastedár do not wish that an enquiry should be made. Mr. Lely should personally enquire into the complaint of Vakhatchand Pánáchand, without being influenced by any representations from the Piánt office, and then the truth is sure to come out.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th August 1889.

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(For the week ending 10th August 1889.)

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BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH AUGUST 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Schedules of prices current published fortnightly in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders.*

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 3rd August, while commenting on the statements of prices current of grain and other articles in the districts in Berár, which are published fortnightly in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, quotes the prices of different sorts of grain in the Amráoti and Wáshim Districts for the week ending 15th June last, and says that they are quite unreliable, that proper instructions do not seem to have been given to Tahsildárs as regards the preparation of the statement of prices, that the superior officers up to the Commissioner blindly accept them as correct and that therefore the real object in publishing them is not gained, while, on the contrary, the merchants who supply provisions to officers on tour generally suffer loss, they being paid for their articles on the authority of these statements. These statements, the *Vaidarbh* adds, would cease to be a farce if the prices for different districts were compared in the Commissioner's office by a careful man and doubts arising were referred for explanation to subordinate officers.

Hospital Assistants in the Civil and Military Departments.

2. A correspondent, writing to the same newspaper, says:—The Hospital Assistants turned out by the Hyderabad Medical College are employed in the Civil and Military Departments of Government. In the former department Rs. 55 is the maximum pay which they get after a service of fourteen years, while in the latter department (according to the reorganization of 1885) Rs. 80 is the maximum salary which they get after a service of ten years. As regards their work, the one in the civil department has to do both the medical and office work daily without the assistance of anybody, while the other has only to assist the Surgeon on alternate days (as he has two assistants). There is thus heavy work with small pay for the one and light work with large pay for the other. It is indeed a great pity that this state of things should have escaped the kind notice of a just Government.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th August 1889.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 33 OF 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 17th August 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	700
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Spy of the Day	Máhim (Bombay)	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
10	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
13	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
14	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
15	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
16	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
17	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
18	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
19	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
20	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
21	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
22	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
23	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
24	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
25	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
26	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
27	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names o Newspape	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
55	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
57	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
58	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
59	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
60	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
61	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
62	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
63	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
64	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
65	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
66	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
67	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
68	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
69	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
70	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
71	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
72	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
73	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
74	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
75	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
76	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
77	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
78	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
79	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
80	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
81	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
86	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
87	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
88	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
89	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
90	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
91	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
93	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
94	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
95	„ Chandraprakásh	Do.	Weekly	375
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Do.	950
97	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
99	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
100	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
101	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
102	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
105	„ Hindi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
106	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
112	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
113	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Weekly	...
114	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
116	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
117	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
118	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issu
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
119	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
120	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
121	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
122	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
123	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
124	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
125	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
126	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
127	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
128	„ Sauráshtră Darpan*	Junágad	Monthly	398
129	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
130	„ Sneha Sindhu	Cambay	Weekly	...
131	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Monthly	630
132	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
133	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
134	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
135	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
136	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
138	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
145	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
146	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
147	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
148	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
149	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
150	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
151	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	450
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
157	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
161	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
162	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
163	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
164	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Indian reform in England.

1. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 11th August, writes:—Good times are coming. The conscience of England is being awakened. Sturdy, honest and noble-hearted Englishmen have espoused the cause of India and sworn that they will not rest on their oars until Parliament listens to them and redresses the grievances of India, and acknowledges and acts up to the responsibility that rests upon it with regard to the weal or woe of two hundred and fifty millions of people. Messrs. Bradlaugh, Smith and Caine have taken up the work inside the Parliament. They do not stand alone. Behind their back is a compact body of God-fearing, conscientious and humanitarian members whose motto is "Justice to the oppressed, help to the weak!" These men are taking every possible advantage of the powers granted to them by the constitution as members of Parliament, to prick the conscience of the India Office people to make them move of themselves in making proposals for Indian reform which are urgently called for. If they fail in their attempts in awakening the conscience of these fossilised officials, as seems more than probable, then Mr. Bradlaugh and his colleagues will make their own proposals. Outside the Parliament there are Mr. Dádábhái Navroji and Sir William Wedderburn. They are organising an Indian party of non-Parliamentarians. They are educating English public opinion in regard to several burning Indian questions. Mr. Dádábhái is endeavouring to coach himself up in English questions and to secure the support of the constituency which he has elected to represent in Parliament. May he succeed in his ambition! But, above all, the work of Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., in whose charge our Indian Political Agency has become a real living phenomenon, is simply terrible. He has spread a vast amount of literature among the people of England on various questions. He has been mainly instrumental in producing in England an interest in Indian matters.

The India Council Bill and increase in the powers of the Secretary of State for India.

2. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 10th August, writes:—During the discussion at the second reading of the India Council Bill in Parliament, Sir Roper Lethbridge "appealed to Government not to increase the despotic power of the Secretary of State for India." We fear the present state of affairs in India, particularly in connection with its public works, does demand an interference from the Secretary of State, whether Sir Roper chooses to call it "despotic," unnecessary, or undesirable. The manner in which money is lavishly expended on the construction of railways on the frontier (we do not, by-the-bye, oppose the extension in itself to Kandahar) justifies the interference of a despot—the Secretary of State; the unthinking way in which the largest military line is crippled by false economy needs a timely looking into; and even the minor details such as the combination of three distinct functions in the person of one officer, who knows one of them and does not know the other two, all this to the detriment of a port like Karáchi, without doubt, need a temporary increase in the "despotic power" of the Secretary of State for India.

Eulogy of His Excellency Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras.

3. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 7th August, remarks:—His Excellency Lord Connemara has fully earned the gracious message of thanks telegraphed to him by Her Majesty the Queen. His Excellency, by his extraordinary energy and personal investigations, succeeded, at some risk to his own health, in averting to some extent the evils of the famine in his presidency. Services like these can be scarcely overrated. If all administrators were equally energetic, and as ready to see things with their own eyes and do things with their own hands, the administration would be a great deal better than it is. Coming after Sir M. E. Grant Duff probably any Governor would have become popular, but Lord Connemara must be ranked as one of the best proconsuls India has seen for a long time past.

The remark made by Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons that the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs were the best educated Natives of their districts, contradicted.

4. With reference to the remark made by Sir John Gorst, Under Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons on the 19th July in connection with the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case, that these officers were the best educated Natives of their districts, the *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 14th August, says:—The certificate given by Sir John to the corrupt Mámlatdárs is an unmerited slur on the character of the educated Natives. Some of the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs are well educated, but there are others who are said to have obtained their offices through patronage or relationship with influential persons. It is to be hoped that hereafter the latter recommendation will not be allowed to be paramount, and that the Mámlatdárs' posts will be bestowed on deserving persons without distinction of race or creed. It is rumoured that the Bombay Government are likely to apply to the Government of India for an Indemnity Act dealing with the cases of the corrupt Mámlatdárs who have been exercising judicial powers illegally for months past. The Government of India will be exceedingly sorry to pass such an enactment, which will be a blot on the Indian legal code. It is to be regretted that such a thing as this should have occurred under His Excellency Lord Reay's *régime* and that strong steps should not yet be taken to remedy it.

Mr. Crawford's application for a pension.

5. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 10th August, writes:—Nothing is yet known about the result of Mr. Crawford's application to the Secretary of State for India for a pension. It is believed that no pension will be granted to Mr. Crawford, but that an allowance will be given to his wife. This decision will commend itself to the general public. Even Mr. Crawford's enemies have not failed to sympathise with his family, and some provision for his family will be quite compatible with the severest justice.

Mr. Ommanney's note on the Crawford case and the clique among the Pársis led by the *Rást Goftár*.

6. The *Subodh Patrika* (17), in its issue of the 11th August, writes:—The clique among the Pársis led by the *Rást Goftár*, which has been trying to discredit the Indian National Congress party because that movement is supposed to embarrass the Government and is displeasing to the authorities, has been caught in its own net. It is striving to hold an indignation meeting *in re* the Ommanney note on the Crawford affair against that very Government, though this cannot be pleasant to the authorities. But it is well that the wiser heads of the community are opposed to the meeting, which, after His Excellency the Governor's reply to Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petit, cannot but be called factious and factitious. Another disagreeable fact the clique has to digest is the effort of a party at Poona to re-appoint an open opponent of the Crawford enquiry as Secretary of the Sárvajanik Sabha of that place—the significance of which is that the majority of that party, as is reported, were Pársis, some of them offering to become members at.the very time and therefore for that party move. We make no comments.

Proposal for the transfer of Sind from Bombay to the Panjáb and its abandonment.

7. The *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 3rd August, says:—Last year the question of severing Sind from Bombay and annexing it to the Panjáb was so warmly discussed that the people were almost certain that Government would carry out the change. In those days we pointed out several reasons against the intended transfer. The general meeting of the Sind Sabha also condemned the proposal. The people will now be glad to learn that the Government of India have abandoned the idea of amalgamating Sind with the Panjáb. The *Pioneer* states that the Government of India do not consider it advisable to effect any change in the existing arrangements. The people who used to say that it was useless to make any representation to Government and that Government would do what it thought proper, must now understand that when anything is impressed upon the mind of Government with good reasons, it considers the suggestions made to it before deciding any question.

Injustice done to a certain Burmese gentleman in India.

8. The *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 15th August, considers it tyrannical and unjust on the part of the Government of India to keep under restraint in India a Burmese gentleman named Lethin-ut-Vinwoon, who, in the opinion of the paper, has been very serviceable and loyal to them since the dethronement of Theebaw, and to make no provision for his expenses during his stay in India, while they are treating sumptuously another Burmese, Lebeen Prince, who having raised a revolt in Burmah is now under police surveillance in India, and requests His Excellency Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Crosthwaite to do justice to the former by permitting him to go to his native country.

Mr. Seton-Karr's paper on the vernacular press in India disapproved.

9. The *Gujarát Mitră* (77), in its issue of the 11th August, in noticing Mr. Seton-Karr's article in a London quarterly review on the vernacular press of India, recommending a revival of the Government of India's Act IX of 1878 which restrained the vernacular press from using disrespectful and disloyal language towards Government, expresses its disapproval of the recommendation, and advises the establishment of a Government organ for publishing authentic and reliable information from the State records, and thus indirectly exposing all falsehoods and misrepresentations which may be disseminated by the unworthy section of the Native press.

A condemnation of the ábkári policy of the Government of Bombay.

10. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 14th August, says:—In their resolution on the latest annual report on the A'bkári Department, the Government of Bombay held out hopes of the stringency of the rules relating to toddy juice being slackened, but instead of anything of the kind occurring, this healthy drink is being subjected to restrictions more stringent than before. This proceeding of Government has led the public to repeat once more that innocent toddy and country liquor have been brought under unjustifiable restraints, while poisonous lower brands of Europe spirits are allowed a free circulation, causing thereby an increase in intemperance among the Natives and in the ábkári revenue. It is not a little surprising that while a prohibition should exist against the removal of more than half a pint of country liquor from one place to another, lower brands of brandy and whisky which are so poisonous, should be permitted to be taken for use from place to place in any quantity the consumer may like. The great stringency of the ábkári policy is attributed by the public, with how much truth is not known, to the submission of Government to the advice of the Honourable Mr. Pritchard since his promotion to the Executive Council. To say that toddy is intoxicating and injurious to the health of the poor people who are its consumers, is to make an assertion contrary to truth. The best course for Government would be to give adequate freedom to the consumption of toddy, to impose a light tax on country liquors, and to levy heavy taxes on the poisonous lower brands of Europe spirits with a view to check their importation, or, more properly, to place them beyond the reach of the poor classes. Such an ábkári policy as this is sure to prove beneficial to the people as well as to Government, but since Europe liquors exercise great influence over Government it is not likely that the course suggested above will be adopted, and hence it is desirable to depute a well-informed person to expose the impropriety of the ábkári policy of Government to the English nation.

Rumoured changes among some officers in the Bombay Presidency.

11. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (10), in its issue of the 14th August, learns from a friend in Bombay that Ráo Bahádur Káshináth Balvant Pendse, Assistant Commissioner, C.D., is to be appointed Assistant Secretary to Government in the Revenue and General Departments, that Mr. Kohiyár is to be appointed Oriental Translator to Government in place of Ráo Bahádur Y. M. Kelkar who is to be sent to Porbandar as Diván, and observes that if this information be true Ráo Bahádur Pendse will have been given due promotion.

A split in the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha.

12. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 11th August, writes:—For a long time past rumours were rife in Poona of a split in the local Sárvajanik Sabha. We expected that the breach would be healed. But, on the contrary,

it has been widened. The scenes at two recent meetings of the Sabha were simply disgraceful. The main, and we believe the only, point of difference was whether Mr. Chiplunkar, who was dismissed last year owing to his friendship for and strong leaning in favour of Mr. Crawford, should be reappointed Secretary to the Sabha. This, on the face of it, appears to be a puny question, but partisan spirit was imported into the discussion, which was rendered thereby very bitter. At last it was decided by 35 votes against 2 that Mr. Chiplunkar should not be appointed. Some of his friends behaved in a very hasty manner and said and did things for which they must now be sincerely sorry and which have done considerable disservice to the Sabha and to Mr. Chiplunkar. We, however, trust that out of deference to the superior interests involved, these gentlemen will not now go to further extremes. In their zeal for a friend they ought not to ruin a cause. We are glad to see that Mr. Chiplunkar has very wisely kept himself aloof. In him the Sabha does indeed lose a most efficient and useful Secretary. The Sabha must now immediately appoint a new Secretary. [Several other papers have written on this subject and expressed regret that the members of the Association should have quarrelled among themselves on such an unimportant matter and should have betrayed their unfitness for concerted action.]

Request to Government in reference to possession cases in the Sátára Táluka of the same district.

13. The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (42), in its issue of the 15th August, says that Ráo Sáheb Bápat, the Mámlatdár of the Sátára Táluka, not having power to decide possession cases, several such cases have remained undisposed of in his office for nearly a month and a half past, and requests the authorities concerned to arrange for their disposal at an early date, as much loss, it is apprehended, is likely to be caused by their remaining unattended to in the present season of sowing and planting operations.

A complaint against Ráo Sáheb Krishnáji Pándurang, Mámlatdár of Mángaon in the Kolába District.

14. A correspondent, writing from Goregaon to the *Sudhákar* (61) in its issue of the 10th August, says that Ráo Sáheb Krishnáji Pándurang, Mámlatdár of Mángaon, Kolába District, attends his office only for two hours from 2 P.M., that he postpones business from day to day, and that the people are consequently put to much trouble and inconvenience, and remarks that it is no use writing about such officers, as Divisional Commissioners and Government never take notice of their improper conduct.

Praise of Ráo Sáheb Patvardhan, Mámlatdár of Válva in the Sátára District.

15. The *Pratod* (51) of Islámpur, in its issue of the 12th August, praises the Mámlatdár of Válva, Ráo Sáheb Patvardhan, for his indefatigability, impartiality and carefulness in the discharge of his duties, says that he is very popular on account of these qualities, and requests Government to keep him long in charge of the táluka as the people are worried by the frequent changes of Mámlatdárs which have taken place in that táluka during the last year and a half.

Some of the Kárkuns of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Kaira are said to be carrying on trade.

16. The *Snehă Sindhu* (130), in its issue of the 16th August, says:—Several clerks and bailiffs employed in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Kaira are natives of the same place, and these and others have been very long here without being ever transferred to another station. Several of these clerks, it is said, directly or indirectly carry on trade, get decrees passed in favour of their concerns and execute them. A long residence of Government employés at one place gives rise to undesirable connections between them and the people of the place, and such a thing is likely to have occurred in the case of the above-mentioned clerks and bailiffs. An enquiry ought to be made by the District Judge into the matter.

Proposed removal of the gunpowder magazine at Karáchi from its present site to the Sadar Bazár and the alarm caused by it.

17. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 10th August, writes:—The inhabitants of the Sadar Bazár, Karáchi, have been seized with a panic, much more serious and alarming than even the present scare on account of burglaries, robberies, &c. In the latter case property is in danger more or less; but the more recent cause for alarm threatens to endanger the lives of the inhabitants. There

is a substratum of truth, and the fright has a real cause and is not a mere panic. It appears that the Military Department have decided to remove the gunpowder magazine from its present site (in itself unsafe) near Preedy Castle to one almost in the heart of the town, although the limits are military. It is further contemplated, we understand, to remove the depôt of Hyderabad (Sind) also to Karáchi, and the arsenal, where the combined magazines are to be located, will therefore occupy a large area of ground. We earnestly solicit the Commissioner to interfere and have another site fixed somewhere near the race-course, where it was originally intended to have the depôt. It scarcely needs any comments from us to point out the danger to life and property, should the magazine be brought anywhere nearer the camp. Karáchi is now growing so fast in its population that it seems advisable to have the present arsenal altogether abandoned, in order to provide for more building sites. The contemplated removal of the depôt would, therefore, be a retrograde movement. Our municipal commissioners should in a body protest against this, and a strong representation should be sent to Government by the inhabitants of the Sadar Bazár.

Scarcity of food felt among the poor of the village of Khergaum and the surrounding places in the Surat District.

18. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 14th August, says:—The poor people of Khergaum in the Surat District and the surrounding villages have been suffering a great deal from scarcity of corn since the commencement of July last, and have maintained themselves on leaves of trees or rice husk. Almost every year scarcity of food is severely felt by these people, but not to such an extent as this year on account of insufficient rain last autumn. A timely warning of the coming hard times had been conveyed to the authorities, who, it was expected, would open relief works for the benefit of the sufferers, but nothing of the kind was done and the unfortunate people were left to their fate. The sufferings of these persons will continue for a month more, when the inferior food-grains consumed by them will be ripe for use, unless something be done in the meanwhile for their relief.

Nuisance of *badmáshis* in Karáchi.

19. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 7th August, in its local columns, writes:—We learn that some *badmáshis* loaf about on the road leading to the Runchore lines opposite the Bandar Road in close proximity to the Small Causes Court, and attempt to rob passers-by. We have heard of instances in which a few pedestrians have been pounced upon by these ruffians after dusk and actually assaulted.

Frequency of thefts at Karáchi and the local police.

20. The same newspaper writes:—Karáchi is re-entering upon the good old days, when the unwritten law was "that they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can." People are robbed by day and by night, and thefts have multiplied to an alarming extent. It would be cruel to hold the police responsible. They are ill-paid, their number is insufficient, and there has been an influx of bad characters from up-country. What are the police to do? Seeing that thefts are becoming so common, people ought to take care of their own property. It is impossible for the police to be watching every house in the town. Really, people who are so ready to lay the blame at the door of the police are very unreasonable. The Town Inspector was rewarded the other day for his valuable services, and he is resting upon his laurels. The policemen, basking in the supine restfulness of the Inspector, are resting upon their haunches. Why disturb them when people ought to be able to take care of their own persons and property? These are unanswerable arguments. Once more the Town Inspector and the police should be favourably reported and recommended for additional honours. We would scarcely refer to this matter, did we not know that the present District Superintendent of Police takes a different view of his duties from that of his predecessors in office, and might even go the length of thinking that some reform is wanted in the Karáchi police. Increase of the police force and all talk of that tall kind are out of the question. There is nobody to pay the piper. Neither is any extraordinary step necessary, although the public safety is seriously endangered. All that is wanted is a little rattling of the dice, a little shuffling of the cards, and, to use a wellworn expression,

the infusion of a little new blood. This, with the energy of the District Superintendent of Police, might help to make person and property in the town safer than at present.

21. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 7th August, writes:—Despite the confidence the Native communities and merchants of Karáchi have in the present District Superintendent of Police single-handed, the latter cannot be expected to cope with the extensive robberies which are now becoming more and more frequent in and around the Native quarters of Karáchi. The most noticeable features of this inability of the police to stop the present numerous burglaries, &c., are (1) the leniency with which the Magistrates deal with cases of thefts, &c., sent up by the police, resulting in a deplorable want of exemplary punishment; (2) insufficient police force; (3) several clauses in the new Criminal Procedure Code which have greatly unhinged the police. At the last meeting of the Sind Sabha it was unanimously resolved to send a deputation to the Superintendent of Police on behalf of the Native town as well as of the Sabha, and we trust that the head of the Police Department will duly represent his difficulties to the authorities that be. Anyhow, there has been a marked feeling of great diffidence spreading all over the town here, and the inhabitants of several quarters are in a state of alarm, which cannot be better described than by repeating what was heard from the lips of a member of the Sabha, that these robberies, waylayings and burglaries reminded several of the merchants of the state of the Bolan Pass some years ago. It goes without saying that there is considerable exaggeration in this comparison, but it suffices to illustrate the fright which has overtaken the populace.

22. The *Sind Sudhár* (164), in its issue of the 10th August, writes:—In our last issue we adverted to certain thefts committed in the town of Karáchi in broad daylight, and to the laxity on the part of subordinate police officers, and advised the Town Inspector of Police, Karáchi, to exert himself more strenuously in the performance of his duties. Nothing appears to have been done, for the number of thefts is increasing. The people seem to have lost all confidence in the police. We now hear that Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, Karáchi, disguised himself and entered the town at midnight on Sunday last. He found one sepoy asleep and another absent from duty. If this information be true, there is no doubt that Mr. Kennedy is entitled to praise. If he continues his visits in disguise, he will make himself popular and his name will be ever remembered. We also hear that Colonel Crawford has called upon Mr. K. B. Gulam Dustgeer, Town Inspector of Police, to forward to him a list of all thefts committed during the last fortnight. We hope that Colonel Crawford and the District Superintendent of Police will ere long take steps to increase the efficiency of the police. On Sunday last several Native gentlemen waited upon Mr. Kennedy and brought to his notice the thefts committed in the town and vicinity of Karáchi and prayed that the police force might be increased. Mr. Kennedy asked them some information about the police and the Town Inspector, and at last informed them that he would apply for increase in the police force and make satisfactory arrangements for guarding the town.

A complaint regarding highway robberies committed on a road within 12 miles of Poona.

23. A correspondent, writing to the *Mahrátta* (2) in its issue of the 11th August, says:—Some freebooters have been regularly committing highway robberies within some 12 miles of Poona on the road leading to Khed and Junnar. The postal *tonga* is never disturbed and other *tongas* too are not generally handled by the fellows. But almost everyone that has travelled in a bullock-cart or on foot has been robbed of something or other by some sly *bhámta* or sharper. I know of some four or five instances of such looting which happened during the last 7 or 8 months. In one case there was a regular challenge on the part of the robber to the aggrieved party to try if the latter could get back the *turban* which had been forcibly snatched from the person's head. This evil is of long standing and appears this year to have gained in magnitude. No special care appears to be taken to remove it. I hope the police authorities will look to this and take effective steps against it. The robberies are not likely to abate unless some of the ruffians are apprehended and severely punished.

24. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 16th August, says:—The English postal scheme suggesting that Sunday should be the day of departure for the Home mails from Bombay during fair weather and Saturday in the monsoon, is evidently prejudicial to the interests of the people of Bombay, who, in the event of the scheme being enforced, will lose the weekly holiday which is so necessary for the proper conservation of all interests concerned. And this sacrifice is to be made for the whim of the people of Australia, who will scarcely derive any appreciable benefit from the change and who, though situated at twice the distance between England and India, pay half the postage exacted from India. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will refuse to submit to the evident injustice involved in this scheme.

The English postal scheme for making Sunday as the day of the departure of the Home mails from Bombay during the fair season and Saturday in the monsoon, disapproved.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

25. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 10th August, writes:—After all, the Bill relating to the illegal publication of State documents, known as the Official Secrets Bill, will be a very harmless measure. It will be confined mainly to military questions, and the publication or betrayal of plans of fortifications and similar other things will be made penal. Against such a prudential measure nothing can be said. For the same reason for which it is intended to keep frontier and foreign affairs beyond the scope of interpellation in the Legislative Council, it is necessary that proper safeguards should be adopted against the betrayal of secrets which must be kept very close. The real strength of fortifications and other defensive measures lies in secrecy.

Adoption in India of the English Act prohibiting the publication of confidential State papers.

26. The *Gujaráti* (76), in its issue of the 11th August, writes:—There is a well-founded general impression that the existing bankruptcy laws have contributed much to the demoralization of the commercial world by stimulating wild speculation and even assisting dishonest traders in evading their just liabilities. Human affairs are too many and complicated, and human ingenuity too active and subtle, to be restrained within the four corners of an enactment for all time, and hence it is that even in advanced countries it has ever been found difficult to so frame the bankruptcy laws as to protect the honest trader who has been ruined owing to causes beyond his power or control, without encouraging at the same time dangerous, tricky and heedless dealings. The proposed new Act for this country, which was drawn up by Mr. Ilbert, has been carefully examined and discussed by the Indian Chambers of Commerce and others interested in the commercial prosperity of the country, and we do not know why the final consideration of the subject has been needlessly deferred. The Honourable Mr. Forbes Adam properly observed in his address to the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay that there was a growing impatience visible in commercial and banking circles that action had been so long delayed by Government. The sad experience Bombay has had for some time past of the results of reckless speculation and the immunity dishonest traders are believed to have enjoyed from the consequences of their unfair dealings, ought to lend renewed force to the representations which have been made with a view to promote commercial morality by putting down frauds on creditors and encouraging the movement of commerce by guaranteeing statutory protection to honest merchants.

The existing bankruptcy laws in India and the demoralization they have led to in India.

27. The *Satyă Shodhak* (56), in its issue of the 12th August, referring to the application made by the editor of the *Kalpataru* (36) newspaper of Sholápur to transfer from Poona to Sholápur the case in which he is charged with defamation by the Chief of Akalkot and his Kárbhári, says that it is desirable that the Bombay High Court should comply with the request of the editor, and remarks that considering the pecuniary circumstances of the editor of a vernacular newspaper and the difficulty of publishing the paper in the absence of the person who is generally its sole editor, a change is

The *Kalpataru's* prosecution at Poona and necessity for a change in the law regarding libel.

urgently needed in the present law of libel, to the effect that a Native newspaper should not be prosecuted for libel in a place other than that at which it is printed, except when the editor consents to the contrary.

The Leper Bill.

28. Writing about the Leper Bill, the *Kannadă Suvarte* (140) of the 9th August thinks that Government will only be hasty if it so soon legislates on leprosy when the nature of the disease is still under investigation by scientists.

Remarks in connection with Government of India's Railway Bill, No. 20 of 1888.

29. In noticing the Railway Bill of the Government of India, No. 20 of 1888, to secure one general code applicable to all Indian railways, so far as construction, management, traffic, &c., are concerned, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85), in its issue of the 13th August, observes :—Under the existing railway legislation railway companies pay taxes to municipalities and local boards, which earn considerable income from this source, but Section 131 of the Railway Bill proposes to exempt the railway companies from all taxes in aid of the funds of any local authority unless the Governor-General in Council directs by an order in writing to the contrary. This section ought to be strongly protested against by municipalities and local boards. It is but just that railway administrations should pay for the advantages enjoyed by them through the agency of such municipal institutions and local boards, and it is sore injustice to the latter to exempt the former from the payment.

The provisions of the Cantonment Bill in regard to contagious diseases, condemned.

30. In alluding to the Cantonment Bill in the Viceregal Legislative Council, the *Bombay Samáchár* (89), in its issue of the 16th August, says :—There seems to be little or no difference between the repealed Contagious Diseases Act and the Cantonment Bill. No woman would willingly confess that she suffered from a contagious disease, and to ascertain whether she did suffer or not, it would be indispensable to subject her to an examination. To drive away diseased women from military cantonments and to fill up their places by others who did not suffer from the complaint, would be tantamount to supplying women to military men, and it was for these very reasons that the House of Commons ordered last year the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act. The comparison made by General Chesney between small-pox and contagious diseases is quite wrong, because the former is due to natural causes while the latter is the result of misconduct. It is to be regretted that Government should deal with acts that lead to breaches of morality. The present Government of England, which neglects orders of Parliament, is likely to encourage the Indian authorities to do acts against the resolutions issued by the House of Commons, but this conduct on the part of the Ministry bodes no good to India.

Remarks in connection with the Village Sanitation Bill.

31. In noticing the report of the Select Committee on the Village Sanitation Bill, the *Suryă Prakásh* (83), in its issue of the 10th August, approves of the Bill except as regards disallowing the suggestion made by the Honourable Ráo Bahádur Bechardás Viháridás to the effect that half the amount of the local funds income should be made over for the maintenance of village sanitation, and observes that village sanitation is a legitimate charge on the local fund and ought to be provided for out of it.

The Bill to prevent adulteration of ghee and other articles approved of.

32. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85), in their respective issues of the 14th August, express approval of the Bill to prevent the adulteration of ghee and other articles, observing that the proposed measure would certainly prove highly beneficial to the public interests, provided an efficient machinery were supplied by the municipalities, to whom the working of the law would be entrusted, to keep a strict watch over the different articles of consumption sold in the market.

The Panch Mahâls Forest Bill criticised.

33. In noticing the Bill relating to the Panch Máhal forests, the *Suryă Prakásh* (83), in its issue of the 10th August, says :—The Bill states that the agricultural cattle of the *rayats* will be allowed to graze without any fees in open grounds in which there are no trees, but it must be remembered that no grass

grows after the month of October in waste lands containing no trees. The villagers will be permitted, states the Bill, to remove all forest produce other than dry leaves of trees, mowra flowers, mangoes, gums, lac, honey and timber; but there is little produce in the forests except the above-mentioned articles. Dry leaves of trees are, after they are allowed to rot, used as manure by the farmers, but if their collection without charge is prohibited, against the immemorial practice of the agriculturists, are they to purchase dry leaves? It is to be regretted that the Bill contains no provisions for allowing farmers to cut timber required for agricultural purposes, and the Bhils residing in forests to get it for building their huts.

PART III.—*Education.*

Present state of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

34. The *Gujaráti* (76), in its issue of the 11th August, writes:—We are sorry that Government should have allowed the professorial staff of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, to be weakened in the way it has done, and the Graduates' Association, Bombay, has done well in drawing His Excellency Lord Reay's attention to the rule which makes the granting of leave dependent on the exigencies of the public service. If greater regard had been paid to this rule when so many Professors applied for leave one after another, the College would not have been now without Professors, just as His Excellency found the library at Poona without books. There is only one observation in the memorial of the Association to which we think many will take exception, and it is where it says that the College deservedly enjoys the reputation of being the model College of this presidency. No doubt, individual Professors like Sir Alexander Grant, Professor Hughlings and Professor Wordsworth have raised the reputation of the institution, but with the majority of its Professors scarcely above the average, it is quite unjust to other institutions to talk of it as a *model* institution.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Remarks on the progress report of the Indian railways.

35. In reviewing the report on the Indian railways for the year 1888-89, the *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 12th August, writes:—There is one subject in which the public is most intimately interested, but on which the progress report of the Indian railways is entirely silent. The comfort and convenience of passengers and of the public generally is a standing topic of complaints in respect to railways. The report says nothing of what arrangements are made on the different railways with respect to this matter. There are railway conferences held nearly every year at which this and other topics are discussed, but the report makes no mention of the abovenamed subjects. The report is precisely the place where all such information should be forthcoming. Whatever may be the resolutions arrived at in the conferences, the two railways with which Bombay is directly connected form a striking contrast to each other in this respect. The administration of the B. B. & C. I. Railway is strikingly conciliatory, polite and considerate, while that of the G. I. P. Railway is notoriously inattentive to the comforts and conveniences of passengers, especially those of the third class. This is a matter which calls for notice from the Government, and a remark or two in the report as to how far the different railways are mindful of their duties towards the travelling public will serve as a good corrective.

Improvement of third class carriages on Indian railway lines recommended.

36. In noticing the report that a railway conference will be held at Cawnpore in November next for devising measures to secure uniformity in rolling stock on Indian railways, the *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 12th August, says:—It is to be hoped that the conference will not confine its attention to the improvement of the first and second class carriages, but will attend to the convenience of third class passengers as well. Third class carriages are so ill constructed as to be in sad need of improvement, affording little convenience to the passengers, and being far inferior in accommodation to the carriages of a similar class on English railways. The third class carriage is badly built, as if it were not intended for the use of human beings, and

has earned from the Natives the *sobriquet* of "*bakrá gádi*" (sheep truck). Government ought to compel the railway companies to supply proper accommodation to third class passengers, who are the real patrons of railways.

Mr. Y. N. Ránade's suggestions on railway reform in India.

37. One, Mr. Y. N. Ránade, makes the following suggestions on railway reform in the *Mahrátta* (2) of 11th August:—(1) A small compartment should be attached to each third class carriage in order that it may be used as a urinary and similar other purposes. (2) The number of passengers on each bench should be reduced from five to four. (3) Seats should be so constructed that the luggage of passengers sitting on one side should not be within reach of thieving neighbours sitting behind. (4) There should be an intermediate class between the 2nd and 3rd classes. (5) The local Government should be asked to appoint Inspectors and Sub-inspectors to see how railway companies work. (6) Near railway stations there should be *dharmashálás* or resting places belonging to railway companies. (7) Waiting-rooms for third class passengers should be provided with benches. (8) The new rule that 2nd class waiting-rooms should be used only by through passengers ought to be discontinued. (9) Better arrangements in regard to supplying water to passengers should be made with due regard to their religious scruples. (10) The practice usually followed in Bombay by railway companies of delivering parcels to their owners without being asked to do so must be put a stop to. (11) Gentlemen of position and respectability should be provided with free periodical platform passes. (12) The S. M. Railway Company should be made to completely fence in the railway line as required by law. In regard to the grievances of the railway employés, Mr. Y. N. Ránade says: "I have no desire to speak here at any length. I request most earnestly our railway authorities to grant railway employés leave without pay as a matter of right and not as a matter of favour. Loss of pay and travelling expenses is a sufficient guarantee against the abuse of this right."

Fencing of the Rájputána railway line recommended.

38. The *Káthiáwádi* (79), in its issue of the 13th August, refers to a recent accident on the Rájputána railway line between the stations of Viramgám and Khárághoda by which about five cows were run over and killed by a train, and says that the line ought to be fenced as other railway lines are, both in the interests of passengers and the railway company.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

Raising of loans by municipal authorities.

39. With reference to the new rule passed by the Government of India in substitution for Rule 4 of the rules for raising loans by local authorities in the open market, the *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 12th August, says:—The conditions that a loan shall not be raised except for the construction or repair of works of public utility or for the benefit of the inhabitants within the local limits of the authorities raising the loan, and that Government should exercise supervision over such loans, are salutary provisions indeed, but the same cannot be said of the condition limiting the period of the loan to twenty years except in special cases, as it necessitates a larger rate of interest than otherwise. Since works of public utility are useful to the people as well as to Government, the latter ought to guarantee the loans so as to enable local authorities to obtain them at lower rates of interest than would be otherwise demanded. But, unfortunately for the people, Government are backward in the discharge of this important duty.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the letter addressed to him by the Mahárája of Kashmere.

40. The *Káthiáwár Times* (80), in its issue of the 11th August, writes:—Sufficient events have transpired in Kashmere to show clearly that the Mahárája has been, as we said in the very commencement, the victim of a nefarious conspiracy. His Excellency Lord Lansdowne himself is convinced of this, and has already given a hint to the deposed ruler in a letter addressed to him that he would restore him to his position. The Viceroy has also, we are glad to learn, given the Mahárája permission to pay him a visit so that he may learn the true nature of the Kashmere

affairs and may arrange the matter at a personal interview. Doubtless, Colonel Nisbet will be called upon for a full explanation of his conduct. We have repeatedly said that the action of Government has greatly alarmed the Native chieftains.

Government action in regard to Kashmere.

41. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 11th August, writes:—Dhulip Sing makes a very skilful use of Sir Lepel Griffin's speech and of the action of Government in regard to Kashmere: "The system of peaceful annexation has already begun in the case of the Mahárája of Kashmere." This self-styled Royal Highness warns all Native Princes to note the purport of Sir Lepel's speech. We think that in regard to this version of the policy of Government towards the Native States even some of the non-sympathisers of Dhulip Sing may agree with him in condemning the policy. The Government of India is, in our humble opinion, following a very suicidal policy. The deprivation of the Mahárája of Kashmere of his administrative power has created a profound sensation in the land. Government has, no doubt, by the appointment of the Council tried to allay any suspicions of self-interest. But they have not succeeded. It is felt, and we think not unreasonably, that the Council is a sham. Rája Amar Sing is all in all there, and he is said to play into the hands of the Resident. Thus virtually the Resident is the master of the situation. This is certainly not a very desirable feature of the policy, and it ought to be mended as soon as possible.

The Mahárája of Kashmere and his grievances.

42. The *Gujaráti* (76), in its issue of the 11th August, writes:—A well-informed Anglo-Indian correspondent writes to the *Statesman* that "the Mahárája has been without a friend whom he could consult with confidence and on whose help he could rely......The Council, led, we suppose, by Rája Amar Sing, has adopted what appears to be a very hostile mode of proceeding. Men who wish to have interviews with the Mahárája are prohibited from seeing him, and are severely punished if they attempt to visit him. It is said that similar punishment is awarded to those who visit the Resident." If this account be true it is impossible to conceive a more insulting and degrading treatment that can be inflicted upon a ruler in his own State. We do not believe that the representative of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen can ever induce himself to tolerate arrangements which render possible such painful humiliation to an independent prince. The English public and the Parliament have been utterly misled by Sir Lepel Griffin and Lord Cross, and it is fair to ask if our Viceroy has taken special care to see that some one has not successfully worked upon his credulity in a similar manner when he had under consideration the touching appeal made by the Mahárája. Mahárání Chandalin of Rewa has sent for the Viceroy's perusal a plain and unvarnished story of the ill-treatment to which she has been subjected, and the public is anxiously awaiting the result of her representation. If pathetic appeals preferred by helpless Chiefs and Ránis are not respectfully and generously considered by the representative of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, the fussy and meddlesome officers who successfully carry things in a high-handed manner would receive further encouragement, and the feelings of confidence and attachment the princes may now entertain towards the sovereign power are likely to be weakened—a change to be heartily deprecated in the interests of the Native rulers as well as in those of the British Government. It is no use telling the former that they should govern their subjects well when their pathetic appeals for relief from ill-treatment stand no fair chance of being considered independently of the advice and guidance of officers who are in every way interested in concealing the real facts from the knowledge of the Viceroy. The state of affairs in Hyderabad, Rewa, Bikanir, Bhopál and Kashmere especially is full of anxiety to all impartial observers, and a solemn obligation lies upon the Supreme Government to discharge its responsibilities in a sympathetic and disinterested manner and with a full sense of the importance of those humane principles of justice and equity which have rendered foreign rule in this country a real blessing. His Excellency Lord Lansdowne has an extremely delicate task before him, but none the less it has to be faced with the courage of a broad-minded English statesman, and if the Indian Government is found wanting in its duty, we do not see how an appeal to the British House of Commons can be avoided, even though Lord Cross has shown an utterly un-English disposition to treat the Mahárája with scant courtesy, if not with contempt.

Reasons why the Mahárája of Kashmere should not be given a further trial.

43. As regards the Mahárája of Kashmere's request that he may be given a further trial from 3 to 5 years, the *Sudhárak* (18), in its issue of the 12th August, remarks:—What could be fairer than this? many might ask. And yet we confess we have our own doubts on the point. Why should the Mahárája have allowed the necessity for asking for a trial to arise? Why should he have accepted councillors and ministers in whom he had no confidence and who are said to have been forced on him much against his will? Why should he have so long gone to sleep over the mismanagement of the State which was being ruled *in his name* at least? Why should he have submitted to the "great and many-sided pressure" of Colonel Nisbet and signed the paper of his abdication? Does not all this indicate a very weak and unmanly mind? For our part, we are inclined to believe the statement of the Calcutta *Statesman*—than whom the Native Princes of this country do not possess a warmer friend, and who is not certainly in the least likely to stand by with folded arms while an act of very grave injustice was being done towards a Native Prince—that the education, tastes or surroundings of Mahárája Pratáb Sing are not such as to make him a fit or capable ruler.

Satisfactory condition of the administration of the Baroda State.

44. The *Gujaráti* (76), in its issue of the 11th August, writes:—The Baroda State is now peculiarly fortunate in having an enlightened ruler and a capable Diwán to direct its administration. We wish the Mahárája could keep himself in touch with the feelings of his subjects by remaining for some months at least in his capital. We know His Highness' health is not what it should be. But that only means that the Mahárája should not trouble himself about the infinite minutiæ of administrative work. His Highness has with creditable sagacity employed some of the best men available in responsible posts, and, on the whole, it may be said that the Baroda State is one of the most progressive and the best governed States in India. We are glad to learn that the firm attitude maintained by the Mahárája and his Diwán in the matter of the recent strike of the Mahájans has enabled them to tide over the difficulty without bringing in any inconvenient complications. The presence of the ruler at this juncture in his capital would have been of material help in considering the hardships complained of without any delay. The people in Native States are as yet unaccustomed to some of the stringent and exacting laws prevalent in British territories, and it would be very unwise to transplant foreign institutions all of a sudden, without paying sufficient regard to the circumstances of each State and the feelings and wishes of its subjects. We doubt not that this aspect of the question has not escaped the attention of the Baroda legislature.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23rd August 1889.

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(For the week ending 17th August 1889.)

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REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH AUGUST 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ..	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Expenditure of the fee taken from candidates for the Pleaders' Examination in Berár.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 12th August, writes:—Under the rules concerning legal practitioners in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts a candidate for the Pleaders' Examination has to pay Rs. 10 as entrance fee. The rules, however, do not say how the amount collected should be used. Still, we think the Legislature could not have meant to have it appropriated to any purpose other than the examination expenses. In other provinces the amount of fee is always spent to defray the expenses of the examination for which it is collected. In their expenses they include remuneration to examiners for examining and drawing out question papers. But here, as we have seen, out of the whole amount collected, which is on an average Rs. 300 or so, a very small sum, say Rs. 20 or 25, is spent on writing materials supplied to candidates, while the remainder is appropriated to a purpose for which it is not intended. Instead of accumulating the money year by year or appropriating it to some extra purpose, we ask the Judicial Commissioner to spend it in engaging a good lawyer, either from Berár or other provinces, to draw out and examine question-papers. This proposal, if carried out, would be advantageous both to the examiners and the examinees. It would help the officers in Berár who are *ex-officio* examiners, and leave no room for the candidates to complain against the papers. Besides, it will prevent raw material being introduced into the Berár bar.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23rd August 1889.

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No. 34 of 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 24th August 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Máhim (Bombay)	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
22	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
28	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
29	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
39	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	...
40	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
42	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
44	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
45	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
46	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

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No.	Names o Newspape	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
58	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
60	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
62	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
64	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
66	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
67	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
68	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
69	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
70	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
71	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
73	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
74	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
75	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
76	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
77	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
78	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
79	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
82	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
83	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
84	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
85	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
86	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
98	„ Chandraprakásh	Do.	Weekly	375
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Do.	950
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
103	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
106	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
107	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
114	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
115	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
117	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Weekly	...
118	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
119	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
120	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
121	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
122	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
123	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
124	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
125	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
126	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
127	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
128	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
129	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
130	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
131	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
132	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
133	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
134	„ Sneha Sindhu	Cambay	Weekly	...
135	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Monthly	630
136	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
137	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
138	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
139	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
140	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
141	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
142	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
143	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
144	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
145	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
146	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
147	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
149	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
150	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
151	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
152	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
153	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
154	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
155	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	450
	URDU.			
156	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
157	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
158	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
159	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
160	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
161	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
162	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
163	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
164	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
165	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
166	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
167	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
168	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Debate in Parliament on Dr. Cameron's motion, and the remarks made by Sir John Gorst on the subject of the indemnity given to the Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case by the Bombay Government.

1. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 18th August, writes:—The India Office, represented by the Under Secretary of State for India before the House of Commons, has failed to act fairly by the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter of the Crawford scandal in general, and the guarantee given to the official witnesses in particular. Sir John Gorst is reported to have said that the guarantee in question was given "before the subject came under the cognisance of the Secretary of State." But did not Lord Cross address these words to that Government *after* His Lordship had fully considered the whole case? "I desire to say that I fully appreciate the efforts which have been made by Your Excellency in Council to ascertain, *under painful and difficult circumstances*, [the italics are ours] the truth regarding the many serious charges of corruption which have been the subject of this enquiry." And did not the despatch which ended thus significantly begin with an equally significant, though less explicit, admission that His Lordship was convinced of the misconduct of the accused, but that to save him indulgently from criminal consequences he utilized the opinion of the Bengal Commissioners who, proceeding on an erroneous basis, had arrived at an erroneous conclusion. Thus the offer of the guarantee was the only means by which the truth could be ascertained, and there was a clear English precedent for that step. Why, then, in the face of these stern facts was it implied before the House of Commons that the Bombay Government had, in following the only course of duty open to it, made an unfortunate blunder?

2. The *Gujaráti* (79), in its issue of the 18th August, writes:—The debate which took place in the House of Commons on the "Corrupt Magistrates in India" is one more additional proof, if any were required, of the very perfunctory manner in which the India Office endeavours to grasp important questions. Nothing could have been less dignified and more unsatisfactory than the lame plea urged by Sir John Gorst for not being prepared to meet Dr. Cameron's motion. If he had not fully mastered the whole situation regarding the Mámlatdárs' case, it would have been safer for him not to have bluntly criticised the action of the Bombay Government in granting a sufficiently wide indemnity, without which, as every one in this presidency knows, the prosecution would not have succeeded in procuring even a scrap of evidence against Mr. Crawford. It is very difficult to make either head or tail of Sir John's statement that the practice of granting indemnity is common in India, since those who are in this country know absolutely nothing of any such practice. If criminals are guaranteed against prosecution in some extreme cases, it is neither more nor less than what is sanctioned by the criminal jurisprudence of England itself. All are, however, glad to see that Sir John Gorst recognises the importance of respecting the plighted word of the Bombay Government. Mr. Bryce, who had the rare opportunity of knowing the incidents of the Crawford case on the spot, threw better light on the whole subject than any of the other members except Sir P. Campbell, who pronounced a deservedly high encomium on His Excellency Lord Reay's Government for the rare courage and patience with which it has conducted itself in the face of the most unscrupulous attacks with which it has been cruelly persecuted. The salvation of the Bombay Government and of the much maligned Mámlatdárs lies in supplying full information on the main questions involved in the case to members of Parliament. If Mr. Bradlaugh could be placed in full possession of all the facts, we feel pretty sure that he would do more for the victims of misrepresentation and extortion than a year's study on the part of the slovenly India Office.

3. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 19th August, writes:—If anything was wanted to show how the ill-informed and misguided righteousness of some members of Parliament has made the position of the Government of Bombay very uncomfortable, and has forced its hands in the indemnity question, the full report of the debate on Dr. Cameron's motion will furnish the amplest materials. Dr. Cameron, Mr. Baumann, Sir W. Plowden and others of that class care nothing for the courageous uprooting of a scandal which cursed Bombay for many years past. They have no indignation to spend upon the chief centre and fountain-head of all the immorality which has been exposed. On

the contrary, they seem to pity and sympathize with Mr. Crawford, and to pour all the phials of their indignation on the Government. It does not matter to them if no evidence had been forthcoming, and, therefore, they cannot appreciate the necessity for the promise of indemnity which the Bombay Government thought it expedient to give. The Secretary of State for India, too, yielding to their pressure, require the Government to break its promise. Further information and remonstrances from the local Government have probably awakened the Secretary of State to the impropriety of the breach of promise. Nevertheless, the defence offered by the Under Secretary in Parliament was of the weakest description. The *Bombay Gazette* aptly characterizes the conduct as "mean." The Government is clean thrown overboard, and the House of Commons is asked to trust to the superior morality and wisdom of the Secretary of State for India. It is a most unmerited and ill-considered slur on the Bombay Government, and no subordinate was ever more shabbily treated by a superior. The debate has done one service. It has put in a clear light the difficulties and embarrassments of the Bombay Government, and the public of this presidency at least will exonerate the Government from all blame in regard to its apparently half-hearted observance of its promise of indemnity. [The *Mahrátta* (3) and the *Sudhárak* (20), in their respective issues of the 18th and 19th August, express similar sentiments.]

The debate on the Mámlatdárs' question in the House of Commons, and the silence of Sir R. Temple and Sir J. Fergusson on the occasion.

4. Referring to the debate in the House of Commons on the subject of the indemnity given by the Government of Bombay to the Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case, the *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 18th August, writes:—What pains us more than the untruths propagated by a section of the Anglo-Indian press and by the London *Times*, is the fact that Sir J. Gorst and Sir J. Fergusson should be so luke-warm in defending His Excellency Lord Reay in the House of Commons. They, at all events, have no excuse on the score of ignorance. It does not stand to reason that the Government of Bombay has not sent up everything that would serve to place the matter in the proper light. And if local knowledge cannot be transmitted in documents, there is Sir J. Fergusson himself to give his chief the benefit of his experience. He has not probably forgotten that while he was Governor here a secret commission of high officers reported about the conduct of Mr. Crawford not at all being what it should be. There is, again, Sir R. Temple who knows full-well what sort of man Mr. Crawford is. We may say that it has been long talked about here that Sir R. Temple and Sir J. Fergusson, especially the latter, knew or at least had heard much that ought to have set them on an enquiry when they were in India. Sir J. Fergusson appeared to have shrunk from a task which Lord Reay successfully undertook, and we expected that at least he would have the nobleness of mind to give Lord Reay his due and to shield him from dishonest or misguided criticism. His own unwillingness to undertake the duty of enquiring into Mr. Crawford's conduct must have enabled him to gauge the moral strength of Lord Reay. But, as we have said above, we have been pained by his silence or by what amounts to it. Indeed, as Sir G. Campbell put it, Sir J. Gorst and Sir J. Fergusson have thrown Lord Reay completely over, but it is not at all difficult to understand why. Perhaps, in Sir J. Fergusson's mind there still lingers the pleasant remembrance of Mr. Crawford.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay for marking their sense of appreciation of the action of His Excellency Lord Reay's Government in the Crawford case advocated.

5. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 22nd August, approves of the suggestion made by "Pro Bono Publico" in a letter which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* on the 21st August and says:—It is high time that a public meeting of all the communities in Bombay, of the Pársis, the Hindus and the Mahomedans, should be called to mark the sense of appreciation and gratitude felt by the whole Native community to His Excellency Lord Reay's Government for having, with a strong hand and amid formidable difficulties, vindicated the purity of the administration. We also feel strongly with 'Pro Bono Publico' that much mischief has been done by mischievous wire-pullers by misleading public opinion in England and casting unmerited slur upon His Excellency Lord Reay, and that the only way to set matters right is to hold at an early date such a meeting as he advocates. We also strongly

feel that it would not have been possible to do anything without a wide and general indemnity to all persons coming forward to state the truth, and that any action on the part of the Secretary of State for India or other authorities repudiating that indemnity in the least, must surely lead to lower the value of Government promises.

Sir Raymond West's minute on the report of the Crawford Commission as regards the Khárkar case.

6. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in its issue of the 19th August, refers to portions of Mr. Ommanney's note, the Commissioners' report and Sir Raymond West's minute bearing on what is called the Khárkar case, and says:—Here is the riddle which has to be solved. Mr. Ommanney himself admits Khárkar's case to be a 'weak' one as against Mr. Crawford, and the Commission acquits him on it; that is to say, the prosecutor and the jury are both agreed as to the innocence of the accused as regards a particular case, and yet the judge says, as Sir R. West has stated in his minute, that the said particular case is "one of extreme simplicity" as proving the guilt of the accused! In paragraph 98 of his minute Sir R. West attributed the failure of the Commission to arrive at a proper verdict to their alleged "ignorance of the administrative system in Bombay," and also to their alleged "unacquaintance with the type of character common to most of the principal witnesses." It is now for the public to say whether or not the above imputation was well-founded, and whether or not the author of such imputation was himself a victim of the deep-seated prejudice prevalent in the Western Presidency against the ex-Commissioner of the Central Division.

The Honourable Mr. Mehta's letter to the *Bombay Gazette* on matters connected with the Crawford case.

7. The *Gujaráti* (79), in its issue of the 18th August, writes:—Next to the late Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik, we know only one leading Native gentleman in Bombay who can be justly said to combine in himself a striking independence and energy of character and dauntless courage with rare foresight and sagacity, and that is our well-known and worthy citizen, the Honourable P. M. Mehta. The refreshingly candid letter which he has written to the *Bombay Gazette*—itself such a fitting medium for such an important communication—is so characteristic of the writer and has such a direct bearing upon Mr. Ommanney's note, the Anglo-Indian press, the Indian National Congress question, the Crawford scandal, the conduct of His Excellency Lord Reay in relation to that case, and the educational policy of the Government, that we earnestly request our readers to peruse the whole of it with the greatest care and attention. We have always recognised the eminent services of Lord Reay's Government with as much candour and enthusiasm as we could possibly command, and we heartily rejoice to find that one of the foremost of our citizens has spoken his mind so freely on the subject. We quite appreciate the reasons mentioned by the Honourable Mr. Mehta for his abstaining from taking part in the general Pársi meeting which is shortly to be convened by a few misguided spirits for protesting against Mr. Ommanney's note. We have ourselves disapproved of the step along with our contemporaries, and we still hope that wiser counsels will prevail. That part of the letter in which the honourable gentleman refers to the unworthy attempts that are being made to discredit the Congress and sow seeds of dissension between our Pársi friends and other Native communities, has been written with such a fulness of heart and eloquence of feeling that we thank him with all our heart for the kindly and magnanimous sentiments to which he has given expression. Such are the men best fitted to be leaders of Native society, and so long as India is fortunate in producing such ornaments, we can afford to ignore those petty spirits whose principal aim in life consists in flattering their superiors and aggrandising themselves at the expense of the higher considerations of their religion and country.

A recommendation to Government to appoint a commission to enquire into the connection, if there be any, of European district officers with the corruption of Mr. Crawford.

8. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 19th August, says:—It is desirable that Government should appoint a commission similar to the one proposed in the case of the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case, to enquire into the conduct of European officers. We do not mean to say that the European officers acted as agents between the Mámlatdárs and Mr. Crawford. But it has come to light on many occasions during the Crawford case that,

he made use of their recommendations in taking bribes. The best evidence of this is the statement of Mr. Ommanney that, if Mr. Crawford's demi-official letters to officers in several districts were called for it would be found that some of them had made recommendations as desired by Mr. Crawford. Why were not the names of these district officers published? Is it not necessary that when a man who has been suspended from office or degraded is to be restored to his place, he should be recommended by some one? Mr. Ommanney must be aware of all this, but being, probably, much influenced by pride of race, he must have suppressed the names and letters of the recommending officers. It also looks improbable that no European should have been connected with the dirty affairs of Mr. Crawford during his long administration. If Government wish to find out the truth, they should get hold of and publish the demi-official correspondence of the district officers with Mr. Crawford, and should institute an enquiry into the subject-matters of the correspondence.

Prevalence of bribery under the British Government and the difficulty experienced by newspapers in exposing corrupt officers.

9. The *Gujaráti* (79), in its issue of the 18th August, makes the following remarks on the prevalence of bribery under the British *régime*:—When the British assumed the sovereignty of India, the people hoped to get justice which was not to be had in the time of the Native rulers. It is true that we get justice under the British rule and that everything is done very regularly, but it cannot be said that no bribe is received by the officials, and the present Crawford case amply bears us out. This case has thrown light on various matters. It has completely exposed the fallacy of the notion entertained by the Government that its high officers are pure and that the aspersions cast against them are due to the perversity of Natives. One cannot possibly get at the truth when such a prejudice has taken a firm hold of his mind. The same thing happened in Mr. Crawford's case. The Government was aware of Mr. Crawford's pecuniary embarrassments for many years, and yet when the *Poona Vaibhav* (51) indirectly intimated that bribes were taken by him, the paper had to apologise for its statements. The Government, instead of supporting such papers, asks them for proofs in support of their statements. But the Indian newspapers being in poor circumstances cannot afford to adduce satisfactory evidence and have, therefore, to connive at such things. Government neither rewarded nor thanked the *Poona Vaibhav* for exposing Mr. Crawford, and if Mr. Ommanney had not defended that paper in his confidential note, we do not think it would have received any justice whatever. Mr. Crawford's ways were known to all, but if Ráo Bahádur Bhimbhái had not personally spoken about them to His Excellency the Governor and others, we do not know how long the matter would have remained in the dark. We must say that Mr. Crawford is not the only officer of the kind in the British State. There are many others like him, but if we are asked to produce their names, neither we nor others will take that responsibility. Bribes are taken in different forms and shapes, and they are received in some cases personally while in others through different agencies. We can boldly say that there is no department of the State which is pure; from the Secretary of State for India's office down, all departments, whether Judicial, Police, or others, are corrupt. Take, for example, the case of Sir John Gorst, who received money from the Nizám's State. It was not only a bribe but something more, yet no notice has been taken of the matter because he is a high official. If such high officials receive bribes with impunity, the subordinate officers will do the same fearlessly. There are many officers whose wealth is out of proportion to their income, and this is a sufficient reason to doubt their honesty. Government, from its own experience in the Crawford case, can well understand the difficulties of informants in such cases. [The *Broach Samáchár* (94) and the *Hitechchhu* (81), both dated 22nd August, express similar sentiments. The latter observes:—If inquiries be made in the city of Bombay and in the whole presidency, more than 40 per cent. of the Government officials will be found out to be corrupt. This is not applicable only to Natives, but also to Europeans, some of whom are worse than Natives in their black deeds. There is no doubt that the Indian Penal Code is answerable for all this corruption. It is very desirable that an amendment should be made in it, exempting from punishment those who give bribes, in order to lessen the number of corrupt officers.]

Remarks in connection with the reported Imperial Darbár at Lahore.

10. In noticing a report that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne will hold at Lahore an Imperial Darbár next cold weather, the *Gujarát Mitră* (80), in its issue of the 18th August, observes:—If every successive Viceroy is bent on doing good to India, we may suggest the holding of an Indo-English Darbár, which will be the first of its kind in the country. If such a Darbár is held annually it will supply a practical basis for the future national Parliament of India. To this Darbár all Governors of presidencies and chief civil, military and political authorities should be invited, as also the principal and intelligent Native Chiefs and leading Indian personages. The last may form a sort of deputation for expressing the popular views on the most urgent imperial matters in a brief and concise form. An interview between them and the Viceroy may take place a few days before the Darbár. The Viceroy may allude to the representations of a few select deputations in his speech of the year. He may also delegate the delivery of some of his views, or the declaration of some part of his policy, to his trusted advisers in the Political, Financial and other departments.

The Indian National Congress and Government servants.

11. Writing on the ensuing Indian National Congress, the *Chandrodayă* (145), in its issue of the 17th August, says:—The Congress does not intend to drive away the British Government from India, or to assist a lunatic like Dhulip Sing or the wily Russians. Had the Congress been disloyal it would not have continued to exist so long, nor would it have been joined by men like Mr. A. O. Hume and Sir W. Wedderburn. We see, therefore, no reason why Government servants should not support it.

A complaint that while native liquors are heavily taxed no tax is imposed upon beer manufactured in India.

12. The *Dnyánodayă* (13), in its issue of the 22nd August, writes:—It is certainly a most remarkable fact that while native liquors are heavily taxed, there are five million gallons of beer manufactured in India which pays no tax whatever. Why is not the principle of "minimum of consumption and maximum of revenue" just as applicable to the European and British soldier as to the Native population?

Approval of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. McHinch to the Bombay Legislative Council.

13. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 17th August, writes:—The Honourable Mr. McHinch has fully earned the honour of a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council. We have more than once referred to his admirable qualities as President of the Karáchi Municipality. As Chairman of the local Chamber of Commerce, Commanding Officer of the Sind Volunteer Corps, and Member of the Port Trust, Mr. McHinch has occupied a prominent position in society. As a man of business he enjoys a high reputation. His familiarity with commercial matters, ripe experience, and public spirit make him a desirable and worthy acquisition to the Legislative Council. In raising Mr. McHinch to the Council the Bombay Government has recognised the claims of the mercantile community of Karáchi, which has done probably as much for India as the administration itself, but which, unfortunately, had scarcely any appreciable share in the deliberations of the Legislature.

14. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 17th August, writes:—The nomination of Mr. McHinch to the Bombay Legislative Council will, we feel certain, give general satisfaction. The long interval that has elapsed between the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Dayárám Jethmal and that of Mr. McHinch, during which Sind has remained unrepresented, may be put down to the uncertainty as to which side Sind would remain attached to in future. This question has now been settled, and after this settlement rightly follows the nomination of Mr. McHinch. It cannot be said that Sind was literally unrepresented during the interval above referred to. Mr. Pritchard's presence in the Council has greatly advanced the interests of this province, and of this there cannot be the least doubt or question: and now that he will soon be back amongst us, it is very desirable that another gentlemen from Sind, though not quite as his successor, should take his place. Mr. Alexander McHinch, as President of the Karáchi Chamber of Commerce, as President of the local Municipal Corporation, as Officer Commanding the Sind Volunteers Corps, and as a Member of the Port

Trust, has throughout his career exhibited energy, judgment and tact, and his elevation to the Legislative Council confers on him a richly deserved honour. In congratulating the province of Sind and Mr. McHinch on this fitting appointment we cannot but express the hope that the "member for Sind" will secure for his province that complete system of railways which is most sadly needed to develope the resources of the province and its port, and to bring the latter in better contact by a direct land route, in lieu of the present old-fashioned and tedious journey by sea.

Alleged prevalence in the Madras Presidency of the practice of kidnapping Native girls for prostitution.

15. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 22nd August, writes:—Is it possible that under the British Government, which is so jealous about the liberty of its subjects, be they Europeans or Natives, systematic kidnapping of Native girls for the purpose of prostitution should exist in its own territorial jurisdiction? That such a system was complained of in Bombay a few years ago in reference to European girls is known to us, but we are sorry that a similar system should be allowed to exist in Madras. On this subject our contemporary of the *National Guardian* pertinently observes: "We have often drawn in these columns the attention of the Government to the immoral traffic in girls which has been going on almost without check or hindrance in several parts of the country. It has now come to light that girls are systematically kidnapped at Negapatam and sent to Rangoon for immoral purposes. The other day the vessel *Sira* on her way to Rangoon was boarded by the police, who discovered a number of abducted girls on board. This discovery has led to numerous arrests. The principal, it would appear, resides at Negapatam, but has agents at Rangoon. The immoral traffic in girls ought to be put down with a high hand. Its prevalence is a disgrace to civilization. In Bengal the traffic has assumed gigantic proportions in certain places, but there is an absence of organized effort on the part of the authorities to check or prevent the evil." No blot can be greater on an administration than the existence of such traffic in girls, which ought to be put down with a strong hand. If such systematic kidnapping does really exist, we cannot describe it in better terms than slavery. The term is strong indeed, but that is the very embodiment of the evils of the system. No effort should be considered too great for uprooting the evil.

Government officers and their attendance in their respective offices.

16. A correspondent, writing from Goregaon to the *Shri Shiváji* (62) in its issue of the 16th August, disapproves of the practice of some Collectors, Engineers and Educational Inspectors of doing office work at home and attending and leaving their offices any time they like, as it causes much inconvenience to the people. He refers to a case in which a pleader went to the court of a certain District Judge to file an appeal on the decision of a Subordinate Judge on the last day of the time allowed for it by law, but could not file it as the District Judge had left the court at 2 P.M., and to the Mámlatdár of Mángaon in the Kolába District, who, it is said, attends office for only two hours, and adds that the new rules framed by the Bombay High Court as regards the attendance in judicial courts of Subordinate and District Judges should be strictly enforced, and that Government should frame similar rules for the guidance of European and Native officers in the Revenue, Engineering, Educational and other departments.

Alleged immoral conduct of a Forest officer in Kánara.

17. In continuation of its former article on the European Government officers in Kánara and their moral conduct, noticed in paragraph 18 of the Weekly Report on Native Newspapers, No. 31 of 1889, for the week ending 3rd August, the *Havyak Subodh* (146), in its issue of the 20th August, states that the editor of the paper personally saw, on the 20th March last, a Forest officer of Kánara driving to the Carnac Bandar in Bombay with a mistress from Ankola, taking his seat with her in a first class compartment on board a steamship belonging to Shepherd and Company and caressing her in a shameless manner to the astonishment of all the passengers on board the steamer, and says that if

Government consult the editor confidentially in enquiring into the scandalous conduct of the European officers complained of by him, he will give them every assistance in his power.

Duty of Government with regard to serious allegations made by the *Havyak Subodh* against European officers and their Native subordinates in the Kánara District.

18. The *Kannadă Suvárte* (144), in its issue of the 16th August, writes:—The *Havyak Subodh* (146) is a representative paper and represents the very class of people who most stand in need of Government protection. The cases of wickedness and immoral practices quoted in it are of too serious a nature to be lightly passed over. The paper appeals direct to Government and even blames it for not having brought to justice those against whom it has already complained. It has evidence ready in hand and Government will have little trouble in the affair. In the face of such a strong representation, we do not think Government will decline to order an enquiry as it will doubtless tend to good results. The character of the Government officers and their subordinates, which has been so mercilessly attacked, will be cleared, and virtue and justice which are said to be basely driven away will regain their full sway and bring happiness to the district. These cases are more important than the Crawford case, because in the latter Mr. Crawford alone was charged with bribery, while in the present instance several European officers have been charged with an offence of a serious nature.

Corruption in the Engineering Department in Ahmedabad.

19. The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 22nd August, expresses satisfaction with the administration of Mr. James, Collector of Ahmedabad, recommends him to institute inquiries into the corruption of the Engineering Department at that place, and says:—Bribery is said to be very common, more or less, in the Survey, Revenue and Judicial Departments, but more particularly in the Engineering Department. Examine the past and the present condition of certain Overseers, Engineers, or clerks in the department, and find out how they have attained their present position in society while in receipt of only a small salary. We are sorry that we are not in a position to institute inquiries, otherwise we should have properly investigated all that we have heard about this department. We very much wish to know the truth and shall be glad to hear that the current report is not well founded.

A complaint against the clerks in the office of the Registrar, Small Causes Court, Bombay, and the bailiffs in the same Court.

20. The *Din Bandhu* (10), in its issue of the 18th August, praises Mr. Ryan, Second Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Van der Straaten, Registrar, Small Causes Court, Bombay, for their action in preventing law-brokers from visiting their respective Courts, and requests the latter officer to remove the complaints of the people against the clerks in his office who do not dispose of work in the order in which it is received, and make people, who do not act up to their wishes or are not acquainted with them, wait for a long time before they are attended to. The bailiffs in the Small Causes Court, the paper observes, receive heavy bribes from parties when they go to serve summonses or to attach properties. It is, therefore, to be hoped that Mr. Van der Straaten and Mr. Hart, the Chief Judge, will pay due attention to these complaints in the interests of the public at large.

Inconvenience suffered by clerks in the Survey Department when they come to Poona during the rainy season.

21. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (12), in its issue of the 21st August, says that many clerks in the Survey Department complain that during the rainy season, when their offices are stationed at Poona, they have to suffer much more inconvenience than when they are moving in the districts, not only because their offices are far away from the city where the clerks reside, but because they are located in stables and similar other outhouses attached to the bungalows nominally rented at the cost of Government for their offices, but really occupied by Assistant Surveyors and their families. The paper requests that if the complaint be true, Government should at once take steps to remove it.

Inconvenience sometimes caused on account of the City Magistrate of Karáchi not being a Justice of the Peace.

22. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 17th August, writes:—The serious inconvenience which is likely at any moment to arise to the public from the circumstance of the City Magistrate of Karáchi not being a Justice of the Peace, was emphasized the other day on the occasion of a sailor, a European British subject, being brought up before that Magistrate on a petty charge of disorderly conduct. The accused had been confined by the police on the previous evening and from that time had been without food up to the time of his being placed before Mr. Cumming, who, not being a Justice of the Peace, had to refer the police officer in charge of the case to a competent Magistrate. His lack of jurisdiction entailed the removal of the accused before another court, thus involving hardship to the man and throwing additional labour on the police officer. The anomaly of the City Magistrate of an important seaport town like Karáchi not being a Justice of the Peace calls for the immediate attention of the authorities with a view to an early remedy of the existing evil.

Increase in the police force and in the number of Presidency Magistrates in Bombay recommended.

23. The *Din Bandhu* (10), in its issue of the 18th August, says:—People in Bombay are discontented on account of delay in the dispensation of criminal justice. They silently suffer annoyance from bad characters instead of going to law courts. So long as the police force and the number of Presidency Magistrates in the city are not increased, people cannot but suppose that they are living under a despotic rule. Since the time when the three places of Presidency Magistrates were created for this city its population has nearly trebled, but the number of Magistrates remains the same, thus making speedy justice quite impossible. In proportion to the increase in population the number of Magistrates should be increased. Bombay should have for the present at least five Magistrates, and the police force should be increased by half its strength. The salary of employés in this department should also be increased and arrangements should be made to employ in it educated men belonging to respectable families.

A complaint against the Salvation Army at Ahmedabad.

24. The *Nyáyadarshak* (123), in its issue of the 19th August, writes:—Hardly a week passes at Ahmedabad without a crime being committed by the Salvation Army. The members of this army, in open daylight and without fear, allure young children into their camp and keep them in wrongful confinement, and when their guardians go in search of them some of the Salvationists are not the least backward in assaulting them. Such has been the conduct of this army towards the Hindus, Pársis and Mahomedans of Ahmedabad, and local officers and Government will do well to pay immediate attention to it, or else serious consequences may result.

Complaints against the Wái police.

25. A correspondent, under the signature of "Wadár," writing to the *Vrittasár* (72), in its issue of the 19th August, bitterly complains of the conduct of the Wái police in assaulting him about a month ago, forcibly taking away his wife from him and keeping her for a night in the police *chauki* at the request of her father, who wanted her to stay in his house against the wishes of herself and her husband. The correspondent says that on his complaining to Mr. Snow, First Assistant Collector and Magistrate in charge of the táluka of Wái, his complaint was referred to the police, who are themselves the aggressors, and that therefore he does not expect a proper enquiry by them and is afraid of being beaten by them. He requests that either the Mámlatdár or the First Assistant Collector should enquire into the case. [The *Bodh Sudhákar* (9), in its issue of the 21st August, says that the inefficiency of the Wái police is the result of the chief constable being incompetent and the police Superintendent being an old man, and recommends that the former should be transferred and the latter pensioned off.]

26. Alluding to the complaint of a correspondent about the closing of the mails at Surat at 6 P.M. when the up mail train is timed to arrive there at midnight and the down train at 3 in the morning, the *Gujarát Darpan* (77), in its issue of the 18th August, writes:—Not only the city of Surat, but the large and important town of Ránder, which has commercial relations with Burma, Siam, Mauritius and Natal, has to suffer a great deal of inconvenience on account of its post closing at 3-15 P.M. The complaint is of a long standing and the local press has cried itself hoarse over it. We hope that the postal authorities will see to it once for all.

Postal grievances of the people of Surat and Ránder.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

27. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 18th August, writes:—We are glad to inform the public that a Bill to prevent the adulteration of ghee and other articles has been prepared and that the Bombay Municipal Corporation has decided to request the Government to pass and bring it into force as soon as convenient. The Bill, though a small one, is very important. It will prevent the adulteration of ghee with fat and different varieties of oils, that of milk with water, &c. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (114) of the same date observes:—It is very desirable that the Bill should be passed without delay. Hindus can now take legal steps against merchants selling adulterated ghee and their religious feelings will no longer be offended. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) also of the same date suggests that the Ghee Adulteration Act should be made applicable not only to Bombay, but to all large towns like Surat, Broach, Kaira, Ahmedabad and others, since adulterated ghee is imported to Bombay from out-stations, and that it is essential to enact that it shall be the duty of the police to bring to book persons who either keep adulterated ghee for sale or sell such ghee, since purchasers are not likely to take the trouble of putting the law into operation. Several other papers also approve of the Bill.

Approval of the Bill to prevent adulteration of ghee and other articles of food.

28. In a contributed article, the *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 18th August, writes:—Of all kinds of legislation which a State may introduce in a community, the worst is that which it is persuaded to impose under the condition of a temporary scare or panic. Such legislation is exposed to even a severer condemnation when it proceeds through the interested clamour of a class or classes. If there be one feature more than another which, so far as it has presented itself to the civilised world, is of a satisfactory character in the latter days of the nineteenth century, it is the healthy growth of that enlightened public opinion which continually strives to oppose legislation which favours the classes as against the masses. Legislation by a powerful oligarchy or aristocracy for the promotion or protection of its own class at the expense of all other classes of society is everywhere regarded as opposed to the enlightened instincts of the age and the higher sense of right and equity among civilised humanity in general. And if there be any two countries where such instincts and such sense of right and justice are most developed, they are England and the United States. The last-named country has been the first and foremost to stoutly ignore the right of the privileged classes to legislate for themselves at the expense of their less fortunate brethren. While such instincts are not only rife, but are being witnessed in the practical everyday legislation of those two countries, it is somewhat surprising to find that the British Indian Legislature should lend its ears to artificial agitation by a rich class for its own protection. India we consider to be the last place for experimental legislation of this description. Yet we find that last year they enacted a law in Bengal for the adulteration of ghee, and this year they have put on the legislative anvil a similar Bill for Bombay. It should be remembered that there was not a single instance adduced at the time of the passing of the Bengal Bill that even one human being had lost his life by using bad ghee or that he was physically incapacitated—nay, not one single instance of death or incapacity against the thousands of which every district has record

Disapproval of the Ghee Adulteration Bill.

of people dying from inadequacy or absolute want of salt. The fact of the mere adulteration of ghee with some other oleoginous or vegetable substance was not a justification for putting into motion the whole machinery of Governmental legislation. Yet because the organs of the rich and interested classes clamoured for it, worked on the fears of a benevolent Government, and raised a needless panic, an Act was passed making the adulteration of ghee punishable by law under the pretence of protecting public health. This was class legislation with a vengeance. And now, following the example of the Bengal Zamindárs, our Banias, Mahomedans and Pársis have clamoured here to get a similar Act, and so far succeeded in their efforts as to induce His Excellency Lord Reay's Government to prepare a draft Bill. The Bill came on for discussion before the Municipal Corporation on Thursday last. Now, if any local body could have wisely counselled Government to desist from listening to the interested cry of the well-to-do and the rich, it was the Corporation. But that body appears to have become as much panic-stricken as if Bombay had been attacked with an epidemic. Its brain was dazed; and inasmuch as the majority of members belong to the middle and upper classes, the motion to ask Government to legislate for the adulteration of ghee in terms of the draft was passed. Since the first proposal was made of course a new Corporation has come into existence, and the draft Bill came for discussion before it. More or less its composition is the same as before, but one member with a conviction rose to oppose the principle of the Bill. He properly pointed out that no case had been made out for the proposed measure. There was not a tittle of proof before the Corporation that a single Bania, Mahomedan or Pársi life had been endangered. A sort of a report from the Health Officer was read pointing out the injurious character of adulterated ghee. But there was no convincing proof in support of it. No statistics were adduced and none were cited. In fact, this cry of adulterated ghee is the cant of the classes, and the cant having been echoed by the Corporation, among whom are many members who talk nothing but cant, the Bill is the result. It is purely a piece of class legislation by panic. Even as the Bill is now framed, there is nothing to show, as the Honourable P. M. Mehta pointed out, that ghee may not be still adulterated with ingredients which are not injurious to health. Then, where is the gravamen of the cry, and how will the Bill remedy the state of matters complained of? There are two other aspects of this question which have yet to be dealt with. Firstly, the limit of State interference in matters of trade, so far as articles of food and drink are concerned. This point was concisely brought by the opposing member to the notice of the Corporation, and so far there was no conclusive reply given to it. Secondly, the cant as to injury to public health. We cannot enter into a discussion of it on this occasion; but we will just appeal to the intelligent reader to tell us whether the lives of thousands of the poor are not daily lost by certain glaring insanitary conditions existing in the city—conditions which the Corporation and the Government between them have done next to nothing to remove. Valuable lives of the industrial masses are daily lost by fatal fevers which are directly to be attributed to the inefficiency of the Municipality on the one hand, and the indifference of the Government on the other. Has anybody yet proposed some drastic form of legislation to minimise this state of affairs? Take another illustration. How many thousands of gallons of nasty arrack and foreign fusel oil imported from Europe are being daily sold to and consumed by the poorest masses? Has the Corporation or the Government even moved their little fingers to check the sale of these poisonous alcoholic drinks, from the effect of which, it is universally acknowledged, many die. Which now is more injurious to public health—your adulterated ghee which kills nobody nor even does any other injury save that it perchance brings on a billious attack, or the sale of poisonous alcoholic drinks, let alone the scandalous insanitary condition of the places and houses wherein reside the backbone of industrial Bombay? How illogical all this is! And how selfish, indeed, of the classes to protect themselves by legislation, while they leave the masses, on whose daily toils they fatten, to die miserable deaths! It is to be devoutly hoped that there will be found a strong and independent majority in the local Legislative Council to condemn the Bill and prevent it from passing into law.

Part III.—*Education.*

Disapproval of the appointment of Professor G. W. Forrest as Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

29. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 18th August, writes:—Professor G. W. Forrest becomes for the time being the head of the Elphinstone College, Bombay. We congratulate the Professor on his promotion; but we do not think that we can do the same as regards the students. Mr. Forrest was certainly not born to be a professor, nor has his education and experience in life been such as to make him fit to discharge professorial duties with distinction to himself and advantage to the students. He would have made a model editor of a Government censorious paper, if there had been one of the kind. He makes a good historical writer. As a Professor, too, he has shown average ability, considering the usual run of Professors that the Government thinks it fit to nominate to chairs in what it is pleased to call its 'model' Presidency College. But we do not think Professor Forrest has the stuff in him to make a good Principal like Messrs. Wordsworth, Oxenham, and Selby. However, that he is dubbed so is not his fault. Speaking of the Elphinstone College, we are reminded of the protest which the Graduates' Association of Bombay has sent to Government. The Association points out that the Government has, under the rules, power to refuse to grant leave to any officer, if it is likely to cause inconvenience to the State. Why, then, did not Government refuse to grant leave to some of the Professors who are away now until those who had gone on leave had come back? [The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 19th August, considers it a pity that the Elphinstone College, Bombay, should be reduced to the necessity of having a Principal like Mr. Forrest.]

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Inconvenience caused by frequent changes in the Collector-President of the Surat Municipality.

30. The *Gujarát Darpan* (77), in its issue of the 22nd August, draws attention to the inconvenience caused by frequent transfers of Collector-Presidents as in Surat, and asks the Praja Hit Vardhak Sabha of Surat to represent the matter to Government and to request them once more to appoint a non-official President.

A complaint against the Ahmedabad Municipality.

31. A municipal commissioner writes to the *Gujarát Gazette* (78), in its issue of the 22nd August:—The present condition of the city of Ahmedabad is very unsatisfactory. Where there are "Khálkuvás" (underground cesspools) it is bad. Where there are none, it is worse. Of all the duties of a municipality sanitation claims the first attention. Can we say that its importance is recognized by us as well as it should be? If it had been, Ahmedabad would not have been in the filthy state in which it is not only during the rainy season, when we are at our worst, when several of the hundreds of our "Pols" are more or less pools of mud, water and filth, but throughout the year. Can we say that our arrangements for the removal and disposal of foul water and street sweepings are satisfactory? Shall we then see hundreds of our fellow-citizens die and thousands suffer from sickness when by proper precautionary measures the evil can be considerably lessened?

Grievances of the inhabitants of Talegaon Dábháda in regard to taxes imposed upon them by the local municipality.

32. The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 19th August, publishes the grievances of the inhabitants of Talegaon Dábháda in the Poona District, in the matter of taxation by the local municipality as set forth in a petition against the local municipality signed by more than a hundred of them, and observes:—The plain duty of Government seems to be to inquire (1) whether any informalities or illegalities have been committed by the municipal authorities of Talegaon. (2) Whether the expenditure on the municipal establishment cannot be reduced, and whether something cannot be gained by giving contracts of tolls by a public auction, as proposed by the petitioners. (3) Whether it may not be possible to excuse the payment of every other tax except the water-cess, which the people seem to be willing to pay, provided no other tax is levied in accordance with the municipal

resolution of 9th March 1886. (4) Whether the cultivators cannot be exempted from the payment of the octroi duty on such produce as they may bring home purely for their own consumption.

PART V.—*Native States.*

Restoration of Her Highness the Mahárání of Rewah to her former position.

33. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 18th August, writes:—We had the sad duty a few weeks ago to notice at some length the pitiable case of the Maháránis of Rewah. We then strongly recommended their case to the favourable consideration of the Government of India. We are, therefore, very glad to inform our readers that the Mahárání Chandálin has been restored to the position and recognition which she was dethroned from and deprived of by the Government. When we wrote on the subject, we were not sure that justice would be done so promptly and so soon to the much persecuted and ill-treated Mahárání. She was actually in exile, so to say, living barely on roots. The surroundings and the mode of living she had resorted to as a matter of necessity were simply horrifying. Major Robertson, who was ordered to wait upon the Mahárání and bring her home, was ashamed of the state to which she was reduced. He could not but hang his head down in shame when he implored her to return home. By this prompt action and humane decision, the Government has restored confidence in its integrity and fairness in the minds of its subjects. We cannot but thank the Government of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne for this act of justice.

Praise of Mr. Lely, Acting Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and a few suggestions to him in connection with some Native States.

34. In favourably noticing the appointment of Mr. Lely and the steps taken by that officer in his capacity of Acting Political Agent, Káthiáwár, the *Káthiáwádi* (82), in its issue of the 20th August, writes:—Mr. Lely saw the whole system of corruption which had taken a firm root in Káthiáwár immediately on his arrival at Rájkot and determined to put a stop to it gradually. He went to Jámnagar personally to learn the true cause of the heavy debts incurred by the Jám Sáheb. He also satisfied himself why Mr. Maganlál failed as a Diwán and recommended that he should be given a further trial. It is very desirable that he should take similar commendable steps in connection with other Native States. We hear that Mr. Lely is taking some sound steps for the Rána of Porbandar, and it is hoped that the condition of the Rána, who is in his old age, will be soon improved. Besides, it is essential to decide the family disputes and others at Dhrángadra, Mália and other States.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29th August 1889.

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REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH AUGUST 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Comments on the Berár Land Revenue Code.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 17th August, writes:—Though we do not object to a resurvey of the lands whenever the Resident deems it expedient, we should like Government, before they order a fresh survey, to let the *rayats* know their own reasons and hear the objections that may be raised by the people. We need not remind Government that the *rayats* dread these survey and settlement operations, which in many cases effect unsettlement. In our opinion a resurvey of all lands should be ordered only when there is absolute necessity for it. Now, as regards re-assessment. We are thankful to Government that they exempt improvements made from private capital or resources, but we are sorry that the rule does not apply to improvements when they consist of utilization of a natural advantage. In fact, this proviso, in our opinion, almost nullifies the general rule that private improvements should not be taxed. For, what are in fact improvements? They all consist of utilization of a natural advantage. Drainage, manuring, dressing, well-sinking, even embanking include and mean utilization of a natural advantage. If these improvements are to be taxed, who will undertake them? And yet in the interests of agriculture it is desirable for the State to encourage all improvements. We, therefore, earnestly ask the Government to reconsider this proviso. Again, we think it necessary that there should be some limit as to how far improvements caused by prices of produce should be taxed. We suppose it is not the intention of Government to tax them to the fullest extent, in other words, to seize the whole of the "unearned increment" in the language of Political Economy. Nor as a matter of fact does the *rayat* gain the full advantage of the rise of prices. If prices rise, wages rise too, and the landholder who has to employ labourers for field work has to give a larger amount in wages. Nor can the portion of the produce of the field destined for home consumption be taken into consideration, for the *rayat* requires it and cannot *sell* it. He has also to pay at a higher rate (when prices rise) for the produce of fields not belonging to himself. Again, we do not see why increased facilities of communication should be taken into consideration when revising the assessment. When they do raise or lower the prices, the prices have been already, as above, taken into consideration. When they do not affect the prices, *e. g.*, of the produce which forms the staple food of the people and which is not generally exported, as jowári in Berár, why then the facilities cannot be taken into consideration.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29th August 1889.

CON 525

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 35 of 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 31st August 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Máhim (Bombay)	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
22	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
28	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
29	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thán[illegible]	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
39	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	...
40	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
42	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
44	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
45	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
46	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names o Newspape	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
58	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
60	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
62	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
64	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
66	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
67	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
68	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
69	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
70	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
71	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
73	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
74	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
75	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
76	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
77	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
78	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
79	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
82	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
83	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
84	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
85	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
86	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
98	„ Chandraprakásh	Do.	Weekly	375
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Do.	950
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
103	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
106	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
107	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
114	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
115	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
117	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Weekly	...
118	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
119	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
120	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
121	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
122	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
123	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
124	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
125	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
126	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
127	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
128	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
129	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
130	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
131	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
132	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
133	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
134	„ Sneha Sindhu	Cambay	Weekly	...
135	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Monthly	630
136	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
137	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
138	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
139	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
140	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
141	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
142	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
143	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
144	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
145	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
146	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
147	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
149	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
150	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
151	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
152	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
153	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
154	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
155	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	450
	URDU.			
156	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
157	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
158	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
159	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
160	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
161	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
162	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
163	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
164	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
165	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
166	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
167	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
168	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The Indian policy of the British Government, and disregard of public opinion and its consequences.

1. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 26th August, says:—The catastrophe which befell India in 1857-58 was principally the outcome of the action of Lord Dalhousie in annexing Native States one after another without any regard to public opinion. This fact is well-known to English statesmen, and it is very surprising that apparently the same policy should have been adopted by them at the present time, in spite of the lessons of past history. Lord Dufferin's career was in many respects similar to that of Lord Dalhousie, and His Excellency Lord Lansdowne also seems to favour the same policy. Lord Dufferin annexed Burmah and Lord Lansdowne is about to confiscate Kashmere, while the whole subject people have been dinning the ears of Government with cries in connection with the Salt, Forest and Arms Acts without any attention being paid to them. We expected that, with the spread of education, public opinion would become stronger and would receive increasing attention from Government, but there is no sign of this expectation being fulfilled. When there were no newspapers and public opinion could not be known, Government officers carried on the administration just as they liked. Almost the same is the manner in which it is carried on at present; and if newspapers make adverse comments on their action they are pronounced to be disloyal and no attention is paid to them. The consequence of all this is that a kind of sadness is being produced in the mind of the public on account of the self-willed policy of Government. The object of Lord William Bentinck in giving freedom to the newspapers was to elicit public opinion as a sort of aid in the administration of the country. At the present time public opinion, as indicated by the newspapers, is quite disregarded, and a belief is gaining ground among the people that the professions of Government of their desire to carry on the administration in accordance with public opinion are quite hollow and not to be trusted. This feeling of distrust, we assure Government, is real, and will prove dangerous if the present course of things be not altered. There was no reason for taking offence when public opinion could not be known, but now that it is sought and published, its disregard is certainly very offensive and fraught with danger. This feeling of humiliation and slight may some day take a dangerous form and prove disastrous to Government. The present Government officers anticipate no such result of their action, on account of the weakness of the people, but they must remember that though a single hole bored by an ant in the bottom of a vessel is of no serious consequence, yet thousands of such holes will not fail to prove mischievous. [The *Pratod* (54) of the same date also disapproves of the policy of Government towards the State of Kashmere, says that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne in his action as regards the Native State seems to be jealous of the reputation earned by his predecessor in office, Lord Dufferin, by the acquisition of Burmah, and remarks that it is through mere greediness and high-handedness that the Viceroy of India has deposed the Mahárája of Kashmere without any fault on his part, or, if there was any, without any open enquiry into it; whereas there was an agitation throughout England for securing pension to Mr. Crawford, who was a mere servant of Government and guilty of the most heinous intrigues.]

The Indian budget in the House of Commons.

2. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), and the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in their respective issues of the 30th August, lament that, as usual, the Indian budget for the next year should have received very little attention from the House of Commons, observing that the information laid before the House by the Under Secretary of State for India was not in most cases supported by facts.

Alleged misappropriation of the Famine Insurance Fund by the Government of India.

3. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 25th August, says:—From the official figures relating to the Famine Insurance Fund, it will have been perceived that out of the 18 *krors* of rupees of taxation levied in the name of that sacred object since its institution twelve years ago, only 26½ *lákhs* has been spent on actual relief of famine, 5¼ *krors* have been bestowed on protective railway and irrigation

works, 3½ *krors* devoted to the reduction of the public debt, and as many as 9 *krors* have been swept away amidst the general revenues or, to speak plainly, misappropriated or diverted to other objects. This denotes, both morally and financially, a serious lapse deserving immediate attention, and the urgency of the question is enhanced by the fact that while famine is stalking over portions of the country and inflicting cruel sufferings on the people, there is no adequate provision, for relief, and both the Secretary and the Under Secretary of State for India in answer to questions in Parliament, have denied the very existence of such a thing as a Famine Insurance Fund created out of special taxation for purposes of relief. The State Secretary's view is probably based on the assumption that license-tax devoted to the fund has been abolished ; but surely it has been replaced by the income-tax, and no declaration was ever made before this of the abolition of the Famine Fund. It is, therefore, time to look up the proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Government of India to bring out the solemn promises made by the Viceroy and the Financial Member of his Government that the fund would be held as a sacred trust and religiously devoted to the purposes for which it was created. That would clearly show the conduct of the Government in regard to this matter to amount to a breach of faith, and, in fact, the Government were distinctly charged with it a few years ago by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. It is not, however, enough now to establish the fact of the breach, but a remedy must be sought, and that remedy will probably be found in the fund being treated as a distinct branch of the public revenues and accounted for separately. This course was indeed suggested at the time the fund was instituted by a Native member of the Council, Mahárája Sir Jotindro Mohan Tágore, we believe, whose anticipation of distrust of the promises he heard in the Council Chamber has now been amply verified. The next meeting of the Indian National Congress ought certainly to address itself to this question, and to do it not merely in the form of a resolution, but of a formal petition to the Government of India and of appeals to the higher authorities, including Parliament, should it be found necessary.

Alleged technical difficulty in appointing the Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang to a seat on the Bombay High Court bench, and remarks thereon.

4. The *Gujaráti* (79), in its issue of the 25th August, writes :—Because the Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang is an advocate, he is, it is said, pronounced ineligible for the vacancy in the Bombay High Court. This construction of the Act, stating the qualifications of persons who alone are entitled to seats on the High Court bench, is as manifestly absurd as it is grossly iniquitous. A High Court pleader of ten years' standing, who has undoubtedly to go through a more difficult and comprehensive course of legal study than English barristers, can become a Judge of the High Court. But as soon as he passes a still more difficult and comprehensive examination, he becomes unfit for the appointment ! This extraordinary piece of ratiocination becomes still more astounding when it is remembered that the Honourable Mr. Telang has been pronounced to be successful not only on the original but also on the appellate side, where alone a High Court pleader can win his laurels. We contend that if the Honourable Mr. Telang is not a barrister, he is, at least, a High Court pleader. According to the second section of the Civil Procedure Code, a pleader means every person entitled to appear and plead for another in court and *includes an advocate, a vakil, and an attorney of a High Court.* Although we admit that the term *barrister* is rather a technical one, an advocate's position in no way differs from that of a barrister on the original side. He cannot have direct relations with the client, but only through a solicitor or pleader, and he stands on equal footing with his brother barrister as regards professional remuneration. We had thought that the Secretary of State for India would not allow an absurd technical difficulty to stand in the way of a lawyer like Mr. Telang, and it is a pity that this opportunity should not have been seized to amend the Act, if his claims in other respects were considered superior to those of other candidates. Already there is hardly any temptation to appear for the Advocates' examination, which has been surrounded with unreasonable difficulties, and the decision pronounced in Mr. Telang's case regarding an advocate's position is likely to deter an ambitious and talented LL.B. from studying for the Advocates' examination, in which, if successful, he has to face the hardships of an immensely overcrowded profession without the prospect of a seat on the bench to which even an ordinary barrister is by law entitled. Even those who could not pass the *simplest* University examinations in India have come out as

barristers in a very short time and have a legal right to Judgeships, though actually their incompetence prevents them from being nominated. An advocate, howsoever talented and experienced he may be, has no right under the Act and cannot therefore be nominated. So that under the present state of the law even a useless barrister is more favourably situated, so far as his constitutional rights are concerned, than a successful advocate, though practically they both stand on an equal footing as regards the prospect of their elevation to the bench. This anomalous state of things needs to be at once abolished, and we doubt not that the present learned Chief Justice, than whom it is difficult to find a more just and large-hearted Judge, will take due steps in that direction.

5. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 25th August, says:—The Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang is such an able and learned lawyer that if he is not raised to the bench of the Bombay High Court, the loss will be felt by the whole public. The only difficulty that comes in his way is the technical point of the law that he is an *advocate* of the High Court, and we are really sorry to learn that the Home Government cannot at present take steps to amend the Act. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (114) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Criticism on the remarks made by Sir John Gorst in Parliament on the subject of the indemnity given to Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case.

6. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 25th August, says:—The India Office could not, probably, be more humiliated in the eyes of Indian opinion than it was by the attitude of the Under Secretary of State for India during the last discussion on the Deccan scandals in the House of Commons. He, like his chief, had the fullest materials before him with which to confute and put down that spectre of perverted opinion on the subject which party prejudice and malice had conjured up against the courageous course followed by the Government of Bombay in the matter; yet, contrary to the usual practice of upholding subordinates even in indefensible proceedings, he, under one excuse or another, fell down before the spectre and attempted to offer a righteous Government as a sacrifice. Personally, said Sir J. Gorst, he was quite opposed to giving guarantees except in extreme cases, *as if the festering Deccan sore of the last decade was not one of such cases*. But in India, he added, it was the practice, *as if the English case of the corruption of Lord Macclesfield, with the "corrupt" Masters of the Rolls fully maintained in office, did not supply an exact parallel*. But if the guarantee given to the Mámlatdár witnesses had been, as stated by the Under Secretary of State, in accordance with Indian practice, why should the Bombay Government be blamed for following it in a clear case of necessity? Bad as this argument is, the conclusion it was intended to lead to was still worse, that the guarantee was not wholly repudiated, because it would have thrown the entire Government of Bombay in confusion. We who know the real situation can assert, without any fear of contradiction, that if such a result has not occurred, it is not due to the wisdom or generosity of the demigods in London, but to the self-sacrificing courage and patriotism of His Excellency Lord Reay who, if he chose to exercise his right and secure personal ease or satisfaction, could, by a single intimation, reduce his superior to a far worse plight than that they claim credit for averting from him or from the Bombay Presidency. As it is, they have lowered the India Office in Indian eyes, and given a rude shock to the foundation of British rule in this country, by a piece of conduct which may have saved them from some strenuous exertion and secured them present ease, but which some future day will give their successors in office grave cause for regret, if, as we have observed before, things are not yet mended.

His Excellency Lord Reay deserves the praise bestowed on him by Lord Cross in the House of Lords.

7. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 30th August, observes that the reply given by Lord Cross to Lord Herschell in the House of Lords, eulogizing His Excellency Lord Reay, is quite appropriate as the Governor of Bombay fully deserves the praise bestowed on him, and that it is gratifying that Lord Cross's arguments about the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs are exactly similar to the recommendations made by the *Jáme* on the subject.

Remarks in connection with the Indemnity Bill legalizing the appointments of the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case.

8. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 26th August, says:—It seems to be, after all, settled that an Indemnity Bill is to be passed, legalizing the appointments of the Mámlatdárs which have been obtained by them by improper means. If the Bill could obviate the suspensions and transfers of judicial officers which have been forced upon the Bombay Government, we should certainly welcome the Bill as a convenient way out of the difficulty. A contemporary, with its accustomed perverseness, questions the propriety of the Bill on the ground that some former Indemnity Acts in India were passed after the occurrence of such grave emergencies as mutinies, and that in the present instance there is no such emergency. But our contemporary conveniently forgets the precedent of the Indemnity Act which followed Lord Macclesfield's conviction. If the promises of indemnity made by Government cannot be sustained except by an Act of the Legislature, we would rather have the Act passed and the promises kept, than that the promises should be broken. It is not the interests of the individuals that so much concern us, although those interests are not of small moment, but the faith of Government is a higher necessity, and we should like to see that faith kept inviolate at all hazards.

Consequences which would have ensued if His Excellency Lord Reay had resigned office in connection with the Crawford case.

9. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 25th August, writes:—Whilst the question of the indemnity to the Mámlatdárs is again to the front, it may be useful to examine the half-suggested query why the Government of Bombay did not resign, rather than waive their right to maintain the indemnity and agreed to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of State for India. We have glanced at this question more than once; but it may be as well, perhaps, to examine it with some care on the present occasion. In the first place, then, the Government of Bombay have no right to act against the instructions of their superiors. The utmost that the Government can do is to protest against such instructions as militate against their own pledge. This the Government have done manfully. They have done more; they have minimized the effects of the partial breach of the guarantee as insisted on by the Secretary of State under pressure of uninstructed public opinion in England. Could the Government have done this if they had resigned? The fact is (1) there was no call for resignation, as we have shown above; and (2) such resignation would have been disastrous to the interests of the Native public service in Bombay. Government have always stood up for the guarantee, and have offered neither compromise nor surrender. But as the Secretary of State is responsible to Parliament, and as Parliament is apt to be swayed in such a matter more by public clamour in England than by the merits of the case, the result cannot but be that the Government here must leave the final decision to the Secretary of State, who is henceforth responsible for the action of the Government in India. The temptation to resign, and thereby to save their own credit for the moment and to win the applause of the uncritical public, might have proved irresistible for a Government less firm and less righteous than that of Lord Reay. But what would have been the result? A new Governor would very likely have come out, with clear instructions to sweep away the "corrupt" service; and, naturally enough, he would have carried out the instructions with hearty good-will. Would the Honourable Sir Raymond West have stayed for a week to see such judicial havoc committed in the name of purity of administration? Other true friends of the country, men of sympathy and experience, would have left the service in disgust. The interests of the Native service would thus have been actually sacrificed, instead of being saved. The new administration would have set about undoing much that had been done in Bombay during recent years. One has only to think of the demoralization that would have followed. The Government of Lord Reay and Sir Raymond West, probably, foresaw the result of what honourable men could not but think as a betrayal of their charge. Really, a precipitate retreat, however grateful to their own feelings, would have been nothing short of a betrayal and a sacrifice of public interests. This seems to us to be the secret of the unflinching tenacity with which they have endeavoured to tide over the

situation created for them by others. Here they stood, firm and immoveable, serving as a buffer between the angry waves of passion and prejudice on one side, and of ignorance and selfishness on the other. For, we cannot but characterize as ignorant and selfish the cry that is faintly raised now and again, that the Government should resign, or threaten to resign, in order to force the hands of the Secretary of State for India in Council. It would be a fatal blunder. Lord Cross could not, even if he wished it, disregard the voice of the British public suffering from a morbid dread of 'corruption.' What and where is the public opinion of India as against this powerful English opinion? The public here has not held a single meeting to protest against the misguided action of the authorities in England and to strengthen the hands of the Government of Bombay, who have all along had to protect their interests and to fight their battles. By remaining at their posts the Government may, at least, have the opportunity of tempering the injustice of the Secretary of State's instructions. Even if they have to compensate the retiring Mámlatdárs, that itself will be virtually like preserving the spirit of the guarantee. Let cavillers rest and be thankful, if they cannot yet send forth a public expression of gratitude for valuable services rendered them unasked, and, indeed, in some respects, in spite of their own stupidity. The Pársis will join such a movement heartily; they know how to sink personal differences in the presence of large public interests. Is it not melancholy that our public men should have profited so little from the lessons of the Ilbert Bill controversy taught to them six years ago?

His Excellency Lord Reay's policy in the Crawford case, and a proposal for holding a public meeting in Bombay to send a memorial to Her Majesty the Queen for extending his tenure of office.

10. The *Gujaráti* (79), in its issue of the 25th August, writes :—Whether the Honourable Mr. P.M. Mehta has lost touch of his community or not, as is alleged by an English contemporary, we feel constrained to admit that the leading members of the Native community have disregarded the unanimous voice of the people in favour of convening a public meeting with a view to send a memorial to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen, asking for an extension of His Excellency Lord Reay's tenure of office. It is possible that Her Majesty's advisers would have found it difficult to grant the request. But there was, surely, no reason why the people should not have discharged a duty they owed to themselves, and publicly recognized the services of a righteous Governor. There has been also a general feeling for some time past which has been so well expressed in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* by "*Pro Bono Publico*" in favour of calling a public meeting with a view to support Lord Reay's policy in the Crawford case and thus to help the English public to better appreciate the position of the much-maligned Mámlatdárs and to prevent those harmful consequences which are sure to ensue if the British Parliament were allowed in its gross ignorance to compel the Bombay Government to violate its plighted word. Even those of our Pársi friends who feel themselves aggrieved by the rather sweeping attack made by Mr. Ommanney, profess to uphold Lord Reay's policy, and, as far as we can see, there is a general tendency even amongst those who once allowed themselves to be misled by the general cry against corrupt Mámlatdárs to fall in with the view so ably and lucidly expounded by Sir Raymond West in his now celebrated minute on the Crawford case. Already the Indian public has lost a great deal of its faith in the assurances of Government, and if further mischief is to be averted, let the whole situation regarding the Mámlatdárs' case be presented to the British public in a proper manner by a full and free exposition of the moral and political consequences of the fatal step that is being forced upon the Bombay Government, in fatuous disregard of all principles of justice and equity, and in deference to unscrupulous misrepresentations and dishonest agitation against the victims of extortion. We earnestly hope that Messrs. Telang, Mehta and Badrudin Tyabji will seize the earliest opportunity to convene a public meeting with a view to uphold the action of Lord Reay's Government in the Crawford episode, and thus to mitigate the anxiety of a public too impatient to submit any longer to additional misrepresentation or to the bitter attacks that are being levelled against the Bombay Government.

A public meeting to vote approval of the action of His Excellency Lord Reay in the Crawford case recommended.

11. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80), in supporting the suggestion of a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, writing under the signature of "*Pro Bono Publico*," to convene a public meeting to vote a resolution of confidence in His Excellency Lord Reay, says in its issue of the 25th August:—It is good that Mr. Ommanney's remarks on the whole Pársi community were made known to the public, and the Pársis are welcome to convene a meeting of their own community to vindicate their character, but lest their action should be misconstrued by people in England it is essential to convene a public meeting in Bombay and other large towns to support His Excellency Lord Reay's policy in the Crawford case. "*Pro Bono Publico's*" suggestion is a very timely one, and we hope it will soon be taken up.

The Crawford case and the attacks made on the moral character of Natives by their enemies.

12. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 25th August, in denouncing the attacks made on the moral character of the Natives by their enemies in connection with the Crawford case, describes the enormous power which Mr. Crawford wielded notwithstanding that the Government and some of their European officers were aware of his corrupt dealings, and of the utter helplessness of the Mámlatdárs who would have had to suffer all sorts of inconveniences if they had not given bribes, and says:—Thoughtful men will never think that the Natives have lowered their moral character in following a path which, practically speaking, they could not avoid. Those who gave bribes to Mr. Crawford are not more guilty than those who pay the salt duty, the income-tax, and the heavy stamp-duty to Government. It is no doubt fair that the *rayats* should pay a certain portion of their income to Government for defraying the administrative expenses, but it is not right on the part of Government to take as much from the *rayat* as they like in various ways. Why should the *rayats* pay such unjust taxes? To be moral they should cease to have anything to do with salt, abandon all monetary claims and face all risks in order to avoid the payment of the court-fees and not become a party to these unjust acts. We have, however, never seen newspapers calling those who pay such taxes disloyal. For ourselves, we do not see any distinction between the two—the Mámlatdárs who paid bribes to Mr. Crawford and those who pay Government taxes like those mentioned above. Further on the paper says:—If on going to a prison and seeing it full of convicts any one were to come to the conclusion that the district was inhabited by bad characters, would it not be necessary to hold him by the ear and tell him that only those who committed offences were thrown into the jail and that there were millions of people outside who had never committed any offence against the law? This illustration is best applicable to the present case. It is quite plain that in a province where people could become Ráo Sáhebs and Ráo Bahádurs only by paying bribes, you should see only those who have paid them occupying the posts which carry those titles. On the contrary, there are hundreds of people who have either been serving on Rs. 25 for a long time without any promotion, or who have been suspended or have sent in their resignation simply because they did not like to pay bribes. But their number is not taken into account. Besides, howsoever guilty the giver of a bribe in this present case may be in the sight of the law, the people do not consider him more guilty than one who readily gives a robber anything that he demands on pain of bodily injury. With regard to the morality of Europeans the paper observes:—It is necessary to guage the morality of the Commissioners who acquitted the principal offender, that took bribes, attempted to run away in disguise, told all sorts of lies, proved himself ungrateful to his agent although the latter was ready to sacrifice himself for his sake, ruined his creditors, and, knowing as he did the truth of the charges against him, most shamelessly asked Government to pay him the costs of his defence as soon as he heard of his acquittal after a farcical inquiry into his case. The Advocate-General appeared to have lost before the Commission the great energy which he showed at the trial of Hanmantráo, and on reading his last speech before the Commission one is led to think that he forgot that he was counsel for the prosecution. The Secretary of State for India upheld the decision of the Commissioners, although from the record

he had before him he had formed a different opinion as to the guilt of Mr. Crawford. In the Cambay case His Lordship set aside the decision of the Commissioners, while in the Crawford case he has accepted it as the correct one and has thereby done the greatest possible injury to the interests of the Natives. Out of the 700 members of Parliament not one has come forward to protest against the illegal decision of the Secretary of State given against his own conviction. In short, there are no grounds in the Crawford case on which to form an opinion about the moral character of the Natives as a community. On the contrary, the case exposes the immoral character of Englishmen.

The public meeting of the Pársi community of Bombay held to protest against the imputations made against it by Mr. Ommanney in his note on the Crawford case.

13. With reference to the public meeting of the Pársi community held on the 25th August at the Allbless Garden, Bombay, to protest against the allegations made by Mr. Ommanney in his note in connection with the Crawford case, against the community, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 27th August, says:—About four thousand members of the Pársi community were present at the meeting, which conducted its proceedings with great discretion and moderation. Whenever the name of Mr. Ommanney was mentioned at the meeting it elicited contempt, while that of the Bombay Government was received with great respect and loyal expressions. The Pársi community desired justice in the matter of the imputations made against it by the Inspector-General of Police, and half of their object was secured by the demi-official letter addressed by His Excellency Lord Reay to Sir Dinshah Mánekji Petit, and the remaining half has been served by the public meeting at the Allbless Garden. Had the Bombay Government pronounced the imputations of Mr. Ommanney to be unfounded and contrary to truth, or had His Excellency Lord Reay's letter to Sir Dinshah Mánekji Petit contained words to that effect, there would have been no need for the public meeting, which has rightly requested Government to annex its protest to the records of the Crawford Commission and to give it the same publicity as has been given to the imputations in Mr. Ommanney's note. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88), in its issue of the 27th August, expresses sentiments similar to those recorded above by the *Bombay Samáchár* of the same date.]

14. In writing on the same subject, the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issues of the 27th and 28th August, says:—At the so-called public meeting of the Pársi community, which numbers about 75,000 souls, there were present about two thousand persons, three-fourths of whom were mere school-boys and most of the remaining one-fourth were mere spectators, who were attracted to the meeting by the novelty of the occasion. About a hundred individuals alone seemed to be fired with enthusiasm in taking part in the proceedings of the meeting. There were very few well-known men among them, whose large number was conspicuous by their absence from the meeting that was convened with great exertions by three ordinary persons. The large number of signatures borne on the requisition for convening the meeting was collected by these three individuals, by calling upon people at their own houses and pressing them hard to sign the document. If the so-called public meeting really felt hurt at the imputations made against the community by the Inspector-General of Police, why did it not pass a vote of censure on the conduct of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the more powerful of the opponents, and why did it remain satisfied with taking to task the less powerful Mr. Ommanney? The leaders of the meeting did not desire to offend His Excellency Lord Reay as they were afraid of losing their position at the Government House, and therefore adopted the course of keeping His Excellency pleased, blinding the audience with the side manœuvre.

The Indian National Congress, and the alleged issue of private instructions to Government servants not to busy themselves with the movement.

15. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 26th August, states from hearsay that subordinate revenue officers have received private letters from their official superiors, and village officers have received verbal orders, to the effect that Government servants should not busy themselves with the movement of the Indian National Congress, believes that these letters and orders must have been issued, if not under instructions from Government, at least with their connivance, says that it is undesirable that Government should by

such private injunctions betray their own weakness and display distrust of the National Congress, the meetings of which are held most openly, the members of which are educated and loyal Natives, and the representations of which it is optional with Government to consider favourably or unfavourably, and requests His Excellency Lord Reay to ascertain the truth of the rumour regarding the private letters and verbal orders to Government servants and to publish the opinion of Government with regard to the Indian National Congress with a view to effect a better understanding between the people and Government. [Several other papers of the week have written on the subject of the Indian National Congress with the object of explaining its constitution and aims to the people at large and of inducing them to contribute towards the expenses incidental to its meeting in Bombay in December next, but none of them have a complaint to make like the one the *Pratod* makes.]

Curtailment of expenditure incurred by the Government of India on migration to the hills and the proposal to reduce the allowances of Native clerks attached to the Simla Secretariat.

16. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in its issue of the 29th August, says:—During the Viceroyalty of the Marquis of Dufferin, strong protests were made against the heavy expenditure incurred by the Government of India on their migration to the hills, and it was resolved to curtail the expenditure. But the way in which the Government are going to effect this curtailment will give rise to suspicion about their honesty. It is the Natives who always fall victims to the curtailment of expenditure. We learn that it is under consideration to retrench the allowances of Native clerks attached to the Simla Secretariat, and that the work is being done by a committee with Mr. Fanshawe as President. The clerks not only find it uncomfortable to leave their homes and to go to such a distant place as Simla, the climate of which does not suit them, but find the change very expensive.

Remarks on two recent nominations to the Bombay Legislative Council.

17. The *Gujarát Darpan* (77), in its issue of the 25th August, writes:—Mr. Navroji Wádia's appointment to the Bombay Legislative Council is a just recognition of his services in connection with the Technical Institute, Bombay. The bar, agriculture, and commerce as well as the services have already their representatives in the Council and now our rising industries will, we hope, be worthily represented by the Honourable Mr. Wádia. Another appointment to the Council is that of Mr. McHinch, Chairman of the Karáchi Chamber of Commerce. Sind has had no member in the Council since the sad death of the Honourable Mr. Dayárám Jethmal. [The *Káthiáwár Times* (83), in its issue of the 28th August, expresses similar sentiments about Mr. Navroji Nasarwánji Wádia's appointment, and adds that Mr. Wádia's services are likely to prove very useful when factory legislation is taken in hand.]

18. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 26th August, says:—We are glad to welcome the nomination of Mr. McHinch and of Mr. Navroji Nasarwánji Wádia, C.I.E., to the Bombay Legislative Council. Nearly all of His Excellency Lord Reay's nominations to the Council have been peculiarly happy, giving nearly as good a representation as could be got under a system of election. Mr. McHinch is Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at Karáchi, and a most energetic and public-spirited citizen. He is as good a representative of public opinion in Sind, especially of the European mercantile community of that province, as the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who is always a member of the Council, is of Bombay. Sind had no representative since the Honourable Mr. Dayárám's death, and Mr. McHinch will fitly supply the place. Mr. Wádia is a representative of the Bombay mill industry. He is a successful manager of several mills, and an engineer of high standing. His services in connection with the Victoria Technical Institute brought him into especial prominence, and his nomination is an apt recognition of merit and public service.

19. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 25th August, writes:—Mr. Navroji Nasarwánji Wádia, who was lately made a C.I.E., has received another mark of favour from the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay which he fully deserves. He is an eminent engineer and a man of cultivated

tastes. His technical and scientific knowledge has made him an excellent Secretary of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, which, with men like Mr. Forbes Adam and Mr. Wádia at its head, is in the best possible hands. We regard Mr. Wádia's elevation as marking an epoch in the educational history of the province. So long as the education of Natives was of a purely literary character, the Government had admitted to the Council men like Mr. Dádábhái Navroji and Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, who have made for themselves a name on account of their literary accomplishments. Literature is now associated with science and art, and those who will gain distinction in the latter departments of knowledge will now be able to share with the others in the rewards of merit. It is not enthusiasts alone who look upon schools for technical instruction as the germ of the material prosperity of India in the future, when its inhabitants will be able to turn its boundless resources to the best account possible. Therefore it is not for every Pársi alone, but for every Native also, to be gratified with the wise selection made by His Excellency Lord Reay.

Appointment of Mr. Navroji Nasarwánji Wádia, C.I.E., as a member of the local Legislative Council disapproved.

20. The *Gujaráti* (79), in its issue of the 25th August, says:—If His Excellency Lord Reay has ever made an appointment to the local Legislative Council that is disliked by the public it is that of Mr. Navroji Nasarwánji Wádia, C.I.E. People know nothing of his fitness for a seat to the Legislative Council. He was unknown to all till he became Secretary to the Victoria Technical Institute, and even in that capacity he has hardly performed his work in such an excellent manner as to give satisfaction to the people. If he has any experience, it is of the engineering branch. He has never made a public speech, and if he is given a seat in the Legislative Council simply on account of his experience in mill management, Messrs. Jamsedji Nasarwánji Táta and Dinsháh Váchcha are better experienced Pársis, and their appointment would have surely been approved of.

The rumoured appointment of Mr. Ommanney as Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, and remarks in connection therewith.

21. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in its issue of the 29th August, says that in the interests of Mr. Ommanney it is not desirable to appoint him as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, which is the chief centre of the Pársis, at a time when the minds of the latter are prejudiced against him, and requests Government not to appoint him there for a few days more.

Alleged illegal detention in prison of a British subject by the Government of Goa, and the apathy of the British Government in the matter.

22. A correspondent, writing to the *Sudhárak* (20) in its issue of the 26th August, says:—One Ganpat Kalappa Shirally, a native of North Kánara, who was formerly employed on the staff of the West India Portuguese Railway in Goa, was charged with theft by his employers in April 1887, in consequence of which he was imprisoned by the Portuguese authorities and remanded to jail, pending trial. Ganpat has been awaiting his trial since 6th April 1887, but the trial has not yet commenced, and he does not know when it will begin. Failing to obtain speedy justice at the hands of competent Portuguese judicial officers, the father of this unfortunate prisoner represented his son's case to the Government of Bombay in November last, with a view to see the trial expedited through British interference, and though nearly eight months have passed since the applicant was first informed, under Political Department memorandum No. 541 of 1889, and, in reply to his second petition to the Government of Bombay, dated 30th December 1888, that the matter was under inquiry, Ganpat's case has not yet been tried. Ganpat himself has also addressed (4th December 1888) a petition to the Government of Lord Reay, praying for the benign interference of his Government with the Government of Portuguese India, in order to see his case tried on its merits at an early date. Thus, though the Government of Bombay had its attention drawn to this case as far back as November last, it is much to be regretted that its action to procure justice to Ganpat from the proper quarter should not have been sufficiently energetic, as will be seen from the fact that, up to date, nothing has been done to assure Ganpat that he will

soon have an opportunity given him to establish his innocence. In fact, after an incarceration of thirty-two months as an under-trial prisoner, the chances of trial of the case of this unhappy Native British subject are at the present moment as remote as ever. Surely, it is extremely hard to keep an individual in jail awaiting trial on a serious criminal charge for such a long time. The ratification of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1878 has caused a large amount of British capital to be expended in Goa on the construction of the West India Portuguese Railway, and now that the line is open for traffic, British subjects will pour into Goa in large numbers for mercantile purposes, and the realization of the intentions of the treaty makes it extremely desirable that they should have justice guaranteed to them by the Indian Government of Her Imperial Britannic Majesty, by taking due notice of such isolated cases of gross injustice as are brought to the notice of the Native press.

The company of the Bombay Marine Battalion at Bagdad ought to get some compensation for the pecuniary loss incurred by them on account of the fall in exchange.

23. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 26th August, says:—A company of the Bombay Marine Battalion is stationed at Bagdad and is paid in rupees. By order of the Turkish Government a rupee fetches in the Bagdad market the equivalent of ten annas on account of the fall in exchange, and the sepoys suffer a heavy pecuniary loss. This state of things, accompanied by a prayer to pay some compensation to the sepoys, was represented to the Supreme Government, which has, however, refused to comply with the prayer. The principle adopted by Government that it cannot compensate for losses incurred on account of the fall in exchange is quite sound, but it ought not to be applied to the case of the company of the Marine Battalion at Bagdad. The European soldiers serving in India, being entitled to receive their pay in English coin, get 11 to 11¼ annas per shilling; the Indian soldiers when serving out of India are paid in rupees, and it is the duty of Government to see that they get a proper equivalent of the sixteen annas of a rupee. The Indian soldier gets about 10 rupees a month and can hardly maintain himself and his family on this small pay; but when he gets while out of India the value of Rs. 6¼ for his pay of Rs. 10, his condition becomes most wretched as he has to feed himself and maintain his family in India. A company of the Marine Battalion is always stationed at Bagdad or in the Persian Gulf, and if the men were subjected to wretched life, it would be difficult to get able-bodied recruits for the regiment. It is to be hoped that the bad condition of these soldiers will be pitied by Government, and that they will be allowed some compensation to make up the pecuniary loss suffered by them.

A complaint that while toddy is taxed, no tax is imposed upon beer manufactured in India.

24. The *Suryă Prakásh* (86), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—It is said that there are some 19 breweries in India, established and conducted by European enterprise. The aggregate quantity of beer manufactured at these breweries is said to be 4,860,282 gallons per annum, which is wholly consumed in India, quite untaxed and free from restrictions laid down in the A'bkári Act as regards spirituous drink. It is to be regretted that a less spirituous drink, viz., *toddy*, a drink largely consumed by the poor labouring class, is heavily taxed, whereas a more spirituous beverage, viz., beer, consumed by the well-to-do Europeans in India, has not been at all taxed. Taking into consideration the amount of alcoholic strength which beer contains Government should tax this drink at double the rate at which *toddy* is taxed. Unless this is done, the A'bkári Act will not be looked upon as a judicious law giving equal justice to both the Natives and the Europeans.

Proposed Sunday closing of English mails at Bombay disapproved.

25. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 25th August, writes:—Sunday is a sacred day of the Christians, and, consequently, the Lord Bishop of Bombay and his religious colleagues have protested against the proposed Sunday closing of the overland mails at Bombay. But this is not a protest only from the Christians, but from all castes and creeds, as the question affects the comfort and convenience of all the inhabitants. All people observe Sunday as a holiday, and of all days of the week the "mail-day" is the most im-

portant, particularly to merchants, and if the proposed change is carried out the day of rest will be changed into the day of greatest work. Not only all the offices and shops, but also the banks will have to be kept open on that day. This change ought not to take place to suit the convenience of Australia. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (78) of the 29th August expresses similar sentiments.]

26. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (114), in its issue of the 25th August, writes:—It is good that heads of the Ecclesiastical Department have come forward and strongly protested against the proposed alteration of the mail day to Sunday. The merchants have already represented their grievances, and we are glad that a public meeting is shortly to be convened to protest against the change, in addition to the memorial prepared by the Bishop of Bombay. The idea to convene a public meeting is really praiseworthy, and there is no doubt that every citizen of Bombay will be glad to attend it. Both the Protestant Bishop and the Roman Catholic Archbishop have shown their willingness to be present at the meeting.

Good treatment of prisoners under trial recommended.

27. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80), in its issue of the 25th August, concurs with the *Truth* newspaper in thinking that prisoners in police custody should be well treated and should be provided with seats during trial, as the presumption of the law is that all men are innocent until they are convicted. [The *Hitechchhu* (81) and the *Deshi Mitrá* (99), both of the 29th August, express similar sentiments.]

Annoyance from gamblers in Pen in the Kolába District.

28. The *Sudhákar* (64) of Pen in the Kolába District, in its issue of the 24th August, says in its local columns that the people there have been suffering much annoyance from gamblers, who are to be seen openly playing in the town and the surrounding plains on account of the Gambling Act not having been extended to that city, and that highway robberies and thefts are frequently committed in the town by the gamblers, and requests the police and the District Magistrate to bring the matter to the notice of Government with a view to put down the nefarious practices of these men.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

The Bill to amend the Merchandize Marks' Act disapproved.

29. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 30th August, says:—The Bill to amend the Merchandise Marks Act is intended to give the merchants who, either through carelessness or negligence, omitted to abide by the provisions of the Act, an advantage over those who honestly took the trouble to comply with those provisions, and is likely to make people less scrupulous in observing new laws, under the belief that Government may condone their offence. It would not be right to confiscate the goods of the defaulters, but they should be visited with some punishment, in order to make the mercantile public more careful in observing the law.

PART III.—*Education.*

Mr. Justice Scott on the education imparted to Indian students.

30. With reference to the address delivered by the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott to the students of the Shiváji High School, Bombay, the *Gujaráti* (79), in its issue of the 25th August, writes:—One cannot expect the benefits of education so long as he is not taught his duties as a citizen in general and those towards his own country, and the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott has well found out this defect in our present educational system. When in other civilised countries a majority of young men are endowed with patriotic spirit on account of the excellent education imparted to them from their childhood, very few of our young men, even with the highest University honours, seem to possess any patriotic spirit, and this is due to the defective system of our education. Mr. Justice Scott's suggestion to provide a gymnasium in every school is very laudable. It is also necessary to take up his suggestion to create a feeling of patriotism in the minds of children and young men. But some of the officers of Government are so timid and selfish that they will never approve of

this change in Government schools. [The *Suryă Prakásh* (86), in its issue of the 24th August, says:—It is much to be regretted that the suggestions of the Educational Commission regarding moral training in our schools have not yet come into force. Mr. Justice Scott's suggestion on the subject in his presidential address to the students of the Shiváji High School is very laudable, and should be adopted not only in all private and Government schools but even in colleges.]

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

The octroi duty imposed upon corn by the Dhárwár Municipality and the consequent strike of grain-dealers in that town.

31. The *Karnátak Patră* (147), in its issue of the 26th August, complains that the grain-dealers of Dhárwár have closed their shops for the last week in consequence of the local municipality increasing the octroi duty on corn, thereby causing much inconvenience to poor people, and requests the District Collector to pay attention to this matter and to reduce the increased duty.

PART V.—*Native States.*

Intentions of Government regarding Kashmere approved.

32. In noticing the telegram giving Lord Cross's statement in the House of Lords that Government had no intention of annexing Kashmere and that the State would be restored to the Mahárája after the situation in that quarter had been remedied, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 30th August, says:—Lord Cross's words support the reply given by the Viceroy to the Mahárája, and there can be no question any longer about the intentions of Government in regard to this frontier State. The public are glad to hear this piece of news, and it is to be hoped that the Mahárája will forget the severities practised towards him by Colonel Nisbet and his partizans. Had the vernacular press not taken up and exposed the injustice done to the Mahárája, the authorities of the Foreign Office would not have very probably allowed to reach the Viceroy the letters addressed to him by the Mahárája, the Viceroy remaining ignorant of the real state of affairs in Kashmere and the Mahárája not getting justice so early. The officials of the Foreign Office are in the habit of not allowing petitions which would inconvenience them or their friends to reach His Excellency the Viceroy, as was found out in the recent instances of Her Highness the Begam of Bhopál and the Mahárání of Rewa, both of whom have obtained redress by representing their grievances through the vernacular press. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the same date, expresses satisfaction with Lord Cross's statement, observing that it would have been better had the Secretary of State for India ordered the removal of Colonel Nisbet from Kashmere, supplying his place with a more experienced and cool-headed political officer, since this arrangement would have hastened the restoration of the State to the Mahárája.]

Remarks on His Excellency the Viceroy's letter to the Mahárája of Kashmere.

33. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 25th August, writes:—In the Viceroy's letter to the Mahárája of Kashmere there are, no doubt, some sweet words at the end. But they are the sugar to sweeten the bitter pill. We are not disposed to attach much importance to them. The Government of India have finally decided that Pertáb Sing shall not rule over his State, for they are now wiser than they were in the days of Dalhousie. They have invented the Regency Council to save appearances. In all important matters the Resident is to be consulted. That means it is virtually an annexation under another garb. Looking upon it as such, we cannot help expressing our strongest disapproval of the step, especially as the Mahárája has been condemned unheard. He should have been tried by a council of his peers. Forty years ago independence was guaranteed to Goláb Sing, and that too in consideration of his loyal services and the seventy-five *lákhs* of rupees he had paid. Has that guarantee been honestly observed? We do not think that it has been. There may be good reasons for deposing Pertáb Sing, but they are, certainly, not before the public. What has been put forward is a mere assertion which is met by the Mahárája with a counter-assertion. No proofs have been adduced and the insinuations made are unworthy of a righteous and just Government.

34. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—In our last issue we published the Viceroy's despatch on the Kashmere affair to the Secretary of State and briefly observed that the contents of His Excellency's letter to the Mahárája were entirely at variance with those of his despatch. To our mind, the only important part of the despatch is in this intimation of the Viceroy: "We have, therefore, determined that the Mahárája's resignation should be accepted, and that we should avail ourselves of the opportunity in order to effect a thorough re-organization of the Kashmere Government." Contrasted with this "determination" arrived at on the 3rd of April 1889, the Viceroy's hopes of reinstating the Mahárája,—hopes which our readers now know he held out in his letter of May last to the Mahárája—appear to us to be a subterfuge, and a prevarication intended to allay the fears of the public and the Princes of India. No right-minded Englishman can now say that the promises in the letter to the Mahárája were intended for fulfilment. The predetermination of the 3rd of April, as now placed before the public, completely falsifies the hopes that the Mahárája would be treated in the most honourable manner. The publication of the despatch is sure to send a thrill through the length and breadth of India, the consequences of which cannot be gauged by mortals like us.

Disapproval of the policy of the Government of India towards the Mahárája of Kashmere.

35. The *Havyak Subodh* (146), in its issue of the 27th August, says:—In taking into their own hands the administration of Kashmere for a term of five years, Government have followed the same policy which ended in the annexation of Tanjore, Coorg, Nagpur, Oudh and other Native States. The administration of the present Governor-General will come to an end before this term expires, and his successor will either extend the term on the ground that the Mahárája is still unfit to govern his State, or will dethrone him on the strength of the present correspondence about the unfitness of the Mahárája and annex the State to British territories. No one believes the charge brought against the Mahárája, and it is improper that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne should not have paid due attention to the Kashmere affair. From the despatch forwarded by the Governor-General to the Secretary of State for India, it seems that Lord Lansdowne did not doubt the genuineness of the letters forwarded by Colonel Nisbet and of the resignation of the Mahárája. Although the Viceroy is now aware of all the facts concerning the State, he does not comply with the request of the Mahárája, and this leads us to believe that there is some hidden motive in the action taken by Government.

His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar and his donation of one lákh of rupees to Lady Reay's Fund.

36. The *Gujaráti* (79), in its issue of the 25th August, writes:—There is great mismanagement at Bhávnagar and the inhabitants thereof are very unhappy; but the Thákor Sáheb has a nice tact of cheating the outside world as regards the real state of his administration. Bhávnagar is represented to be a model Native State, but those who are acquainted with its ins and outs are hardly deceived. Some English and vernacular newspapers are bribed one way or another and the real condition of the people is concealed. Many wants of the people of Bhávnagar are yet to be supplied, and notwithstanding that His Highness the Thákor Sáheb has thought fit to extend his liberality to Bombay. Perhaps, his motive in this is to increase his influence and not really charitable. We are very sorry that the British Government should encourage and praise such liberality. We must emphatically say that the donation of one hundred thousand rupees to Lady Reay's Fund by the Thákor is intended merely to please His Excellency Lord Reay, and the public does not approve of it. In a contributed article in the same paper, a native of Bhávnagar writes:—The Thákor Sáheb has to do numerous things for his own subjects. Owing to financial difficulties a temple and an hospital commenced twelve years ago have yet remained uncompleted. There are bitter complaints about the want of a sufficient number of schools and about increased fee in the existing institutions. The agricultural prospects are not good and the condition of cultivators is really miserable. [In a contributed article, the *Hitech-*

chhu (86), in its issue of the 29th August, writes:—There are so many wants of the people of Bhávnagar that have remained unattended to that even 50 *lákhs* of rupees will not be sufficient to meet them. There seems to be some special object in extending charity abroad when people at home are unhappy. The State suffers a great deal from the tyranny of the officers and the different parties of the Nágars and the Pársis. The Mahárája takes very little interest in the welfare of his subjects. The *Káthiáwádi* (82) and the *Gujarát Gazette* (78), in their respective issues of the 27th and the 29th August, express similar sentiments.]

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
5th September 1889.

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(For the week ending 31st August 1889.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31st AUGUST 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	" Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	" Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	" Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	" Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Inconvenience caused by the closing of four judicial Courts in Berár for paucity of officers, and suggestions in connection therewith.

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 23rd August, writes:—No fewer than four Courts have been closed for business for paucity of officers. Mr. Bápat, Extra Assistant Commissioner at Malkápur, is allowed to go on leave and the business is transferred to Buldana to the greatest inconvenience of the people Mr. Kháparde's resignation is accepted and he is told to walk off, closing the Budnera Court altogether. Two Courts have been newly established, one at Kelapur and another at Pusad, but they have not come into existence as yet. The transfer of Mr. Shrikrishna Narhar was published long ago, but still he is where he was, nobody having been found to relieve him. This state of things does not in any way affect the Government, but causes great inconvenience and trouble to the people. They pay liberally towards the cost of the administration of justice in the shape of court and process fees, and still they are obliged to put up with all this bother for no fault of theirs. We have often suggested, but to no purpose, that whenever proposals are submitted for transfers or leave of absence, the successors of outgoing officers should be named along with those proposals. Similarly it is frequently observed that men who are appointed to officiate as Tahsildárs get their criminal powers after the period of their officiation is over. This is very irregular. The officiating man may feel himself at ease, having less work to do, but as regards the táluka, it is bereaved of its Magistrate and in time of emergency resort is to be had to higher magistracy. The Tahsildár, the executive head of the táluka, sees that an offence is being committed, but he is required to turn his face and walk off, having no magisterial powers. We, therefore, suggest that appointment and investment with criminal powers should go hand in hand. We hope the authorities will take our suggestions into consideration and adopt them.

Special Magistrates in Berár and their fitness to discharge their duties.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 24th August, says that persons fit to discharge the duties of a Special Magistrate are not at present to be found in Berár and that the Judicial Commissioner has expressed the same opinion in his report on criminal justice in Berár for 1888, and requests the Local Government to abolish the Courts presided over by Special Magistrates singly and to create benches of two to five Special Magistrates. The *Vaidarbh* adds that if Government are not inclined to do this, they should at least dismiss from the service at once those Special Magistrates who may be

found to be steeped in debt, after making enquiry into the matter; for, it is not safe in the interests of justice to entrust indebted persons with magisterial powers.

Suggestions in connection with the filling of vacancies of Tahsildárs and clerks to the Commission and Judicial Commissioner in Berár.

3. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 23rd August, writes:—To meet the paucity of judicial officers in Berár the local authorities, we hear, have recommended some Clerks of Courts and Tahsildárs to be promoted to Extra Assistant Commissionerships. Among these are the clerks of the Commissioner's Court and some senior Tahsildárs. Supposing that the recommendations will be finally sanctioned by the Foreign Office at Calcutta, we here propose to put forth our views on the subject of the filling up of vacancies that will be caused. As regards Tahsildárs, it will unquestionably be admitted that a good knowledge of English has become, and will hereafter be still more so, an indispensable qualification in a candidate. It often happens that matters of importance are referred to Tahsildárs either for report or information. The original correspondence or the references being in English, the purely Maráthi-knowing Tahsildár cannot but depend upon his *kárkun* or a hanger-on. There are many men among the Clerks of Courts and Náib-Tahsildárs who have passed the Higher Standard Examination and possess a good knowledge of English. It would not be an unjust act to make selections from among these men for Tahsildárships. The posts of clerks to the Commissioner and the Judicial Commissioner are very important ones. They are entirely in the gift of the above two provincial heads, and we are sure that in cases of vacancies occurring, they will exercise their best discretion in selecting their Shirastedárs. It is one of the many gossips current that outsiders are to be impôrted to the two posts. We give the least credit to this, but not without fears, since men to fill up even chief constableships have been brought from outside. If the rumour turns out to be a reality, there will be no greater hardship than would be inflicted on those in service in the province who are eligible for the appointments. The staff of Clerks of Courts in the province is a happy mixture of officials. Their salaries range from Rs. 150 to Rs. 100 a month; their services vary from 18 or 20 years' to 7 or 8 years' standing; they belong to different castes and creeds; there are men among them from graduates down to fairly educated men. Some of the graduates may have also read law in the Government Law Schools. In short, we mean to say there are three standards for selection: (1) Seniority of service or pay, (2) caste, (3) education. It is not our business, nor do we intend, to ask the authorities concerned to restrict themselves to any particular standard of the three, or to fix their choice on any particular individual, though we on our own part would give preference to an educational standard. It is enough to observe that there is no necessity for bringing in strangers on any account.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
5th September 1889.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 36 OF 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 7th September 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
22	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
28	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
29	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
39	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
40	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
42	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
44	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
45	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
46	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names o Newspape	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
58	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
60	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
62	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
64	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
66	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
67	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
68	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
69	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
70	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
71	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
73	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
74	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
75	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
76	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
77	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
78	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
79	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
82	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
83	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
84	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
85	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
86	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
98	„ Chandraprakásh	Do.	Weekly	375
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Do.	950
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
103	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
106	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
107	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
114	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
115	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
117	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Weekly	...
118	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
119	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
120	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
121	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
122	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
123	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
124	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
125	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
126	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
127	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
128	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
129	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
130	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
131	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
132	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
133	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
134	„ Sneha Sindhu	Cambay	Weekly	...
135	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Monthly	630
136	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
137	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
138	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
139	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
140	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
141	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
142	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
143	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
144	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
145	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
146	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
147	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
149	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
150	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
151	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
152	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
153	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
154	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
155	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	450
	URDU.			
156	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
157	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
158	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
159	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
160	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
161	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
162	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
163	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
164	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
165	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
166	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
167	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
168	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Indian Budget in Parliament and the alleged indifference of Members of Parliament to it.

1. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 1st September, writes:—What is the good of the farce annually enacted at the fag end of a session of Parliament in connection with the passing of the Indian Budget? After it has been carried through the Viceroy's Council, and passed finally for all practical purposes, its discussion in the House of Commons can have little more than an academic interest, and that interest cannot be very great, so long as the majority of the Members of Parliament are supremely indifferent to the affairs of a continent which is justly styled "the brightest jewel in the British Crown." There is one way to awaken their interest, and that is by touching the pocket of the British tax-payer. As we have lately pointed out, there are many things affecting the interests of both England and India, in regard to which the expenses should be shared by both countries alike. But the stronger party, which is in a position to dictate its own terms, rules that the whole burden shall fall upon India. Let us hope that an equitable distribution will be made of all expenditure incurred on objects of Imperial concern, and that the British tax-payer will see that it is high time to take some intelligent interest in the affairs of India.

2. The *Gujaráti* (79), in its issue of the 1st September, writes:—The annual farce of discussing the Indian Budget in an empty House at the fag end of a session has been enacted with due formality and serious solemnity. But the question is, who has grown a bit wiser or better by this performance? On the contrary, we have a declaration from the lips of Sir John Gorst which distinctly shows that the India Office is in blessed ignorance of the way in which the resources of India are being squandered in several directions. Even admitting the validity of the plea urged by the Under Secretary of State that growing demands upon the Indian Exchequer consequent upon the growth of the country make it difficult to reduce the expenditure, what has Sir John Gorst to say about the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission and the Finance Committee for the more economical administration of the Public Works' Department and for reducing the enormous charge of nearly thirty *lákhs* for troop service and transport? Has the India Office nothing to say about the ever increasing and crushing Home charges? Does Lord Cross or his lieutenant discover any iniquity in saddling the poor Indian *rayat* with the charge for maintaining the Persian mission and the diplomatic and consular establishments of China? What on earth has this country to do with them? Have the Colonies ever been called upon to contribute for this purpose or towards the maintenance of the Colonial Office? The fact is that India is absolutely helpless in regard to the control of her exchequer, and the ignorant Members of Parliament are actually misled by the India Office by statements which cannot stand the light of criticism even for a moment. It is neither centralization, as was urged by some member, nor the annual debate in the House of Commons as at present conducted, that will ever improve matters. A financial crisis alone will open the eyes of optimist philosophers like Sir John Gorst and Sir Richard Temple and of the whole British public. It is not a little humiliating to see England neglect the affairs of her most important dependency, and we should not be very sorry if the annual deficits were to hasten the approach of a financial crisis, if only to induce Parliament to take up the question of Indian finance with that care which it urgently needs. The whole administration requires to be thoroughly inquired into, but nothing deserves closer scrutiny than the administration of Indian finance, and we hope that a day will soon come when the question can no longer be shelved with safety to the interests of the teeming millions of this country.

3. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 1st September, writes:—So it is literally true that the discussion of the Indian Budget in the House of Commons has been kept over for the *last hour* of the session; for, we are told, "Parliament will be prorogued after the discussion on the Budget is completed." Is it a wonder, then, that 'completion' should be arrived at in the shortest time and with the smallest number of speakers and hearers possible? And yet finance is the very backbone of the Government of India, and the soundness and wisdom of the finance—that is, the weal and woe of one-fifth of the human race—must

depend on the direction which the criticism of the House of Commons gives to it. What a concentrated interest, therefore, attaches to the last hours of deliberation in a yearly session of the first assembly in the world, just while the members are about to pack up for their long looked-for holiday! Thus it happens that the supervision of Indian affairs by the English Parliament is a farce, a delusion and a snare. When will it cease to be so? We have often explained this, but the Indians themselves must move for it. Since this paragraph was written, the debate has taken place and proved even a greater farce than usual, judging from the telegraphic account given by the *Bombay Gazette.* The attendance was meagre; even the front bench ministers were absent, and Sir R. Temple had the hard task of repudiating on their behalf any neglect of interest in India! The increase of the salt duty was justified; the demand for reduction in civil expenditure was ridiculed by the Under Secretary of State for India on the ground that increase of population had rendered it necessary for Government to undertake more works of various kinds, though we all know that the curtailment of the resources of the local Governments, brought about for increasing the military expenditure of the country, is threatening starvation to old works in the provinces; the absorption of the Famine Insurance Fund was explained away; and India was described to be in a prosperous condition by Sir J. Gorst, who denounced the attempts of the only party that interested itself in the cause of justice to the tax-payer to look below the roseate surface painted by the Under Secretary and to suggest the necessity for establishing a strict financial control, as "the fussy interference of certain Radical members." No wonder that even the English press should take a pessimistic view of the subject and deprecate the lateness of the debate and the smallness of the House before which the Budget was discussed. The Queen's speech proroguing Parliament caps this indifference to India, inasmuch as it makes no reference to any of the questions troubling its Government and people—the only subject mentioned being the offer of military help by the Native Princes towards the defence of the Empire—which of course is cordially accepted. But let us be grateful even for this mention of India after a long time.

Remarks in connection with Her Majesty the Queen's speech at the recent prorogation of Parliament.

4. In noticing the remark made in Her Majesty the Queen's speech at the recent prorogation of Parliament that Her Imperial Majesty was much pleased to accept the loyal offers of military aid made by the Native Princes and Chiefs of India in the common defence of the Indian Empire, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 2nd September, says:—It is to be regretted that no mention whatever should have been made on this important occasion of even one of the several questions affecting the vital interests of the people of India, the solution of which is so anxiously awaited. Men of experience do not attach the same importance as the Indian authorities do to the question of the armies of Native States in connection with the defence of the country. In the name of strengthening the frontier defences *krors* of rupees have been spent, increasing thereby the burden of taxation on the people of India, who are strongly of opinion that all this enormous expenditure is unjustifiable. [In writing on the same subject the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the same date, congratulates the country upon Indian questions having attracted more attention in Parliament at this session than at the previous ones, and says:—It is to be hoped that the concession of enlarged participation in the administration of their country, which the natives of India have been praying for, will be soon granted by England. The immediate future presents the bright prospect of the Indians being able to attract more attention than they have hitherto received from Parliament and the English nation at large, by means of their loyal and constitutional demands being submitted through the Indian National Congress.]

Alleged misappropriation of the Famine Insurance Fund.

5. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 1st September, writes:—The total amount of the Famine Insurance Fund up to the current year should have been about fifteen *lákhs*(?); but Government has been able to account for only eleven or twelve *lákhs.* The rest of the money went to defray the little bills of Afghan and other wars, military operations and frontier defences.

About forty per cent. of the fund set apart for protecting the people from the effects of famine was thus spent in killing men or being prepared to kill them. What an irony of fate! The sum actually spent in feeding people was only twelve *lákhs* of rupees or about a half per cent. This is the way in which the fund which Lord Lytton and his Councillors had pledged themselves to scrupulously apply to such a noble purpose as affording relief to the unfortunate sufferers from famine, has been used. There is a little item of expenditure in England which also deserves mention. This is the payment made to those officers who went on leave because their health was broken by the duty they performed in connection with the famine. This would be highly amusing if it did not concern so seriously the lives of thousands of Her Majesty's loyal subjects. We always wish to be charitable in interpreting the actions of the powers that be. But it is impossible to be so in the face of such astounding disclosures. Some one must be hanged for these serious, wicked embezzlements. Who is it, is the question.

Approval of the decision of Lord Cross in the case of the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case.

6. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 1st September, writes:—The public, with the exception of those who look at the case of the peccant Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford affair in a personal light, will be glad that Lord Cross has decided that those who have proved themselves guilty of corruption in its most aggravated form should be dismissed from the service, conforming, at the same time, to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the indemnity, by awarding them some pecuniary compensation. We hope that the Bombay Government will err on the side of generosity, rather than on that of niggardliness, in fixing the pecuniary compensation in each case. On the other hand, it is well that a general amnesty is to be granted to the victims of extortion. Perhaps, the most knotty point that had cropped up in this most unfortunate business was what should be done with the Mámlatdárs, and it is devoutly to be hoped that we have now heard the last of their case.

Lord Cross's utterances regarding the fate of the Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case and an exhortation to the people to show sympathy to the Bombay Government.

7. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 2nd September, writes:—Lord Cross seems, after all, determined that the promises of the Bombay Government to the witnesses in the Crawford case shall not be kept. This is a strange and unintelligible position which His Lordship has taken up. He eulogizes His Excellency Lord Reay's administration and expresses the greatest confidence, and yet rules that the solemn pledges given by the Bombay Government shall be broken. There is a distinction now sought to be made between those who offered bribes for favours to be received, and those who were the victims of extortion: the former to be dismissed the service with some compensation, and the latter to be retained and guaranteed against prosecution. If the latter part of the decision means that the class of persons covered by the description will be maintained in their places without any loss of pay or position, it is so far satisfactory. In regard to the former, however, the question is not the culpability or otherwise of the persons concerned, but the necessity for keeping inviolate the plighted word of Government. As we have often said, the public is not concerned so much with the interests of the individuals who suffer, as with the larger question of the honour of Government. We are really surprised that Lord Cross, with all his appreciation of Lord Reay's efforts to purify the administration, should not perceive the utterly false position he is drawing Government into by insisting upon the dismissal of some of the officers to whom the indemnity has been promised. His Lordship is apparently not aware of the mischief which such a policy of faithlessness is likely to cause. All the good done by the prosecution of Mr. Crawford is thus lost. The people naturally ask themselves if British justice consists in letting off the principal offender and punishing the accessories who have been given a solemn promise of indemnity! If the promises ought not to have been given it is a case for future warning, but in the present instance the good name of Government requires that the promises should be kept. We wish public opinion in Bombay would express itself more loudly and unmistakably in support of Government, and against the very ungenerous treatment meted out by the Secretary of State for India. We are glad to hear that a public meeting was held at Poona yesterday to protest

against the action of the Secretary of State. Though it may be rather late in the day, a similar meeting ought to be held in Bombay, and all over the presidency every district town ought to have its own meeting. The Bombay Government has done a noble act of self-sacrifice and it deserves every support from the people. If the public opinion of this presidency expresses itself in unmistakable terms it ought to be irresistible even to Lord Cross.

8. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 1st September, disapproves of the statement made by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Lords that doubtless those self-incriminating Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case who offered bribes for certain favours should be dismissed the service with some compensation, and says:—Let us consider if it be possible to secure absolute and even-handed justice by dismissing a few Government servants. Among those who offered bribes to Mr. Crawford for securing his favour there are some whom the Government will probably not dream of being able to reach. What Government can at most do is to dismiss or, at best, punish those officers who have confessed to having voluntarily offered bribes. It has been disclosed that many *watandárs* gave bribes for getting their *watan* cases decided in their favour. Is Government prepared to review those cases? Are the bribe-giving *watandárs* to be criminally tried and punished? If not,—and it would be impossible to do it,—why should judgment be meted out in a hard measure to the Mámlatdárs alone? Then there are the big Chiefs and Jághirdárs. Some of them may be said to have given bribes under compulsion, but we do not think that all have the same excuse to plead. Their offence, too, Government must condone. Of the Mámlatdárs, again, there are a great many who have not confessed though the agents they employed and other people have given evidence against them. Some at least of these men Government must know to be guilty. Is Government prepared to act on the strength of its moral conviction? Hardly so. On the contrary, when no evidence is produced of a man having given a bribe, Government is assisting these gentlemen to answer the aspersions cast upon their characters by means of white-washing resolutions. In the face of these facts we fail to see how all the ends of justice are satisfied by dismissing from the Government service *less than a dozen* Mámlatdárs. Moreover, we may ask what is the object in dismissing these men? Is it to prove to the world that Government is not going to keep in office men who have bought their places? Will it succeed in creating that impression? As long as there are on the bench other Magistrates who have also given bribes but who have not been able to prove to the satisfaction of the legal public that theirs was a case of compulsion, such an impression will assuredly not be produced. The *Bombay Gazette* says that only ten Mámlatdárs will be dismissed. It is impossible to convince the public that *all* the other cases are of compulsion. It must further be borne in mind that those Magistrates who are about to be dismissed have been discharging their duties satisfactorily for the last year or so. If justice proceeding from such a source be tainted, then, indeed, the proceedings before these Magistrates for the last year or so or from the date of their giving the bribe are vitiated. The cases disposed of by them must be retried. In allowing them to continue to exercise their functions after they were known to be corrupt, the Bombay Government knowingly allowed injustice or tainted justice to be dealt out to the people. Does not the Bombay Government deserve to be impeached for this? Then again we ask, Have the condemned Mámlatdárs been allowed to defend themselves? Have they been given an opportunity, which all people accused of crimes are given, to deny their guilt? On the contrary, have they not been entrapped by a guarantee? Some two years back we read of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay having rebuked the police for using a devise to catch a criminal. The Magistrate warned the officials concerned that by setting that trap they had, as it were, acted as accomplices and were involved in the resultant guilt. The same reasoning may be applied to this case. In the first place, the guilt of these men is proved out of their own mouth, and they were induced to incriminate themselves by the guarantee. Government cannot turn round now and say that they are criminals and must suffer punishment. Secondly, the connivance of Government at the misdeeds of Mr. Crawford led these men to offer the bribes; otherwise they would hardly have dared to do it. Government therefore is, in a way, guilty of the offence of helping these men to commit the crime. Sight must not be lost of

this peculiar position of Government in this matter. Above all, there is the consideration of the mischief which must result from the breaking of the plighted word. Unless that word is scrupulously adhered to, public confidence in the solemn declarations of Government will receive a rude shock. The effect would be simply disastrous if any similar contingency were to occur again, which God forbid! Taking all these circumstances into consideration we urge Government once more to preserve the sacredness of its plighted word. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (92) of the 3rd September expresses nearly the same sentiments.]

9. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 1st September, writes:— It is impossible to read the telegraphic summary of Lord Cross's reply to a question in the House of Lords in respect to the indemnified Mámlatdárs without a sense of horror and dismay. While eulogizing in the highest terms the action of the local Government in the matter of the Crawford scandals, His Lordship deliberately, so it seems from the telegram, neutralizes the effect of all this praise by a side-thrust. The wording of the telegram runs thus:—"The Bombay Government would dismiss, but monetarily compensate, all Native officials who were proved guilty of corrupt motive in malpractices which the Crawford case had brought to light, and would retain all who had been made the victims of extortion, protecting them against any suits arising thereout." The summary is as vague as it could possibly be, but Heaven knows how and where the line of corrupt intention or motive is to be drawn. You cannot uphold an indemnity bodily and at the same time condemn it. The indemnity was given to all the "peccant" Mámlatdárs without any exception or distinction. To our knowledge the Secretary of State for India has never repudiated it before. What could have brought about this change then? How can you make and unmake a guarantee? That the "peccant" Mámlatdárs made the statements on the express understanding that their guilt, forced or otherwise, would be condoned, nobody ever doubted, and that if at the time of the giving of the guarantee there had been the slightest suspicion on its score, the Crawford inquiry would have entirely collapsed and corruption would have stalked all over the country with a new lease of life. Is this the reward that is to await the Mámlatdárs who have rendered substantial help to Government—who, without such help, could never have successfully made the exposures they did during the inquiry?

The policy of the *Times of India*, the *Pioneer* and the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* in the Crawford case condemned.

10. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 1st September, writes:— A Reuter's telegram received last Thursday from London reports that in answer to a question put to him in the House of Lords by Lord Herschell, Lord Cross highly eulogized His Excellency Lord Reay's conduct in regard to the Crawford case, and said that Her Majesty's Government had the highest confidence in His Excellency's administration. The wire-pullers, who worked hard to save Mr. Crawford and injure Lord Reay, have so far been discomfited and the cause of truth and purity of administration has prevailed at last. Lord Cross has done but bare justice to His Excellency Lord Reay. The service which the latter has rendered to British rule in India by stamping out the centre of corruption is simply invaluable. Its good fruits have already been reaped, but they will be reaped all the more in years to come. He has set to his successors a most noble example, and when the discreditable tactics of the *Pioneer*, the *Times of India* and the London *Times*' Calcutta correspondent will be forgotten, the self-sacrificing sense of duty exhibited so courageously by Lord Reay will remain immortal—to his enduring credit and to the credit of the British Government in India. But we of this generation, who have seen how ignobly the *Pioneer* and the *Times of India* have conducted themselves in this matter, cannot forget their misbehaviour.

Principles of representative government recognised in India in ancient times.

11. In continuation of its former article on the political principles of ancient India, reported on page 5 of the Report on Native Papers, No. 32, for the week ending 10th August 1889, the *Jagadhitechchhu* (16) of the 31st August cites two instances from Hindu mythology, one of king Vena, son of king Ang by Sunith, daughter of Mrityu (death), who was put to death by the Rishis for his prohibition of the performance of sacrificial rites in

propitiation of the gods, and the other instance of king Yayáti, who, being desirous of placing his youngest son Puru on his throne in preference to his other sons who were not obedient to him, requested his subjects of all denominations to recognise Puru as their king, and having obtained their consent to do so, had him crowned as his successor, and remarks that though there were very few occasions for the remote ancestors of the present Hindus to put their tyrannical kings to death for the preservation of their rights, yet whenever they had such occasions they acquitted themselves very satisfactorily.

The Pársis in Bombay and the Indian National Congress.

12. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 1st September, writes:—It is now stated that Mr. Kábráji and his clique, having by their own conduct in holding a public gathering to remonstrate against an act of Government, established the necessity for an institution like the Indian National Congress, are arranging for another meeting to protest against the Pársis joining the Congress. This move, as we have frequently explained, is illogical; but, as we have also pointed out, it will relegate the Pársis to the position of a handful of alien refugees in the land, and they must be prepared to hear the protest of the rest of the population against their being allowed privileges of public service out of all proportion to their number; but this is just the object with which the clique in question is suspected to act, viz., to retain and to enlarge those privileges in these days of competition by currying favour with the authorities by means of a profession of antipathy to the Congress.

Students in Bombay and the Indian National Congress.

13. The same newspaper writes:—Many persons in Bombay have come across a hand-bill issued by the Committee of what is called the "Young Students' Association." Its object is to interest students in Bombay in the National Congress, to get them to collect what funds they can from their friends and acquaintances, and to be "ready to assist generally in the cause." For this purpose they were to hold a meeting of all students in the town, which was fortunately prevented by the want of a suitable place, but they now invite two boys from each class in every school to act for the rest and a meeting of these representatives is to be held for the purpose of discussing the importance of the Congress movement and the duty of the students generally to it. Now, young students can have no duty in the matter, and we trust that their elders and the teachers and head masters of schools will, in the best interests of the juveniles themselves, discourage their concerning themselves in the Congress business.

Advice to Ráo Bahádur M. G. Ránade to resign the Government service and to devote himself to public interests.

14. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 1st September, praises the Honourable Ráo Bahádur M. G. Ránade for his great learning, sound judgment and quick comprehension, and says that there is no man in the Deccan who can equal him in these respects. The paper is, however, grieved to find that such a man should, by reason of his being a servant of Government, be unable to serve his country and people by taking a direct part in the proceedings of such institutions as the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and the Indian National Congress, and recommends him to break through the shackles of the Government service by resigning it at once, and to devote the latter years of his life to the advancement of public interests by giving his countrymen the benefit of his learning, knowledge, judgment, &c.

Recent appointments of Additional Members of the Bombay Legislative Council and complaints from Gujarát.

15. With reference to the recent appointments of Mr. Navroji Nasarwánji Wádia, C.I.E., and Mr. McHinch to the Bombay Legislative Council, the *Samsher Bahádur* (128), in its issue of the 30th August, says:—Mr. Wádia has done nothing for the public. He is hardly known to the public and his name was unheard of in the mofussil. People can form an opinion about appointments to the Council only when they have some experience of the work of the men selected. We take this opportunity to remind His Excellency the Governor in Council of the complaints of Gujarát in this matter. When experienced men like Ráo Bahádurs Ranchodlál

Chhotálál and Jagjiwandás Khushákdás are available from Ahmedabad and Surat, respectively, why should the selection be made from Bombay alone?

Disapproval of the ábkári policy of Government and their alleged attempts to suppress toddy with a view to encourage the sale of liquor.

16. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 1st September, writes:—It is not, perhaps, well known that the Russian Government has for years past been trying to discourage the trade in ardent spirits, by granting beer licenses on very liberal terms. It was, however, reserved for the British Government in India to discourage and suppress the trade in raw toddy by a system of the most vexatious taxes and restrictions, in order that it might not interfere with the business of the liquor farmer. Fresh proofs are cropping up almost every day of the ultimate intention of Government to destroy the trade in toddy. People naturally ask why Government, after admitting that toddy is a healthful and innocuous drink, are hampering its drawing and sale, and retaining, and even increasing, the already too heavy duty on the toddy trees? The A'bkári Department answers the question by saying that free trade in toddy would lead to illicit distillation, and point to the many cases of the crime in Bassein. Let us, for a moment, examine the validity of this ingenious, but utterly baseless, justification. In the first place, many undoubted cases of illicit distillation from toddy in Bassein are due to the excessively high duty on spirits. Government have fully acknowledged this, and have ordered a considerable reduction in the price of liquor during the next year. This, we have no doubt, is a step in the right direction; for, as the old adage goes, you cannot make a people sober by an Act of the Legislature. But why should this illicit distillation, which is mainly due to the policy of Government in unduly raising the price of liquor, be visited on the public at large who want cheap toddy for their legitimate purposes? Why punish a whole people because a few of them illicitly distilled liquor as they were unable to pay the Government price for it? Again, why are the people of those tálukas in which not a single case of illicit distillation from toddy has occurred, to suffer for the sins of a few *badmashes* of Bassein? It is well-known that, with exactly the same facilities for obtaining and distilling raw toddy, the people of Panvel and Dáhánu-Umbargaon have not been guilty of any contraband practices in this respect. Whatever illicit distillation goes on there is confined to mowra, as the criminal records show. It is, therefore, difficult to understand why toddy is placed under such severe embargo there as well as at Bassein. In Surat and throughout Gujarát, there is no danger of illicit distillation at all, as toddy liquor is unknown there, and yet we find that almost every year the severity in repressing toddy goes on increasing. If fear of illicit distillation were the only reason, protective measures would be adopted only in Bassein, and not elsewhere. It is, therefore, not difficult to surmise that there are other reasons best known to themselves which Government have not thought fit to divulge. Ever since the new *régime* began in 1879, the public have not doubted for a single moment that the only reason for keeping down toddy is the serious interference it would cause by diminishing the consumption of liquor. After what has recently occurred, we have no doubt of the correctness of this opinion. Lately Government have been charged with a deliberate attempt to push on the sale of liquor for purposes of revenue, a charge which they have indignantly denied. But we take leave to ask whether their unfortunate policy in repressing toddy does not, at least, give a strong support to the arguments of their opponents. Let Government prove by taking their hands off toddy that there is no truth in the suggestion that toddy is sacrificed to the liquor revenue, and it will not only clear their fair fame from a serious charge, but will have the hearty support of the public in the difficult task of getting a maximum of revenue from a minimum consumption of spirits.

Alleged intention of Government to tax mowra blossoms in order to check increased illegal distillation of liquor in the Thána District.

17. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 5th September, says:—Mr. Pritchard, the A'bkári Commissioner, who has made himself well-known to the people by giving them cause to complain in connection with the toddy drink, is, it is said, about to bring a Bill before the Legislative Council for the purpose of imposing a tax on mowra flowers, on the plea that the crime of illicit distillation

of liquor has considerably increased during the last two years in the Thána District. It is to be hoped that His Excellency Lord Reay will not consent to have his name connected with such an unpopular and unpleasant measure as the proposed Bill at the end of his career in this presidency. Government are responsible for the alleged illegal distillation. Mr. Pestanji Berámji Dántra has, in a recently published pamphlet, conclusively shown from statistics published by the Government of India and the subordinate Governments, that illegal distillation has been encouraged by Government by making spirituous drinks exceedingly dear. If an attempt be made to tax the mowra blossoms the public is sure to raise, against the measure, as strong an opposition as they did against a similar Bill brought forward under the administration of Sir James Fergusson.

Government resolution on the report of the Forest Commission criticised.

18. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 4th September, makes the following remarks on the resolution of the Government of Bombay on the report of the Forest Commission appointed to enquire into forest matters in the Thána and Kolába Districts:—A certain amount of grazing under certain conditions has been provided for a certain number of cattle of the cultivators, but those conditions are of such a nature that if the Forest officials be not well disposed to the interests of the cultivators the present complaints will re-appear. The Collector, in consultation with the local Forest Department officer, is charged with the duty of deciding what amount of grazing in the Government forests the cultivators may in justice claim, what they can afford to pay, and what area can be opened to grazing with due regard to the interest of forest conservancy; but it would be far better if a few members of the Local and District Boards were associated with the Collector to assist him in coming to a decision on these questions, as they are better informed than the district officer as to the wants of the cultivators, and as their association would restore confidence among the *rayats*. The cattle of those well-to-do individuals who can afford to pay the requisite fees should also be permitted to graze in the area kept open for grazing the cattle of the poor cultivators who have a right to free grazing. The village pátil has been charged with the duty of seeing that no cattle of his village are grazed in the Government forests without the necessary passes, but it would be better to require the employés of the Forest Department, who are especially engaged for the performance of such work and are sufficiently numerous, to do this duty. Government admit the indispensable necessity of ráb for cultivation, and yet hesitate to accord sufficient freedom to cut it. The officers of the Forest Department are charged with the work of supplying ráb to the cultivators in quantities to be determined at their discretion, but this condition is not likely to remove the existing complaints about the *rayats* not getting it in sufficient quantities, as the Forest officers care more for the interests of the State than for those of the *rayats*.

The Sheriff of Bombay and his establishment.

19. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 1st September, writes:—We fail to see the use or necessity of keeping up the present form of the Shrievalty and its office establishment on precarious conditions. The holders of the sinecure in the past drew handsome incomes from the public: are their successors in the future to be taxed for the benefit of that same public? What is the meaning of an office establishment, which has to do permanent work, being made dependent on the fees or the wishes of the yearly-changing Sheriff? Why should not the honorary post be abolished, and a permanent and responsible officer with the necessary office establishment substituted in its place? If any legal formality stands in the way, it can surely be removed in the usual manner.

A recommendation to do away with the Bombay High Court Pleaders' admission fee.

20. A correspondent of the *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 1st September, writes:—Intolerable as is the hardship which persons desiring to be enrolled as High Court Pleaders suffer from the indiscreet enhancement of the High Court Pleaders' admission fee, I beg leave to ventilate the grievance in your columns, and hope to secure your hearty co-operation in regard to my humble attempt to get rid of it. You are, perhaps, aware that the present High Court Pleaders' admission fee is Rs. 500, whereas formerly it was Rs. 15 or thereabouts. It is Government,

I believe, and not the Honourable Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, who are to blame for this enhancement. Picture to yourself the miserable state of a poor Bachelor of Laws, who, after having got through his law examination in the teeth of many an insurmountable difficulty, finds that he must bid good-bye, at least for a time, to his ambitious and dearly cherished object of becoming a High Court Pleader. The pecuniary difficulty stares him in the face and mars all his prospects. I cannot understand why such an exorbitantly large sum should be demanded as admission fee. No one can reasonably object to being subjected to an intellectual test. When you pronounce him fit, I ask you in all seriousness, whether you are justified in demanding Rs. 500 from him as his admission fee. I hope that the prohibitive enhancement, of which I have every reason to complain, will be discontinued, there being no earthly justification for it. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (114), in its issue of the 1st September, considers the admission fee to be really prohibitive and the complaint to be worthy of serious consideration. The *Hitechchhu* (81), in its issue of the 5th September, expresses similar sentiments and writes:—Day by day education has become so dear that poor people can hardly take advantage of it. The Government and its officers do not fail to inconvenience poor people even after they have passed difficult tests. The exorbitant admission fee is, indeed, oppressive to the poor.]

The treatment of agriculturists by *khots* in the Ratnágiri District considered worse than slavery.

21. The *Din Bandhu* (10), in its issue of the 1st September, says that the treatment which the agriculturists in the Ratnágiri District receive at the hands of the *khots* is worse than that accorded to slaves, and that the grievances of the former have no chance of being redressed as the complaints made by them to Government are referred back for enquiry to officers who belong to the caste of the *khots*. The agriculturists, the paper observes, should in a petition to Government bring their grievances to the notice of the Committee which has been appointed to frame rules concerning the position and duties of the *khots*.

The *Khot* Commission and suggestions to Government in respect of it.

22. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 2nd September, says that if Government do not accede to the reasonable prayers of the Ratnágiri *khots* that half the members of the *Khot* Commission, which is shortly to sit, should be representatives of the *khots* and that the Commission should sit at Ratnágiri instead of at Poona as contemplated, there will be ground for the people to think that Government intend ruining the *khots*.

Request to Government to make a thorough inquiry into the serious allegations made against the European officers in the Kánara District by the *Havyak Subodh* newspaper.

23. The *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 30th August, says:—The *Havyak Subodh* (146) has made many allegations about the misconduct of high European officers in the Kánara District, and has stated that if Government were at all disposed to make a minute enquiry into the matter its editor was ready to advise them as to the way in which they should proceed. It is most desirable that a thorough enquiry should be made to find out the truth of the allegations and that the guilty parties should be severely punished. Anglo-Indians themselves now admit that their general tendency is to connive at the misbehaviour of European officers in India and to shield them in order that their countrymen's reputation may not be blackened, and we have had experience of this in many cases. The strength of the British Government rests on the good conduct of their officers and therefore the high officials should always try to keep it as pure as possible. It is no use concealing their misdeeds to show outward purity. In the interests of the British rule it is necessary to make a sincere and thorough inquiry into the state of things alleged by the *Havyak Subodh* and to duly punish the offenders.

24. With reference to the articles published in the *Havyak Subodh* (146), in its issues of the 30th July and 20th August, on the immorality of some of the European officers in Kánara, the *Chandrodayă* (145), in its issue of the 31st August,

says that Government should at once cause an enquiry to be held into the matter and ascertain the truth or otherwise of the charges.

A complaint against the Sub-Registrar of Tatta in Sind.

25. A correspondent, writing to the *Sind Times* (6) in its issue of the 28th August, writes:—The Sub-Registrar of Tatta is either overworked or purposely detains people. On the 9th July last the correspondent gave him a deed to be registered and was asked in writing to come and receive it on the 30th July. When he went from Karáchi to Tatta on the appointed day he found that the deed was not registered. He was detained there about 3 days, when he got a verbal message that he would receive it after 10 or 12 days. When he went a second time to receive it, he was told by the Sub-Registrar that it still required a few days more. On this he gave the Sub-Registrar an application to give *paka* order on what date it would be ready, and to this he got a written order to go to Tatta on 31st August. Now, God knows whether he will get his deed back even at the third trip or not after such a long delay.

Serious complaints against a Police clerk at Koth in the Ahmedabad District.

26. The *Rájyabhakt* (127), in its issue of the 3rd September, writes:—Mulji Lallu, a Kárkun under the Fauzdár at Koth, oppresses the well-to-do and respectable people and compels them to pay him money. He outrages women's modesty and always takes delight in tyrannizing over the people. Very recently he arrested a woman, who after she had been released from police custody committed suicide by throwing herself into a well on account of the oppression to which she may have been subjected while in custody or for some other reason. The Police Kárkun being much afraid of this occurrence summoned a jury and exerted his influence in asking the jurors to pass a verdict of accidental death, and the corpse was burnt soon afterwards. There are other serious complaints against the Kárkun, and ample evidence is forthcoming to prove his guilt, and we strongly recommend Mr. James, the Collector of Ahmedabad, to institute inquiries into the matter. [The *Praja Mat* (125), the *Hindustán* (110), and the *Ahmedabad Times* (87), in their respective issues of the 31st August, and 1st and 3rd September, state that the Bania woman Sánkali, wife of Lallubhái Chaku, is reported to have drowned herself in a well on account of her modesty having been outraged by the Police Kárkun while she was in custody.]

Christian view of the Hindu god Ganpati.

27. The *Dnyánodaya* (13), in its issue of the 5th September, writes:—The annual festival of Ganpati, through which we have just passed, is a very vivid manifestation of the sin and folly of our Hindu friends in their madness after their idol worship. Earthen images are made of the god Ganpati, these are bought and sold in the market, a Bráhman repeats a *mantra* and brings the divinity into the image, the senseless image is then worshipped, finally by the repetition of a *mantra* the divinity is taken out of the image, and then amid music and words of praise it is carried to where there is water and there sunk out of sight. What a folly all this is, and what a prostitution of the intellect of those of whose acuteness we hear so much! There is absolutely nothing but degradation of intellect and heart in the worship of Ganpati. To begin with, the stories regarding his origin are disgusting; the monstrous form given to him in the image of half man and half elephant cannot but have a brutal effect on the mind, and to give divine homage to such an idol, which ought to be revolting to every pure mind, is, without doubt, degrading to the last degree. India will never rise in her spiritual life until she bodily cleanses her temples of every idol, and throws them all into the sea to be forever forgotten, and returns to worship the God of all, the one true God, and worship Him in spirit and in truth.

The Mahomedan festival of Mohurum viewed from a Christian point of view.

28. The same newspaper writes:—The Mahomedan festival of the Mohurum is close at hand. Already in the streets of Bombay may be seen men and boys painted black, or as tigers, or dressed up in fantastic style, and forming the centre of a crowd of on-lookers. All have seen these wretches stop respectable citizens in the street and threaten to daub them up with their paint unless money was given them. Shopkeepers have the same

complaint to make of their extortion. It would be well if the police were more strict in stopping this nuisance. Towards the end of the week the city will become a bedlam, and riot and drunkenness will characterize those Mahomedans and low class Hindus who take part in this festival. This festival is one thoroughly demoralizing and ought to be dealt with with a very firm hand.

Refutation of the arguments advanced by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay against Sunday being made the day of departure of English mails from Bombay.

29. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 28th August, writes:—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay is organizing a strong protest against the proposal for sending the overland mail from Bombay on Sunday during the South-West monsoon. The Chambers of Commerce are being consulted on the subject, and the proposed protest has been generally approved of in commercial circles. A petition to His Excellency the Viceroy has been drawn up by the Bishop and is being signed by the Christian population in Bombay. On religious grounds the prelate's objection is not open to criticism. The breaking of the Sabbath must appear a serious offence to a Christian Bishop, who will try to impress the fact upon a Christian Government. But with all possible respect for the holy zeal of the Bishop and an abundant conviction of the inviolability of the Sabbath it must be remembered that the observance of Sunday as a day of absolute rest can be only a relative and not an absolute ordinance. On Sundays certain work must always be done. A ship's passage cannot be suspended on a Sunday. Trains must run and railway clerks must work on Sundays, and so in the Post and Telegraph offices. The post offices throughout India work on Sundays. No Bishop raises his voice against such a determined breach of the Sabbath. We may honestly be permitted to doubt whether the Bishop of Bombay, despite his great reverence for the Sabbath, would be in a very Christian temper on a Sunday if he were not to receive his daily post on that day on the ground that the post office was closed. The Bishop's demand is not very reasonable. His Lordship evidently forgets or overlooks the fact that if the mails are not closed in Bombay on a Sunday they must be so closed in other places. In Karáchi, for instance, the mails close on Sundays during the monsoon, and we believe the practice has been going on for nearly half a dozen years without shocking the religious susceptibilities of a Christian population, who, it may be fairly hoped, are quite as religious as the Christians in Bombay. Sunday is the mail day in Karáchi, but the mail is closed the night previous, only private or other important letters being written on Sunday morning. If the mail day in Bombay is made Sunday, and the steamer leaves in the forenoon, then Sunday will continue to be a day of rest as hitherto, because the mail will be closed on Saturday night. Sunday closing of the mails is unavoidable; whether it be in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, or Karáchi is indifferent. The Bishop of Bombay may be concerned for his own city alone, but the Government of India will have to take the whole of India into consideration.

Negligence of the drivers of tram-cars in Bombay and the consequent danger to public life.

30. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 1st September, says that the drivers of tram-cars in Bombay do not stop the cars whenever required by passengers, and that nowadays the drivers have become so careless that many passers-by meet with death by being run over by the cars. The paper requests Government to take serious notice of this matter. [The *Gujaráti* (79) of the same date makes the same complaint.]

PART II.—*Education.*

Remarks on the recent resolution of the Government of India on discipline and moral education in Indian schools and colleges.

31. The *Gujaráti* (79), in its issue of the 1st September, writes:—The world is full of interesting fads and ridiculous hobbies and we are not at all surprised at some of the educational fads and hobbies of the Government of India. Its recent resolution on discipline and moral training in schools and colleges in India, we are prepared sincerely to believe, proceeds from the best of motives and not from any fear of the Indian National Congress agitation or the fearless and self-assertive Bábudom, as some uncharitable critics have openly pro-

claimed. The Indian youth is, as a rule, docile, obedient and respectful in his relations to his superiors, and if he has acquired a little more independence and self-assertiveness than he possessed before he drank at the fountain of Western education, we do not see any cause for alarm, but, on the contrary, for genuine satisfaction. Independence of character and a keen sense of genuine self-respect are priceless possessions, and if in some exceptional cases there has been a tendency to overstep the proper limits of rational independence and freedom, it is neither just nor desirable to condemn the present system of education as a whole. The condemnation would be tantamount to saying that the Government has been guilty up to this time of a serious crime in maintaining and extending a dangerous system. We heartily approve of the proposal to give increased attention to the physical education of students; but we cannot at all endorse the proposition that their morals can be improved by moral text-books. Almost every student is conversant with the high ideals of life as propounded by moralists and theologians, and it is not that a fresh enunciation of them under the sanction of the Governor-General in Council will invest them with additional sanctity and inviolability. What is most required is a high class of teachers and professors whose personal influence can be counted upon as the most important factor in scholastic life. Let the Government try its best, if it is sincerely zealous for the moral well-being of India, to procure the co-operation of this all-powerful moral educator, even at the risk of incurring fresh expenditure. It has, certainly, not done so hitherto and it is a pity that it should have issued a resolution which betrays lamentable ignorance of human nature and of the means by which it can be most beneficially influenced. The same paper, in its vernacular columns, says:—We do not think that there are very strong grounds for Government to be strict in enforcing moral education on our Native students. If a comparison be made between Native and European school-boys we can unhesitatingly say that the former are sure to surpass the latter in their obedience to their teachers. It is necessary to make Native youths, on whom the future political greatness of India depends, bold and independent to a certain extent. But the present Government policy is altogether different. It wants to make them more and more dependent, which we do not approve of.

Disapproval of the educational policy of His Excellency Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

32. In an article headed "The Educational Policy of our Governor," the *Bakul* (25), in its issue of the 1st September, says:—The prize distribution ceremony of the New English School, Poona, took place on the 17th August last. From the published report we are glad to see that the Deccan Education Society has been successful in its undertaking. Of the speeches made on the occasion that of His Excellency Lord Reay contains advice which everybody should bear in mind. We are at a loss to understand why Professor Apte highly eulogized the educational policy of His Excellency. We ourselves and many others are of opinion that, however strong a supporter of the cause of education His Excellency may be, he has made a confusion in the educational policy of Government. The Deccan Education Society was offered the Shanvár, the Budhwár and Náná's Wádas by turns, whereas none has yet been made over to it. Because the Society refused to take over the Deccan College on conditions proposed by Government it was informed that it should not expect anything from them. For two years grants-in-aid were given to the Fergusson College under a special resolution, but now there is found some objection to continuing the special arrangement. Such is the character of the policy of His Excellency in the matter of liberal education. The raising of school fees, the abolition of free studentships and scholarships, the transfer of some schools to private bodies and retrenchment in educational expenditure are signs of his educational policy. The newly created School Final Examination has made such a confusion in the school course that His Excellency's name will be for ever remembered in connection with it. Lord Reay may be an advocate of education and the changes above referred to may be the result of the educational policy of the Supreme Government; but whatever that may be, it is certain that during the administration of His Lordship nothing has been done in connection with the Educational Department deserving of praise. On the contrary, there has been much confusion.

A recommendation to give instruction through the medium of the vernaculars in the Veterinary College, Bombay, and to locate it at Poona.

33. While reviewing Mr. Steel's official report on the Bombay Veterinary College for the year 1888-89, the *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 1st September, writes:—If the College has to be useful to those who really want assistance, let it give instruction through the vernaculars and to those who have during their lives to depend upon the work and produce of cattle. Thus, if the College should admit the sons of cultivators and milkmen and teach them through the medium of their vernaculars how to improve the breed of their cattle and how to treat them when suffering, and to protect them from contagious diseases, not only will there be no falling off in the number of students but the benefits of the institution will soon be patent and Government will entitle itself to the gratitude of the majority of its subjects. The opening of the Victoria Technical Institute is said to be another cause that exercises a prejudicial effect. We do not see there has been much mischief yet; but it is quite conceivable that the Institute would be a formidable rival. There is nothing, however, in the nature of it that is calculated to draw away students from the Veterinary College. All would rather attribute the smallness of the number of students to the circumstances of the town itself. Bombay has never had much to do with cattle and horses. It is the Deccan, and the College ought to be located at Poona. Those most interested in the instruction at the Veterinary College are the residents of the mofussil, and it is an unwise policy to place two professional institutions in the same place. Students, when they once make up their minds to go to Bombay, naturally seek that institution which holds out immediate prospects. When the first two professional colleges were started such a judicious distribution was made; the Medical College was opened in Bombay and the Civil Engineering College was placed in Poona. The Victoria Institute having been opened in Bombay, the Veterinary College ought to be placed in Poona.

Disapproval of certain circulars alleged to have been issued by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, in connection with the Second and Third Grade Public Service Certificate Examination.

34. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (30) of the 29th, the *Rámdás* (57) of the 31st August, and the *Satyă Shodhak* (59) of the 1st September, strongly disapprove of two circulars said to have been recently issued by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, directing that double fee should be levied from those candidates for the Second and Third Grade Public Service Certificate Examinations who have not sent in their applications before the 1st of August as required by a previous notification, and that candidates producing age certificates from village officers will not have their fee refunded to them in case they be refused permission to appear for these examinations on the score of under or above age. The papers consider these circulars to be very unjust, high-handed and intended to raise as much money as possible in the form of examination fee, which has been doubled since last year. The *Satyă Shodhak* adds that students living in villages cannot get information as to the date fixed for sending in applications for permission to appear at these examinations, that the former practice of publishing advertisements in vernacular newspapers in each district should be continued, and that candidates should not be made to pay double the prescribed fee as they cannot send in their applications in time on account of want of the necessary printed forms usually supplied by the Deputy Educational Inspectors. The papers request the Director of Public Instruction to reconsider his orders and oblige poor boys.

PART III.—*Municipalities.*

Scarcity of drinking water at Ahmednagar and the local municipality.

35. The *Jagadádarsh* (36) of Ahmednagar, in its issue of the 1st September, complains that notwithstanding the insufficiency of drinking water in tanks at Ahmednagar and the consequent inconvenience experienced by men and women in obtaining it, the garden of the Executive Engineer, Mr. Pottinger, is watered with pipe water and that the municipality cannot stop him from doing so, because the bungalow in which he resides belongs to Khán Bahádur Nasarvanji, President of the local municipality, and requests His Excellency Lord Reay to cause an enquiry to be made into the matter.

PART IV.—*Native States.*

Kashmere affairs.

36. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 1st September, considers the Mahárája of Kashmere to have been deposed by the British Government on the mere representation of His Highness's incompetency to rule and willingness to resign sovereignty by the Resident, Colonel Nisbet, without giving a hearing to the Mahárája on the subject, looks upon this as an act of ingratitude and treachery utterly unworthy of a great and generous nation like the British and fraught with danger to the stability of the British Indian Empire as well as to the well-being of the people of India, and hopes that Government will yet reconsider their decision in the matter. [The *Shubh Suchak* (63) also, in its issue of the 30th August, says that the decision of Government is *ex-parte* and in violation of the promise of non-interference with the Native States in India given by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen after the mutiny of 1857; that Kashmere being a frontier State, Government wanted to take it under their own control on some pretext or other and have accordingly taken it; that it would have been better if they had taken it avowedly for the purpose of guarding their Indian Empire against the Russians; and that the State being once taken on the ground of mismanagement under pretty nearly the same circumstances as led to the annexation of the Province of Oude, there is no likelihood of its being restored to the Mahárája.]

The British Indian Government and its policy towards Native States.

37. A writer in the *Kesari* (41) of the 3rd September, under the name of "*Dhanurdhári*" or an Archer, makes the following observations in connection with the Kashmere affair under the heading of "*Vágbán*" or verbal darts:—The importance of mature consideration in making promises and of their fulfilment in spite of all difficulties, whether the promises be made by an officer himself or by his superior or predecessor in office, is recognised by all people in the world except the barbarians. Her Majesty the Queen herself gave several promises in her own name in 1858. But who has seen to their fulfilment? Like Her Majesty the Queen, her representatives in India have also given promises, which have also received no attention. Our wise rulers need not be told that it is better to fulfil the promises already given than to give hundreds of new ones one after another and leave them unfulfilled, but the wonder is that they get angry if they are requested to fulfil them. The Indian National Congress was severely scolded by Lord Dufferin because it reminded Government of their promises. Not to speak of the promises given to the masses, even those given to allies are neglected. When the English people threw down the yard measure, the balance and similar other trade implements and took up the sceptre into their hands, they received help from some men as they themselves admit. It is a belief among sin-fearing people that no obligations rendered in times of distress can be adequately repaid. The ancestors of almost all Native Chiefs have laid the British Government under great obligations by rendering them much assistance, and Government acknowledge their gratefulness in words and have taken upon their own shoulders the work of protecting the tributary Princes, their swords and guns included, and have freed them from all care. The Princes have only to eat, drink and be merry! The only thing they are bound to do in return is to act up to the dictates of the Resident or Political Agent! What more do the so-called Princes want? The 'friendly' British Government is sometimes willing even to relieve them totally of the unbearable anxiety of administration. The Princes find this "kindness" of Government irksome; but what of that? Even ignorant and naughty children dislike the supervision of their parents. These Princes are admittedly illiterate, ignorant and vicious, and there is no wonder if they think similarly of the British supervision. The late Mr. Disraeli, with a view to discontinue the relation of allies assumed in times of emergency, caused the Delhi Darbár to be held, and by a stroke of the magic wand of the title of Kaiser-i-Hind the allies were turned into tributary princes; but this policy, or rather intrigue, did not end there. The next step was a desire to turn the tributary princes into pensioners, and one desirous of ascertaining whether or not Government have commenced to behave in accordance with this desire, has only to turn to the 'poison affair' of Baroda

and the 'various reasons' for dethroning the Mahárája of Kashmere, to satisfy himself on the point. Did Guláb Sing, who became the ruler of Kashmere by rendering help to the English in the acquisition of the whole of the Panjáb, ever dream that matters would come to such a crisis only after two generations, at the hands of the English? It is an old practice of ambitious rulers to take advantage of mutual feuds and to set one brother against another. The intriguing character of the British Government is that the lower officials do dirty acts, catch the game and hand it over to their superiors, and the latter, putting on a garb of honesty and justice, scold the subordinate officials but do not give up their hold on the game. Colonel Nisbet, with the assistance of the Mahárája's brother, erected a grand edifice of seditious letters and ran to His Excellency the Viceroy with those letters. The Viceroy, in furtherance of the fraudulent concert, threw aside the letters as unworthy of credence, but gave credit for the resignation obtained by threats based on those letters and sent a despatch from the Foreign Office to the Secretary of State for India stating that the Mahárája's resignation was voluntary and asking for permission to accept it. Is it difficult to get permission in such a matter? The whole thing is done in a trice and the Mahárája's power is at an end and he is Mahárája only in name! If Kashmere was to be swallowed up, why was all this round-about course necessary and what necessity was there for Sir Lepel Griffin to repeat before respectable people in England such epithets as "drunken debaucher" and the rest? The Mahárája could have been quietly told to walk off. There was no necessity for hesitation in disregarding a treaty made by the Government themselves. The people know the British Government in their true colours pertectly well, and no concealment is of any avail now. In short, do what you have to do in a straightforward manner. Such conduct cannot give much offence. No doubt we like our Native Princes and are proud of them and feel sorry in their sorrow. We are willing to bear affliction ourselves rather than that our Native Princes should have to suffer it. That under medical advice interviews between a mother and her son should be prohibited, that strokes with a whip should be inflicted on the back as a remedy against insanity, that a prince should lose his State for indebtedness on account of financial difficulties, that interviews between husband and wife endanger the public peace, that a Political Agent is unable to give advice without seeing Zenana girls for hours together, and that a prince is unfit to undertake the administration of his State if he has passed no examination or cannot get a certificate from his tutor—all these are nice principles which may be brought into practice in European countries, but which should not be made applicable to our country, as their application is painful to us and is likely to create discontent. Out of a population of twenty-five *krors* four *krors* die of starvation every year, and with an income of seventy-two *krors* the public debt amounts to a little above a hundred *krors*, and four *krors* is required to be paid as interest every year. Salt-earth is mixed with the food of confiding and dependent subjects for want of salt, they are harassed with taxes and their morality is corrupted. This censurable course should altogether be stopped, the interests of those who have once been taken under protection should be earnestly served, and a strict eye should be kept over the careless or overbearing servants. There is no wisdom in looking to these matters when compelled to do so. Do the English statesmen require to be advised in these matters?

Formation of a Standing Council of Native Princes advocated.

38. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), writing in its issue of the 2nd September on the Kashmere affair, says that administration by a regency in a Native State differs in no way from direct British administration, since in the former case the Resident is all in all, and that in some cases, as recently at Gwalior, where the Resident with a cane in his hand overawes the members of a Regency, this form of administration is worse than actual annexation to the British territories. The paper considers it unjust that a Regency should have been forced upon the Kashmere State without any enquiry into the alleged mismanagement on the part of the Mahárája and without any complaint having been made by his subjects about such mismanagement, and is of opinion that a Standing Council of Native Princes like their Highnesses the Nizám, the Gáikwár,

the Holkar, &c., should be formed, and that it should enquire into cases like that of the Mahárája of Kashmere before any action is taken by the British Government in respect of them.

Alleged unjust treatment by the police of a person suspected of murder in the Mudhol State.

39. A correspondent of the *Dnyán Ságar* (31), in its issue of the 2nd September, writes to say that in the matter of a murder committed some time ago in the Mudhol State a person has been arrested on suspicion and kept in custody for several months without being ever brought before a magistrate, as the police are still engaged in procuring in an illegal manner evidence against the accused. The paper says that it does not know whether the above complaint is true or false, but requests the State authorities to send the case at once for trial before a proper tribunal and to leave no ground for the Political Agent to exercise his power of interference in such cases.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
13th September 1889.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH SEPTEMBER 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Diminution of work in the Telhara Civil Court and a suggestion to ascertain its cause.

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 31st August, asks:—Will the authorities concerned make an inquiry into the causes of the diminution of work in the Telhara Civil Court and afford to the public some rational explanation of the phenomenon?

A complaint regarding the wretched office accommodation for the Deputy Educational Inspector, Amráoti.

2. Under the heading of "Official Tyranny" the *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 30th August, complains that the Deputy Educational Inspector of Amráoti has not got sufficient and decent house accommodation for his office, and that being subordinate to both the Deputy Commissioner and the Director of Public Instruction, he is cared for by neither and is taken to task for proposing to remove his office from the wretched room he at present occupies in the Deputy Commissioner's *kacheri* to a house rented by him at his own expense, and prays that the Deputy Inspector may be relieved from his present inconvenience.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
13th September 1889.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 37 of 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 14th September 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
22	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
28	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
29	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
39	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
40	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
42	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
44	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
45	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
46	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names o Newspape	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
58	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
60	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
62	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
64	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
66	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
67	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
68	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
69	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
70	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
71	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
73	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
74	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
75	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
76	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
77	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
78	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
79	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
82	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
83	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
84	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
85	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
86	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
98	„ Chandraprakásh	Do.	Weekly	375
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Do.	950
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
103	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
106	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
107	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
114	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
115	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
117	„ Kohinur	Wadhwán	Weekly	...
118	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Monthly	...
119	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
120	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
121	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
122	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issu
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
123	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
124	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
125	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
126	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
127	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
128	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
129	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
130	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
131	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
132	„ Saurásthtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
133	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
134	„ Sneha Sindhu	Cambay	Weekly	...
135	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Monthly	630
136	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
137	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
138	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
139	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
140	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
141	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
142	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
143	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
144	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
145	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
146	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
147	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
149	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	KA'NARESE AND SANSKRIT.			
150	The Vaidik Darpan	Hombal	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
151	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
152	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
153	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
154	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
155	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	450
	URDU.			
156	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
157	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
158	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
159	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
160	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
161	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
162	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
163	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
164	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
165	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
166	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
167	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
168	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Lord Cross and the indemnity given to Mámlatdárs by the Bombay Government in the Crawford case.

1. The *Hindi Punch* (109), in its issue of the 8th September, in a cartoon, finds fault with the action of Lord Cross in disregarding the indemnity promised by the Government of Bombay to the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case, and represents His Lordship as setting fire to bundles of papers superscribed with the word "Indemnity." The letter-press runs as follows:—"The Guy Fawkes of the India Office; or, Lord Cross blowing up the indemnity."

2. The *Arunodayă* (23), in its issue of the 8th September, says that if not in the interests of the Mámlatdárs, at least for the honour and prestige of the British rule in India, the Secretary of State for India should strictly respect and fulfil in its integrity the indemnity guaranteed to the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case, that by breaking the promises given by the Bombay Government the Secretary of State will, in a way, encourage corruption and give license to corrupt European officers, and that the newspapers and their correspondents that are now advocating the cause of Mr. Crawford, will, after the affair is over, censure him for allowing himself to be misled by their clamour.

Disapproval of the praise of His Excellency Lord Reay by Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India.

3. The *Bakul* (25), in its issue of the 8th September, says:—Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, speaking in the House of Lords, praised the Government of Bombay for their conduct in the Crawford case, and the public meeting held at Poona thanked him for this public declaration. It is, however, difficult to understand the meaning of this praise. His Lordship disapproved of the report of the Bombay Government which accompanied the Commissioners' report in the Crawford case, and gave a decision opposed to the opinion of the Bombay Government. With regard to the retention in service of indemnified Mámlatdárs, His Lordship has sent different orders at different times, the latest of which directs the dismissal of some Mámlatdárs from the service. When such is the case, which of the several acts of the Bombay Government is to be held as approved of by the Secretary of State? The unsteady conduct of the Bombay Government is attributable to the improper interference of the Secretary of State. Under these circumstances the best course for His Excellency Lord Reay and his Councillors was to resign their posts, and if they had followed it they would not have had to act as puppets in the hands of Lord Cross and to do things which are disliked by the people.

Remarks on the conduct of the Bombay Government in the Crawford case.

4. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in its issue of the 12th September, while defending its views about the Crawford case against the attacks of the *Kesari*, says:—We have never doubted the good intentions of His Excellency Lord Reay's Government in instituting enquiries into the Crawford case. But there are other qualifications besides good motives which a wise administrator must possess, and because these were not exhibited by the Bombay Government in the Crawford case we thought them unworthy of unqualified praise. It is said that the general opinion was that Mr. Crawford was very corrupt and dissolute. If this be true, is it creditable to the Bombay Government that Mr. Crawford should escape scot-free while the poor Mámlatdár witnesses should be betrayed into ruin? And are we Natives to praise the Bombay Government for this?

The public meeting held at Poona in connection with the Crawford case, and its success.

5. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 8th September, writes:—A meeting of over two thousand people of all classes (it has been erroneously called by the Anglo-Indian papers a meeting of Hindus only) was held in Poona on Sunday last, formally to give an expression to the view of the Native public regarding a monstrous administrative scandal, which has been, if possible, aggravated into a still greater monstrosity by the manner in which it has been dealt with by the public and the Indian authorities in England. The meeting was presided over by Ráo Bahádur K. L. Nulkar, C.I.E., who opened

the proceedings with a brief but tersely worded speech, in which he compressed all the salient features of the subject. He premised that the moral of the Crawford case was that in conflicts of interest the strong got the better of the weak, and that England, who had taken the people of India under her protection, could not too jealously guard against such a contingency in future. The following propositions were then unanimously adopted in their order:—

(1) That this meeting do place on record, on behalf of the Native public, their emphatic approbation and grateful appreciation of the courageous efforts, made by the present Government of Bombay and its officers amidst unusual difficulties and discouragements, to probe to the bottom and eradicate the widespread corruption, which is traceable directly to the evil genius of a single English officer who enjoyed the full confidence of Government, and which had been prevailing over two-thirds of the presidency and remained unheeded for many years.

(2) That this meeting wishes to record an expression of its opinion that, unless the indemnity formally guaranteed to the witnesses who gave evidence before the officers in this case, is strictly respected and fulfilled in its integrity, without distinction, the result will be that the public faith in the plighted word of the British Government will be destroyed, and the experience of this case will hereafter render it absolutely impossible to bring to light any delinquencies and misconduct of European public functionaries—an evil fraught with danger to the future good government of India, compared with which any temporary inconvenience or difficulties, caused by factious opposition to the policy of faithful adherence to solemn promises, must count as a lesser evil; and that in a country like India, the possible advantages of meting out technical justice in deference to abstract principles will be dearly purchased at the sacrifice of the reliance of the people on the good faith and sanctity of Government promises by and to whomsoever given.

(3) That this meeting wishes to place on record its strong protest against the persistent and factious misrepresentations and perversions of facts by interested writers whereby public opinion in England is being misled, as also against the wholesale maligning of Native character in general by such persons and others misled by them, and that the Native public of India is grieved to find some of the Honourable Members of Parliament, to whom India cannot be too grateful for their honest and disinterested efforts to see justice done to this country, allowing themselves to be influenced by such one-sided and incorrect representations.

The speeches made in support of these propositions did fair justice to their subject-matters, especially those of Messrs. Gádgil, Tilak and Gokhale, and also of Nawáb Alli Mardán Khán, who spoke in Hindustáni, and, in order to account for the perversity of public opinion in the matter, quaintly compared the newspaper press to a sweetmeat shop to which all sorts of characters resorted. The demonstration was thus a success; the only drawback in it was that it was not held earlier, as the chairman said it was intended to be. Had it come about one or two months ago it would have done eminent service to the cause of truth and justice, purity of administration as also of sound policy, and would further have dealt a blow to that travesty of those principles which has been so successfully achieved by the conductors of the *Times of India* and the *Pioneer*, and the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*, along with their worthy coadjutor, the patriotic Bráhman seller of cigarettes at Poona—Náráyan Ganesh Sáthe, 'the friend of even-handed justice and pure equity,'—and his friends. But better late than never; even this tardy move may do us some good as it is so full of meaning. We have admittedly slept long over our own interests and rights, and quietly allowed irresponsible publicists to traduce and prejudice us in the eyes of ignorant and misguided non-official Englishmen, newspapers and their readers. But have not Lord Cross and Sir John Gorst, in their unjustifiable omission to uphold a subordinate administration that had courageously done its duty to the country and the Government, apparently for fear of facing ignorant or misguided Beaumanns and Camerons in Parliament, shown even a more lamentable lack of moral fibre and thereby proved untrue to their official charge?

6. The *Gujaráti* (79), in its issue of the 8th September, writes:—The vigorous protest entered by the Poona public against the systematic misrepresentation of His Excellency Lord Reay's action in the Crawford case, and against the dishonest attempts made to cast aspersions on Native character, was, if a little late in the day, infinitely better than the selfish silence of the Bombay public enjoying the sweet flavour of the golden *mohor*. Professor Tilak's speech was a clear and lucid exposition of the principles underlying the Macclesfield case; and his comparative view of the sins of the Masters of Rolls in that

case and the self-inculpating Mámlatdárs was a telling answer to the notorious attempts made to paint the latter as the very embodiments of corruption. The moral and political consequences of a violation of the indemnity granted to the witnesses were vividly portrayed by Ráo Bahádur Nulkar and others; and the courage of conviction and the independence of tone displayed by the various speakers were highly creditable to the public spirit of our Poona brethren. That silence is golden is one of the mottos of the hour in Bombay. And there is also another, viz., that silence is a mark of superior wisdom. It may be at once granted that we in Bombay are healthy in our ideas, wealthy in our purses, and wise in our silence, but none the less is it true that the robust Poona public has put Bombay to shame by stealing a march over it.

Settlement of the Mámlatdárs' question, the attempts to thwart it, and the opinion of the public meeting held in Poona in connection therewith.

7. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 8th September, writes:— One or two very ingenious arguments are being brought forward to thwart the settlement of the Mámlatdár question, and even a tenderness for the poor Indian tax-payer, so rarely thought of ordinarily, is pressed into the service of the same cause. In the first place, it is said that the Mámlatdár witnesses have forfeited the indemnity, because they have not told the truth, and this is sought to be proved by the fact that the Commissioners before whom they gave their evidence did not believe them. But, if this be so, then it is clear that the Mámlatdárs never paid any bribes, and so they cannot be called 'corrupt' or 'corruptors' of an immaculate dispenser of patronage. They may be perjured men, but perjury is not alleged to stand in the way of that technicality of the letter of the law, before which the genius of justice has been clamorously sought by a factious opposition to be sacrificed. In the next place, it is conveniently forgotten by the faction that the Commissioners were not Judges under the Act of 1850 under which they took the evidence; that function belongs to the local Government, which has accepted the evidence as true. Once more, we are told that no Act of indemnity can be passed by any Legislature below Parliament. If this contention be well founded, what is the objection to that tribunal doing now what it has done in the more aggravated case of the English Masters of Rolls, who added a criminal misappropriation of trust money for the purpose of paying bribes to *their* Crawford? Here, again, the friends of pure justice conveniently ignore the English precedent, which is on all fours with the indemnity promised to the Mámlatdárs. If a Secretary of State is afraid of factious clamour and is unable to state facts before Parliament and to propose the remedies which they demand, it means that Government has abdicated, and not that the cause of the clamour is vindicated. It is thus, as we observed the other day, that the India Office authorities have belittled themselves in the eyes of India, and such weakness will not take long to show its natural fruits. The *Indian Spectator* cannot be accused of any concern in the personal interests of the Mámlatdárs or any others of the witnesses. We have more than once shown that we care not a button for them, and we have never spoken tenderly of their failing. But the solemnly pledged word and honour of the Government, and that, too, of one situated like the British Government in India,—are these nothing? Are they to be explained away or ignored like the promise of an opium or rain speculator? Not the personal credit of any officer, but the foundation of the empire rests on the trust which can be reposed in that word, and it is well, therefore, that the public meeting of Sunday last at Poona, the capital of the Deccan and the late centre of corruption in the province, declared the truth in trumpet tones and recorded its appreciation of the courageous efforts of the present Government of Bombay to stamp out the scandal, and joined that approval to a reprobation of the factious opposition which has done its best to thwart those efforts and to *bring evil out of good.* It were much to be wished, indeed, that the meeting had been held earlier, as we believe with the chairman it was intended, but we welcome it as better late than never. Even now the terse remarks of the chairman, Ráo Bahádur K. L. Nulkar, and the pointed speeches of the other speakers are not without their value, and it is a melancholy reflection that the authorities at the Indian Office should at this time of the day require to be taught the elementary principles of the policy on which the English power in

India rests. As regards the lateness of the meeting, there is some excuse in the dilatory character of the Indian people; but what excuse can the Secretary of State for India and his assistants have, first for failing to perceive the truth, and then for hesitating to stand by it before ignorant or misguided Parliamentary debaters in dealing with undoubtedly what is one of the greatest administrative scandals of British India? Mr. Nulkar's complaint, that England, which has taken the Indian people under her protection, has failed to discharge her duty to them in this conflict of interests between the strong and the weak, is therefore justified, for the Indians have no voice in the conduct of the administration at any stage. This is a moral of the Crawford case worth remembering.

Disapproval of the public meeting held at Poona in connection with the Crawford case.

8. Referring to the public meeting recently held at Poona in connection with the Crawford case, the *Bakul* (25), in its issue of the 8th September, says:—We hear that the meeting held at Poona was an inspired one and that a similar meeting is also to be held in Bombay, because the Secretary of State has disapproved of the conduct of the Bombay Government in the Crawford case. If this be true, it reflects discredit on the leaders of Native society in those cities. We do not approve of any of the three resolutions passed at the Poona meeting. First of all, we do not understand why we should be asked to thank one who simply discharged his duty. You may blame the former Governors for neglecting their duty, but why should the present Governor be thanked? We are ready to praise His Excellency Lord Reay for his courageous conduct, but we have been pointing out from the beginning that the action of his Government in this case was a mistaken one. And what is the result of that action? One of their own countrymen has gone scot-free, while the poor Natives have been ruined. No doubt, it would be a grave injustice if the Mámlatdárs were to be dismissed the service.

Remarks on the resolutions passed at the Poona public meeting held in connection with the Crawford case.

9. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (114), in its issue of the 8th September, writes:—We congratulate the Maráthás upon the great success of the Poona meeting and the unanimous praise bestowed upon His Excellency Lord Reay for his work in the Crawford case; but we do not approve of their advocacy of the cause of the corrupt Mámlatdárs. The leading members of the meeting have committed a grave mistake in passing an objectionable resolution with reference to the guarantee given to the Mámlatdárs. [The *Samsher Bahádur* (128), in its issue of the 13th September, expresses similar sentiments.]

Public meetings at Sirsi and Sátára in connection with the Crawford case.

10. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 9th September, publishes the following telegram from a correspondent from Sirsi in Kánara:—At a large meeting held at Sirsi under the presidency of Mr. Shrinivásáppa Sonde, the people of Sirsi passed a unanimous resolution expressing their complete approval of the proceedings of the Sárvajanik Sabha of the Poona people, held on the 1st instant, to express their appreciation of the courageous efforts of the Bombay Government in the Crawford case, to point out the danger of not carrying out the indemnity given to the Mámlatdárs, and to protest against the persistent misrepresentations of mischievous and one-sided Anglo-Indian writers. [The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (45), in its issue of the 12th September, says that a monstrous meeting of the people of Sátára was held in the local theatre on the 11th instant, at which great enthusiasm prevailed and spirited and pathetic speeches were delivered, and three resolutions similar to those adopted by the recent public meeting at Poona were unanimously passed.]

The British Government and the Amir of Afghanistan.

11. The *Muawin-i-Majma-i-Muhammadi* (166), in its issue of the 1st September, says that a correspondent respectfully begs to lay the following remarks before Government:—Even if all the treasures of India and Europe together were given to the Amir of Kabul, he would not become a true friend of the British Government. He has not forgotten the protection and support he received from the Russian Government for twelve years, when having fled from Kabul and having buried in the Registan his uncle, Muhammad Azam Khán,

who had accompanied him, he himself proceeded to Russia. The Russian salt has permeated his whole system. He has not so much consideration for the treaty he has entered into with the British Government as he has for the kind treatment accorded to him by the Russians while he was in exile. He understands that if he had come to India at that time, he would certainly have been sent to live in an island, on the ground of his being hostile to Amir Sheralikhan. He also seems to think that it is owing to his having gone to Russia that he now reigns in Afghanistan and exercises immense influence. It is not, therefore, likely that he will ever break his connection with the Russians. The relations which the British Government have entered into with the Amir of Kabul are due to political reasons only. The Amir is himself unable to prevent these relations, and, besides, with the assistance of the British Government he can inspire fear into the minds of his enemies. This is advantageous both to the Amir and the British Government. In consideration of this alliance 12 *lakhs* of rupees in cash, together with military stores, are sent annually to Kabul. If this political consideration did not exist, our Government would not be so foolish as to undertake the payment of such a large sum of money unnecessarily. It is very much to be regretted that the Amir forgets all these grounds for gratitude.—Another correspondent writes:—It has now been clearly proved that the Amir of Kabul is in no way an ally of the British Government. Writers on political matters have found this to be a fact. We also see that a long time has elapsed since the Amir went to reside in his northern provinces, where the Czar's ambassadors go. They exchange visits, and many valuable presents and several letters in flattering terms have been sent to the Czar. The Amir has now sent for his son, Habibullahkhan, to Mazar. His object in doing so is, as some people believe, to impress on the mind of his son the superior advantages of being in alliance with the Czar, while others seem to think that his intention in sending for his son is that the latter should become acquainted with the affairs of Afghan Turkistan, in order that he may be safely entrusted with the administration of that province.

Alleged misappropriation by the British Government of certain property made over to them in trust.

12. In a communication over the signature of "*Dhanurdhári*" or an Archer, the *Kesari* (41), in its issue of the 10th instant, refers to the alleged appropriation by the British Government of the well-known diamond, the Kohinur, and of the property of five lákhs of rupees entrusted to them by Amritráo Peshwa and his son Vináyak for the endowment of a temple at Benares, and calls it an act of spoliation utterly mean and ungrateful.

The use of the word "Indians" instead of "Natives" to denote the people of India recommended.

13. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 7th September, writes:—When the word "Natives" was first used by the British in this country, it was neither intended nor understood as an insult. But now there can be no doubt that it is an opprobrious term. The insult becomes intensified when we see a dark or even jetblack man or woman shrinking from the "Natives" in a railway carriage or in a place of public resort. Generous Englishmen often feel that the term "Natives" is humiliating and try to use it as little as possible. We Indians often feel it, and some of us try to alter the word occasionally. Instead of writing the word with a small *n*, we write it with a capital *N*. But still the evil is not really checked. That it can be checked admits of no reasonable doubt. We have simply to accept the suggestion of the *Indian Mirror's* correspondent. We Indian journalists can rigorously boycot the word. Some Anglo-Indian papers use the word with scornful contempt. They may drop it or not as they choose; but we may introduce "Indian" and wipe out "Natives" altogether if we choose, using more distinctive terms, such as Bengali, Panjábi, Madrasi, Mahomedan, whenever necessary. There will be no difficulty in getting the Government to consent to the change in all official writings and publications. We think all Indian newspapers and all leaders of public opinion ought to make a combined and persistent effort and wipe out the offensive word. We are natives of India and should be perfectly content to call ourselves Indians. Indians may have now fallen behind in the race of progress, but they have a history and a past, of which any nation in the world may be justly proud.

Students in Bombay and the Indian National Congress.

14. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 8th September, writes:—An interesting movement is made in Bombay in connection with the Indian National Congress. The movement is the first of its kind in Bombay, though not in the whole of India. On the first of this month was held an interesting and enthusiastic gathering of the students of Bombay in the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road. About two hundred students assembled on the occasion, coming as they did as representatives of different schools. There were some Mahomedan and Pársi students also, and the remarkable feature was that they took an active part in the proceedings. The students formed themselves into an association called "The Bombay Central Students' Union." The Union represented no less than 20 different schools in Bombay. The president of the Union had himself attended the last year's Congress at Allahabad. He introduced a student who for over an hour addressed the meeting in English on the desirability and loyalty of the Congress. Then two important propositions were adopted by them, viz., (1) that an application be sent to the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress to the effect that they be pleased to accept the services of the representatives of the Union, and (2) that the Congress be requested to take up the subject of education for discussion and to record its strong protest against the policy of indifference Government have of late adopted. The president then made some remarks and communicated to the audience his personal experiences of the Allahabad Congress, and the meeting was dissolved with thanks to the president and with three enthusiastic cheers to the Empress and to the Congress. [The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 8th September, says that in addition to the two propositions above referred to, it was also resolved at the meeting to collect subscriptions from the students in aid of the Indian National Congress, and observes:—The work of this meeting was conducted for more than two hours in a most satisfactory and exemplary manner. The students were ready to volunteer their services at the time of the Congress meeting, and we hope that the Graduates' and the Undergraduates' Associations in Bombay will do the same. The *Kesari* (41), in its issue of the 10th September, disapproves of little children trying to take part in the movement of the Indian National Congress and to collect subscriptions for it.]

A protest against the Indian National Congress.

15. The *Amba Lahari* (8), in its issue of the 3rd September, says:—A largely attended public meeting was held last evening at Bhámburda, a village on the outskirts of Poona. More than 2,000 persons had assembled, and it was unanimously declared by them that they disapproved of almost all the demands of the Indian National Congress and that the Government of India might be informed of this by means of a petition. The people assembled belong to the agricultural and other labouring classes and low-castes, such as Mahárs, Mángs, &c.

The rumoured appointment of the Honourable C. B. Pritchard to the Viceregal Legislative Council disapproved.

16. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 10th September says:—It is reported that the Honourable C. B. Pritchard is to be appointed to the Viceregal Council in place of the Honourable Mr. Hutchins, who is proceeding home on leave of absence, as he will prove of great help in the reconstruction of the ábkári policy which has met with condemnation at the hands of Parliament. The Honourable Mr. Pritchard has, no doubt, good experience of ábkári matters, but the line he has taken in enforcing the ábkári law has proved directly injurious to the interests of the people and indirectly to those of Government. His chief aim seems to be to devise and adopt means for realizing the *maximum* revenue from this source, without caring for the complaints of the people. The Government of India have been plainly told by Parliament that their ábkári policy was directed to the sole aim of realizing the largest revenue from this source and has been the means of increase of intemperance and poverty in the country. This declaration is a censure passed on the work of officers like the Honourable Mr. Pritchard, whose appointment to the Supreme Legislative Council would, therefore, be very deplorable. The Supreme Council ought to be composed of such officers as would protect the revenue from unnecessary loss, without disturbing the good relationship existing between Government and the people. The Honourable Mr. Pritchard is not an officer of this class, his sole aim being to draw from the people as much

money as can possibly be done. His appointment to the Council would, therefore, be very unpopular and would portend a harsh ábkári policy in future. [On hearing that the rumour about the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Pritchard has been contradicted, the *Bombay Samáchár* and the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in their issues of the 12th September, express gratification at the contradiction, observing that unpopular officers like the Honourable Mr. Pritchard ought to be excluded not only from the Viceregal but also from the local Legislative Councils. The bad impression made by the honourable gentleman on the public mind as the originator of the present oppressive ábkári policy, who has shown a disregard of the public rights and interests, will never be removed.]

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay for recognizing the claims of Sind in making appointments to the Bombay Legislative Council.

17. The *Sind Sudhár* (168), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—It is a matter for congratulation that His Excellency Lord Reay has paid attention to the claims of Sind and honoured it from time to time. His Excellency has now nominated Mr. Alexander McHinch, President of the Karáchi Municipal Corporation and of the Chamber of Commerce, and a useful member of the Karáchi Port Trust, as an Additional Member of his Legislative Council. Mr. McHinch is a painstaking and intelligent gentleman and there is no doubt that he is deserving of the honour which has been conferred upon him. It is hoped that, experienced and competent as he is, he will always do all in his power to satisfy the wants of this province and to redress the grievances of its inhabitants. We also hope that he will give his opinions on the important affairs of Sind freely and independently. More than three years ago the Government of Bombay bestowed a similar honour on the late Mr. Dayárám Jethmal, but that gentleman hardly enjoyed it for a year. If he had lived to hold that office longer, he would have done much more for the good of the people. During the short time that he was in the Council, he brought several wants of Sind to the notice of His Excellency the Governor.

Regrets that the Honourable Phirozshah Merwánji Mehta has not been re-appointed to the Bombay Legislative Council.

18. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 11th September, observes:—The Honourable Phirozshah Merwánji Mehta has retired from the Bombay Legislative Council on account of the term of his appointment having expired. He, however, ably pleaded the interests of the public in the matters of the legislative Bills which came before the Council during the last two years, and presented a strong opposition to Government without caring for his personal interests. At the discussions on the Bombay Municipal Bill he rendered valuable services to the rate-payers, who are, no doubt, very thankful to his able advocacy for their enjoyment of several important rights of local self-government. There can be no doubt that his presence in the Council would have been very valuable in regard to the Village Sanitation Bill and other measures which will soon come on for discussion. It is, therefore, to be regretted that His Excellency Lord Reay should have omitted to re-appoint Mr. Phirozshah M. Mehta for a further term.

Approval of the Bombay Government resolution on the report of the Forest Commission.

19. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 8th September, writes:—We are glad to note that the Forest Commission has not gone the way of many similar bodies which make a noise and a stir in their day, culminating generally in a laborious and voluminous report which is read by few and rarely acted upon. The Forest Commission has borne fruit in the shape of a Government resolution, which, though issued more than two years after the Commission's report had been sent in, is framed in a tone and spirit which, we believe, will commend themselves to the public. If the Revenue and Forest officers were to act upon it in the same spirit, the forest laws would be shorn of much of their stringency, and the people practically interested in their administration would have little reason to complain. Forests are divided into two classes, the open and the close, cattle being allowed to graze in the open areas, either free or on payment of a small fee according to certain rules and conditions. There were loud complaints formerly about the restrictions placed on the supply of *ráb*, which is so important to agriculture. The principle which is laid

down now in this respect appears to be sound and sensible. While the Government acknowledge the necessity of *ráb* for superior cultivation, they very properly impress upon the *rayats* the fact that "the available supply, whether from forests or occupied lands, is limited, and it is most necessary, in the interests not only of the present but also of future generations, that the cultivators should practise economy in the utilization of their own *ráb* resources as well as of those of the State." *Ráb* will be allowed to agriculturists so long as nothing is done to impair the growth or preservation of the forests. If the cultivators were to understand that the preservation and extension of forests meant ultimate good to the country, they would not murmur against such restrictions as might be necessary to be placed for that purpose. The resolution is commendable, but will it be acted upon in a liberal spirit?

Criticism on the resolution of the Bombay Government on the report of the Forest Commission.

20. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 8th September, writes:—After a careful consideration of the subject, which occupied them for nearly two years, Government have at last published their resolution on the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into forest matters in the Thána and Kolába Districts in July 1885. It is a pity that in the bulky volumes of the report Government found only two points which from their importance required very careful consideration. It was expected that they would pronounce a decision at least on all those points which were specially referred to them for deliberation. The ascertainment of the reality of the complaints against the imprudent manner in which the Forest Act was administered, was, perhaps, the point to which the public attached most weight. But Government do not say a word on this point in their resolution and thus disappoint many. Nothing has been suggested that is calculated to alleviate the misery of the hill tribes. The resolution refers only to the *ráb* and grazing questions. It is no good, however, railing at what has not been done; perhaps we may have another resolution on the subject soon. The resolution on the *ráb* and grazing questions is, we regret to find, most disappointing. It is most sympathetically worded, but under the bushel of wordy chaff there is hardly a grain of real advantage secured to the people. The 'ifs' and 'circumstances' come in so often that in the hands of the zealous Forest officers the resolution is calculated to do very little good. Full five years' agitation was required to secure an inquiry, and it will, perhaps, require a longer agitation to secure, on the authority of the present resolution, anything that can bring substantial relief to the half-starved cattle or to the poor hard-pressed agriculturist. Government accept the recommendations of the Commission on the subject of "free grazing," subject to two conditions: (1) that the exercise of the privilege should be limited by the closure which the Forest Department may impose for purposes of forestry, and (2) that the number of cattle admitted to graze free of charge should not be in excess of the number for which the area open can be expected to furnish a sufficient supply of grazing, and that the cattle should not be allowed access at the season when it is deemed requisite to close forests to permit the growth of young grass. The two conditions thus imposed virtually destroy the value of the acceptance of the Commission's recommendations. In a former issue we reviewed the recommendations of the Commissioners, and we do not therefore wish to go over the same ground again. The question for decision was to place some restriction on the unlimited powers of the Forest officers in the matter of this closure; and the other question was to increase the area of open forests so as to meet the necessities of cattle and not to limit cattle to the area. Government wish to modify the present system of treble blocks, and would in future have only two, the open and the close. In the open blocks free and fee grazing will be permitted, and the other will be altogether closed. This means that there will be a future curtailment of free grazing. The *Mahrátta* quotes the paragraph from the resolution giving the *modus operandi* of the new scheme, and says:—To say the least, these provisions let the Revenue and Police officers loose upon the village in addition to the Forest officers, so that the change is from King Log to King Stork. In framing such resolutions Government ought not to lose sight of the fact that when the execution of orders falls into the hands of low-paid servants who are not endowed with a bountiful supply of the highly useful quality called discretion, but who make up the defect by putting extra zeal in their work, the result invariably is oppression and abuse.

[The *Suryodayă* (65) of the 9th September says that the Forest Commission patiently enquired into all the grievances of the villagers and submitted a voluminous report to Government, that the opinion of Ráo Bahádur Nulkar, which is embodied in the report, is so good and straightforward that one who has regard for justice will never set it aside, and that the recently published resolution of the Bombay Government on the report of the Forest Commission deals with only two points, viz., grazing and *ráb*, and is most disappointing. The *Suryodayă* adds that from this instance the people should understand that it is perfectly useless to try to get grievances redressed at the hands of Government. The *Kesari* (41), in its issue of the 10th September, says:—The resolution is unjustifiable and contradicts His Excellency Lord Reay's words that he would give due consideration to the demands of the aggrieved people. The resolution simply increases the responsibilities of Collectors and Commissioners, but does not facilitate in the least the supply of grazing and *ráb* to the people.]

Assault on a Deputy Forest Conservator in Khándesh by some herdsmen and the stringency of the Forest Act.

21. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 8th September, refers to an assault which, it hears from its Dhulia correspondent has been recently made on Mr. Fagan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, by some herdsmen in Khándesh, and draws the attention of Government to the desperate condition to which these persons appear to have been driven by the stringency of the forest laws, and to the difficulty in which Government would find themselves if these laws grew more oppressive and harassing, and drove the people to become more and more lawless.

Suggestions about some civil courts in the Sholápur District.

22. A correspondent, writing from Sholápur to the *Dnyán Prakásh* (12) in its issue of the 9th September, says:—In this district there are no civil courts in places where they are much needed. By keeping two travelling Subordinate Judges Government incur much more expenditure than is otherwise necessary, and the people are put to much inconvenience. One civil court is sufficient for the three subdivisions of Pandharpur, Sángola and Málsiras, and it would be convenient to all to locate it at Velápore. Similarly, one court should be located at Kem for disposing of cases of the Karmála and Mádha tálukás. The Subordinate Judges do not suggest these arrangements, for the fear of losing the travelling allowances which they get at present.

Alleged misbehaviour of soldiers located at Sátára.

23. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 8th September, writes:—A Sátára vernacular paper complains that the European soldiers located in the barracks outside that city use criminal force on young Native women who happen to pass by the barracks, and manage to escape punishment for the crime by pleading compliance on the part of the women. This has given rise to grave discontent. We hope that His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief will take due notice of the complaint.

Alleged corruption of almost all Village and Sub-Registrars and a suggestion to Government in the matter.

24. In a contributed article, the *Vritt Sudha* (73), in its issue of the 10th September, says that it is generally believed that almost all Village and Sub-Registrars receive bribes, that the giver of a bribe being considered guilty by the law it is impossible to expect people to come forward with specific complaints against these officials, and that it is very difficult to prove corruption. The paper recommends Government to employ detectives to expose the corruption of these men, and to take upon themselves the responsibilities of a prosecutor in order to protect poor *rayats* from their oppression.

The British Indian Government and the protection of life and property of their subjects.

25. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 9th September, says:—English rulers in India are foreigners, whose object is no higher than to make money. The people should not therefore depend upon such a Government for the due protection of their lives and property, but should themselves take care of them. The police force is inadequate and incompetent for its legitimate duties, and it cannot be improved without additional funds, which Government can hardly spare, as the largest part of the revenue is spent upon the defence of the North-West frontier. The

people of every village should, therefore, combine and devise means for their own protection from thieves, robbers and other miscreants.

Pleading in favour of Tantia Bhil, a notorious dacoit of Central India, who has been recently captured by the Indore police.

26. The *Arunodayă* (23), in its issue of the 8th September, publishes the confession of the dacoit Tantia Bhil, who has been recently captured by the Indore police, and remarks:—The Government and the people should take a few lessons from this confession. Government should bear in mind that Tantia was driven to commit thefts and dacoities because he could not get sufficient to maintain himself. We do not know what to say to Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, or to the Finance Minister of India, who assert that the people of India are in a prosperous condition. The Málgujars of Central India used to supply Tantia with money on a call from him, and he used to distribute large sums among poor cultivators. He says that he robbed the rich to help the poor. This shows that Tantia sympathised with the poor. We request Natives to give up treachery like that of which one Ganpat was guilty in bringing about the capture of Tantia by Isri Prasád, a police officer. History tells us that we have been reduced to our present condition owing to our treacherous conduct. Ganpat may enjoy the favour of the British Government for a time for his services, but men like him will undoubtedly one day make use of the same weapon against the kind British Government. Tantia did not molest the British Government beyond cutting off the noses of a few policemen. He never extorted money from poor people; nor did he molest women, whom he provided with clothing when he had an opportunity to do so. These things show that Tantia is a good man, whose energies were misdirected either by some evil influence or because he found it hard to keep his body and soul together by honest labour. The capture of Tantia is an insignificant matter, but the conduct of Ganpat has blackened our faces. We request Government not to transport such a good man as Tantia to the Andamans, but to give him full pardon and employ him in the Police Department.

The threatened disturbance between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of Kalyán in the Thána District.

27. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 8th September, refers to the closing of their shops by the Hindu shopkeepers at Kalyán on account of the Collector of Thána having prohibited the annual procession of Báláji passing over the usual road for fear of a riot occurring between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and asks whether it is not shameful that Government officers should be partial to the rude and unruly Mahomedans. [The *Suryodayă* (65), in its issue of the 9th September, says:—The Mámlatdár of Kalyán and the President of the local municipality seem to have been frightened by the threats used towards the Hindus by Mahomedans, and that when the Collector visited the place the Mahomedans posted *panjás* and flags in Hindu quarters of the town and otherwise showed such marks of fanaticism that the Collector was led to believe that something serious would happen if he did not prohibit the Hindu procession from going by the usual road. This shows that even under the British rule the Mahomedans succeed in getting things done in their own way in religious matters. Since the far-sighted Collector did what he thought proper after personally seeing the state of things, he cannot be found fault with. The only thing to be regretted is that the Hindus should have become imbecile and should have lost all respect for their religion. The *Arunodayă* (23), in its issue of the 8th instant, praises the Hindus of Kalyán for their good conduct in this affair inasmuch as they telegraphed their grievances to His Excellency the Governor and quietly postponed the procession until they should get permission from Government to take it over the usual road. The Collector, the paper observes, cannot be found fault with for issuing the partial order, as he seems to have acted on the advice given to him by the Mámlatdár and the President of the local municipality; and if anybody deserves blame in the matter it is the latter two gentlemen.

Praise of Mr. Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, Karáchi.

28. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 4th September, writes:—We must congratulate Mr. Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, Karáchi, upon his admirable energy, and also upon his having inspired confidence amongst the townspeople, who were losing all sense of security. Some of

his subordinates complain that he is very harsh towards them and constantly ill-treats them. It is to be hoped that Mr. Kennedy never forgets himself, but the complaint of his subordinates is almost a compliment to him. These very subordinates are responsible for the lawlessness prevailing in the town and for the serious increase of crime. Under a District Superintendent who seldom attended to his duties these men neglected their own and made no attempts to suppress crime. Karáchi was badly in need of the services of an energetic Superintendent of Police, and it is to be earnestly hoped that his hands will be strengthened by some capable and energetic assistants.

Alleged injustice done by the postal authorities in dismissing from the service a clerk employed in the Poona Post Office.

29. Referring to the dismissal of one Mr. Trimbak Ganesh Barve, late cashier in the Poona Post Office, on account of the mysterious disappearance from the local post office of a sum of nearly two thousand rupees, the *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 8th September, says that Mr. Barve was a Government servant of 17 years' standing, that he is highly connected and that Mr. Gardiner, the Post Master of Poona, had on several occasions recommended him to the Post Master General as one of the most trustworthy and efficient hands in the office, and remarks:—The punishment meted out to Mr. Trimbakráo is a very severe one. His long and honourable service goes for nothing. He loses his well-earned pension and is, moreover, branded with infamy as he has been dismissed with a bad name, which must ever stick to him. This is, indeed, hard upon him, considering that he has already paid back the money he is accused of having misappropriated. He has been punished without inquiry and without trial. Is this, we ask, in accordance with the eternal principles of justice and equity, which are the very foundations of the British rule in India?

PART II.—*Legislation.*

A suggestion to revive the Contagious Diseases Act so far as it concerns military men.

30. The *Din Bandhu* (10), in its issue of the 8th September, says:—The repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act in India has given rise to a serious evil, of which some instances have already come to light. Since the abolition of the practice of maintaining a certain number of prostitutes for the use of European soldiers, the latter sometimes go to villages near their cantonments, enter the cottages of poor villagers and use criminal force on their women. Some provision ought to be made for these soldiers. Properly speaking, the Christian missionaries should never interfere in such matters. Their sympathy for the women of the unfortunate class has resulted in oppression over respectable women in villages. What have the good missionaries to say to this? We heartily wish that the Act would be made applicable to military cantonments.

Remarks on the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill.

31. In alluding to the proceedings held at the second reading of the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 14th September, says:—It is very gratifying that Government should have shown a desire to improve the original Bill on the principle that confidence should be shown in village communities, so as to secure their sympathy and willingness to answer the requirements of the sanitary law, as has been advocated by the *Bombay Samáchár*, and several amendments have been made accordingly. However, the Bill still requires a few more improvements. The Honourable Sir Raymond West has approved of the principle of election as regards sanitary committees, but, being afraid of its not suiting all villages alike, would leave that matter in the hands of the Collector, giving him power to have election, when it is possible, and amendments to that effect have been made in the Bill. But the fear entertained by the Honourable Sir R. West is groundless. Since, however, the proposed sanitation law is a tentative and experimental measure, the public are satisfied with it for the present and will carefully watch its working.

32. In writing on the same subject, the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 10th September, says:—The object of the Village Sanitation Bill is undoubtedly very good, but the framers of it do not appear to possess a knowledge of the actual condition of the illiterate villagers. In his speech at the second reading of the Bill the Honourable Sir Raymond West observed that Government was proceeding on the principle laid down by Sir James Fergusson, but it seems that such is not the case. Sir Raymond was quite right in not desiring to put too much power into the hands of village pátils; but what the public desired was that two or three intelligent and discreet members of a village community should be associated with the pátil, that after some time the community should be permitted to elect these members, that the duty of this committee should be to prevent the pollution of wells, to get the village roads cleaned daily, and to prevent the accumulation of sweepings and dirt in a heap, and that a Sanitary Inspector or Superintendent should visit every village once a fortnight, giving advice to the villagers and the committee in a conciliatory manner on sanitary matters and explaining to them that the adoption of sanitary measures was for their own welfare. Instead of doing anything of the kind, the Bill aspires to accomplish diverse matters, and it is feared that it will not suit the condition of the rustics, but will give rise to several grievances. Sir Raymond was quite right in his assertions that if good advice was tendered to the poor villagers about sanitation and cleanliness, if they were informed what was necessary to secure these, and if kindly pressure was brought to bear to induce them to adopt the necessary measures, much good would be accomplished; but it is to be regretted that the Bill has not been framed in pursuance of these sound views.

Remarks on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to salt and salt revenue in the Bombay Presidency.

33. In regard to the second reading of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to salt and salt revenue throughout the Bombay Presidency, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 14th September, says:—It is gratifying that the Honourable Mr. Telang has given notice of his intention to move amendments for excepting salt-earth and natural salt from the operation of the Salt Act. The salt tax being unusually heavy, the middle classes even find it difficult to use salt in sufficient quantities, and it is not surprising in the least that poor and indigent classes should experience the same difficulty. In times of scarcity or famine, the famine-stricken people use salt-earth, as they cannot afford to purchase salt. Those persons whose condition is evidently pitiful deserve to be supplied with cheap salt, but he who drafted the Bill does not seem to have considered the injury which would be done to the cattle by the prohibition of salt-earth. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will remember the case of the four sufferers from the current famine in Bengal, who were about three months ago sentenced by a Magistrate to three days' imprisonment for having illegally used salt-earth in their wretched food, and that it will support the Honourable Mr. Telang's amendment for excepting salt-earth from the operation of the Act.

Part III.—*Education.*

Remarks on the resolution of the Government of India on the subject of discipline and moral training in schools and colleges.

34. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 8th September, writes:—The recent resolution of the Government of India on the subject of school discipline deserves to be widely read, first because it contains some important suggestions as regards school discipline, and, secondly, because it shows, above all, how great moral questions are dealt with in an elaborately technical spirit by the Government. The aim and object of the present Government resolution is to devise means for checking the tendencies unfavourable to school discipline and favourable to irreverence in the rising generation of India; and it appears to be more or less taken for granted that the evil complained of is due to laxity in discipline in our schools and colleges. Now, speaking for the Bombay Presidency at least, we cannot too strongly protest against such a theory. We deny that the master in a day-school is the cause of the evil under notice, and that it can be remedied by only improving the discipline in our schools. It is highly to be

regretted that the Government of India should have declined to enter into the larger question as to how the evil has come into existence. In paragraph 2 of their resolution it is stated that "His Excellency in Council thinks that no profit will result from any further discussion as to how far the present state of things is due to defects in the system of education, and how far to forces either independent of or antagonistic to that system. The evil is admitted on all hands; and the problem is to find means by which the method of public instruction may be improved so as to combat and improve it." This, to say the least, is a very narrow view of the whole question. Improve the *method* by all means, but if the evil is really due to the *system* of education no improvement in the method will be of use in checking the evil consequences resulting from the system. Even with our present school discipline, we think it can safely be asserted that no teacher ever tolerates impudent conduct on the part of his pupils and that there is nothing in the school discipline itself which encourages loose morals; nor does the conduct of students in school generally disclose any tendency to vicious habits. The evil lies in the system of education itself. We are all, as it were, in a state of transition. Under the influence of western education old beliefs have been shaken, and all domestic and social discipline, as it hitherto obtained, has come to be looked upon as unworthy of our adherence. The holiest of our books—we mean the Vedas—is taught in our schools and colleges in the most profane manner possible. Our religious and social restraints are fast losing their hold upon us and the frame of mind which brings about these results naturally refuses to submit to new restraints. To a Hindu educated youth the sight of a Gladstone defending the Bible against the attacks of Huxley and other scientists is as ridiculous as that of Sáyana using all his learning and logic to prove that the Vedas are of divine origin. The respect for old institutions and beliefs is gone, and the feeling of respect being once shaken, we cannot but look upon modern institutions as, at best, so many conveniences which one may follow as he wishes, provided he takes care not to tread upon ground made sacred by law. We want to improve; we have ceased to look upon the past with reverence, but we still do not know where to go and how to do it. We are taught to look upon English institutions as ideals, but what are they without the respect that they command? We cannot also forget the distance that exists between the educated few and the masses and the difficulties caused by it. In short, the whole question is how to engraft a higher civilization upon a nation without destroying the feelings of respect and reverence which are essential to the stability of every social system. Can it be done by the secular system of education which is at present followed by Government? And, if not, how can a foreign Government, differing from the ruled in religion and many other circumstances, improve it so as to secure a steady progress? That is, we believe, the principal question at issue, and, without a proper solution of it it is idle to expect that boarding-houses and conduct-registers will do us any good. Of course, we are thankful to Government for what they have done, but, at the same time, we cannot too strongly express our regret that the Government of India should have avoided the main question at issue. If the resolutions of the Supreme Government are required at all, it is not for petty details, but for settling the broad lines on which the system of education in the country should be carried on with as little unsettling effect as possible, or with only as much unsettling effect as is required to bring out steady and substantial progress. The present resolution, we are sorry to say, does not fulfil this ideal. [The *Bodh Sudhákar* (9), in its issue of the 11th September, observes that the motive of Government in issuing this resolution is, to all appearances, to deprive us of higher education, and requests the delegates to the next Indian National Congress to bring forward this resolution for discussion in that assembly.]

35. While commenting upon the same resolution of the Government of India the *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 8th September, says:—Without changing their educational policy by this resolution, Government intend to make us imbecile, being afraid that we should otherwise grow strong and intolerant. Another object of this resolution appears to be to introduce all sorts of intricate systems with a view to bring out Europeans from England to take charge of training schools and colleges, and to meet the consequent increase in expenditure by curtailing funds spent at present on high schools and colleges.

From this it is clear that higher education is to be discouraged. One who wishes to learn English may learn it, but with enormous expense and inconvenience. But the education he will receive will be of an inferior quality. We ask our people if they will consider this and take upon themselves the responsibility of giving education to the people and bring the subject for discussion in the next Indian National Congress?

Exclusion of lady graduates from the scholarships instituted by the Government of India and tenable in England disapproved.

36. With reference to the statement made in Parliament by Sir John Gorst that a lady graduate of an Indian University was ineligible to the scholarships instituted by the Government of India and tenable in England, they being intended for men only, the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 10th September, observes that there is no good reason for excluding lady graduates from these scholarships and that the Government of India could not have intended their exclusion, as there were no female graduates when the scholarships were founded.

Disapproval of the extension of the Arts course of the Bombay University and remarks on the teaching staff in Government colleges.

37. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 12th September, writes:— Poor students, who form a majority of those seeking University honours at present, will be practically barred from following their legitimate ambition if the present Arts course be extended from three to four years. We are surprised to see mistaken notions prevailing in different quarters with regard to the utility of this change. Some people seem to believe that an extension of the present course will produce a more efficient class of graduates. Nothing can be more absurd than such an expectation. The real and most potent defect in our present system is completely overlooked—we mean the indifferent manner in which the professorial staffs of our colleges are recruited. We get third-rate men from England to occupy most important chairs in our colleges, and these men take up their duties without the least claim to speciality in any subject. It appears to be believed that a person of whom nothing can be made in any other department will do very well in the educational. With but very few honourable exceptions, the present staff of Professors in the various Government colleges is made up of men who are not able to rouse any sense of respect in the minds of their pupils, either for their learning or their intelligence. With such indifferent class of men to man our colleges it is useless to hope to get any better results than we are getting now. No length of period of residence at a college manned as it is at present, and no imposing array of subjects of study with such teachers, can increase the efficiency of our graduates to any perceptible degree. What we want therefore to reform in our educational system is the manner of appointing Professors to our colleges. The few good names that we possess among the class are mere accidental acquisitions. Instead of probing and eradicating the real cause of the unsatisfactory results of our collegiate and university education, we see attempts made to correct the morbid condition of things by improvements in other directions.

The Bombay University and the appointment of examiners to conduct its examinations.

38. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 8th September, writes:— The Bombay Graduates' Association has done well in stirring itself at last in the matter of the selection of University examiners. The evil has lasted long enough, and, we fear, it is destined to last yet longer. An unwieldy body like the University does not find it easy to change its old ways. Any departure from an old groove is an anxious and troublesome task, which such a body cannot readily undertake. It costs less effort to move, with fatal facility, along ancient worn-out paths. The pity is that only a small number of the members of the University have a genuine interest in the conduct of its affairs. Of these, again, but few have anything like an intimate knowledge of the way in which certain methods of the University exercise a pernicious influence on our educational system. We pointed out a short time ago that a notion prevails in certain quarters to the effect that *any* English graduate is good enough for our college youths. Of the same class with that notion is another, to which the University commits itself in practice. It is that any Englishman, especially if he be installed by the benign Government as a professor in a college, is fit to be an examiner of Native youths.

The University, having decided that almost any English graduate or college professor can be an examiner, has next come to the conclusion that Bombay graduates, fresh from the college, are competent examiners, because they have secured high marks in the last or previous year's examination. And yet the University boasts of aiming at a higher and higher standard of efficiency. De-Quincey is said to have turned away in disgust from an examination in which a stupid method of valuation of knowledge was to be adopted. We refer the reader to his own statement. Here then is found one way of securing a high standard of knowledge. It is, to put out-of-the-way questions, —questions not expected, so as to be able to catch the students tripping. In one word, the whole system aims at encouraging cramming. And new-fledged (with exceptions, of course) or incompetent examiners have been largely instrumental in bringing about this result, since no examiners are more eager to display their little knowledge in the question-papers than these. On the whole, however, there has been notable improvement, of late, in this matter among others.

39. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 8th September, writes:—We think that the selection of examiners by the Bombay University is in many cases open to grave objection. Since it was decided to call for applications there has been a dangerous tendency towards nepotism, and very indifferent or even incompetent men have been sometimes appointed examiners for the higher degrees of the University. Merit is occasionally subordinated to personal considerations, and consequently there have been examiners who have excited the contempt and ridicule of the examinees. This is not good for the mental discipline of students. From the selection of examiners annually made by the Syndicate, it would appear as if that learned body were of opinion that experience and a reasonable guarantee against erratic judgment were by no means necessary qualifications in an examiner. The new system of selection is most unsatisfactory. It has called into being a group of examiners who, taken collectively, are believed to be far inferior to those of former years. Cannot a board of examiners be instituted, consisting of men in whose knowledge, judgment and experience the public may repose full confidence?

The present educational policy of Government and the condition of primary schools in Ahmedabad.

40. Under the heading of "Education and Local Self-government," the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 12th September, strongly condemns the policy of increasing fees in high schools and colleges, and recommends the authorities to adopt the old policy of giving cheap education. With reference to primary schools under municipal management at Ahmedabad, the paper observes:—The primary schools, which have been managed by the municipality for the last four or five years, have made no improvement under the new management. The present school-buildings are quite unsuited for their legitimate purpose. There is no open ground attached to school-houses where children can play during the recess hours; nor are they provided with gymnasiums. The teachers are inefficient and are paid miserable salaries from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 only. They are quite uneducated and untrained, and are entrusted with classes of at least 50 to 60 boys. It is very essential to increase their number and also their salaries, and to have a very efficient staff.

A complaint against heavy fines inflicted on low-paid school-masters.

41. A correspondent, writing from Dholka to the *Praja Mat* (125) in its issue of the 7th September, disapproves of the practice of inflicting heavy fines on low-paid servants. He refers to a case in which the second assistant master of Dholka Branch School No. 2, getting Rs. 3 per mensem, was fined Rs. 2 for beating one of his pupils, by the chairman of the school-board.

PART IV.—*Native States.*

The conduct of the Government of India towards the Mahárája of Kashmere disapproved.

42. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 8th September, writes:—The Government of India, in their despatch to the Secretary of State regarding the Kashmere affairs, said that they accepted the edict so far as to hold that the said edict was a virtual acknowledgment of incompetency and that their further action was based not at all upon

the Mahárája's recommendations. In the first place, let us see what this edict is. The *Amrit Bazár Patrika* has published it. It is an order given to Rája Amar Sing by the Mahárája. In it Pertáb Sing says that "whereas for the good of the State, its better administration on the model of the great British Government is desired by us, we do hereby entrust all the administrative matters to members of council for a period of five years." We fail to see here any confession of incompetency. On the other hand, we see here a readiness on the part of the Mahárája to entrust the administration to a council, because probably it was suggested to him that, under the circumstances, that would be the best form of government for his State. The Mahárája is willing to give such a method of government a trial, and, in order that the trial should be a fair one and that there should be no reasonable ground for complaint, he promises to keep aloof from all interference. The period of trial he limited to five years. If the Mahárája wanted to confess his inability he would certainly have fixed no such limit. The arrangement was to be with his own consent. If the Mahárája was forced to issue the edict, he did it in a graceful manner, preserving his own dignity. It would have been well if the Government of India had shown a similar desire to observe decency. They could have with advantage limited the council's term of existence to a period of five years if it was considered impossible or impolitic to entrust untrammelled power to the Mahárája or to give him a further trial. Such a course would have better convinced the people of their *bona fides* than a number of verbal protestations, inuendos and what not. If we place the despatch of the Government of India side by side with the Mahárája's edict we cannot help feeling that the comparison will certainly be to the disadvantage of the former in regard to honesty of purpose, directness of language and dignity of tone. On the Government side there has been, certainly, very indecent haste, and a desire to make the most of an opportunity which is not at all synonymous with a desire to deal fairly.

43. The *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 6th September, says that there were not sufficient grounds for the British Government to depose the Mahárája of Kashmere, that the plea of mal-administration is only a pretext which is generally brought forward in such cases, that mal-administration of a Native State by its ruler has come to mean that he is not on good terms with the British political officer in his State, and that if the Mahárája had voluntarily abdicated the throne or if he was really considered unfit to govern it, he should have been given some time to improve the administration or his proper heir should have been nominated to succeed him. This, the paper adds, the British Government have not done, and therefore it seems that they were not actuated by pure motives in deposing the Mahárája.

The action of the Government of India in regard to the Kashmere State and the alarm it has given rise to.

44. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 8th September, writes:—It is not so much the degree of interference with Kashmere as the utter closeness with which it was put forth, that has lent importance to the action of the Government of India in regard to this State, and has produced a feeling of alarm in the Native public mind. We wish some light had been thrown on the subject at an earlier stage, and in all such cases interference was exercised openly and on facts known to and recognised by the public. For when misgovernment has clearly gone to the length which calls forth or justifies interference, the public, and especially the Native public which is concerned in the matter, ought, in some form or other, to be taken into confidence. The motives of Government could not then be liable to suspicion. What happens, however, under the present system is that the Resident reports a case confidentially, the Foreign Office elaborates it in secret, and the Viceroy in Council sanctions a remedy, and till this last stage is reached not a whisper is heard; and then of course naturally the measure is traced to all sorts of motives and causes. Is speculation under such circumstances unjustifiable? What is the guarantee that the Resident, supposing he is a thoroughly conscientious man, has not been misled either by his own zeal or inability to penetrate beneath the surface prepared for his gaze by intrigue, enmity, personal ambition, or vested interests? The force of all these and other mystifying causes and influences will be a great deal weakened, and indeed the workers therein will be effectually discouraged, by an open procedure. Dishonest or

ignorant criticism will then be deprived of its sting, while honest and well-formed opinion and judgment from lookers-on will be of value, as it ought to be welcome. There is another and a serious defect attaching to the conduct of our Political Agencies, and that is the morbid jealousy, almost amounting to a hatred, of educated Native agency or influence in Native Darbárs evinced by the majority of the political officers, unless the educated men happened to be subservient and void of independence or self-respect, in which case, of course, they are no better, and must often be worse, than their uneducated brethren. There were, we believe, a few well-educated Native gentlemen of the right stamp in the service of the Kashmere State a few years ago, during the last years of the late Mahárája, and not only was the department of justice safe in their hands, but even other branches of the administration were likely to benefit by their advice and influence; but they were allowed to be hunted out of it on one ground or another, and the administration must naturally have relapsed into its old groove. Had one-tenth of the pressure now put upon its ruler been exercised in upholding those men in their positions, no necessity for the present drastic measure would probably have arisen.

The policy of the Government of India towards Kashmere and its effects.

45. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 4th September, writes:—Mahárája Pertáb Sing of Kashmere will derive some consolation from the assurance held out by the Secretary of State for India from his seat in the House of Lords. The Viceroy's letter to the Mahárája does not even say that the administration will be restored to His Highness. If he behave well and keep aloof from bad company—and who is to be the judge of this?—he may at some time in the dim distant future have a share in the administration. The Secretary of State for India promises reinstatement, and we think English public opinion will accept the Secretary of State's opinion as the wiser one. An important Russian journal has already given out what steps the Russian Government may take in consequence of the virtual annexation of Kashmere. If the Russians were to cross the line of delimitation and seize a distant Afghan province on the pretence of taking a measure of precaution similar to that taken by the British in Kashmere, things would look extremely awkward for the Government of India. They never bargained for a Russian advance as the price of deposing the Mahárája of Kashmere. The effect of the Mahárája's deposition upon the Indian princes will be anything but wholesome. The published despatch of the Government of India and the Viceroy's letter do not make out a case sufficiently strong for depriving the Mahárája of his authority. If the bare assertions of a Resident form the only basis of such action, no prince in India is safe. Moreover, rightly or wrongly, an impression has been in existence for some time that the Government were looking at Kashmere longingly, and have only waited for the first palpable pretext to introduce the thin end of the wedge. A misconception is not a thing which the Government of India can ignore, and we think that it would be by far the wisest thing to follow the lines of the Secretary of State and to give a distinct promise to the Mahárája that he will be reinstated after a short period if he improve. But of his improvement the Resident should not be the sole judge.

The policy of the Government of India towards the Mahárája of Kashmere, and advice to the latter to get his grievances redressed in England.

46. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (9), in its issue of the 11th September, ironically says that it is to be regretted that the Mahárája of Kashmere should not understand that he has been deposed and his State has been taken possession of by the British Government in order to save it and the rest of India from being taken over by Russia, and that to allow the British to take possession of it with some chances of his regaining it is better than losing it altogether, and remarks:—Instead of lamenting the loss of his State, the Mahárája should with the permission of the British Government put himself at the head of the armies of the various Native States which have been put at the disposal of the British Government, and get a victory over Russia, and, in the full glory of that victory, should openly ascend the throne of Kashmere and then nobody would object to his rule. Kashmere has been practically annexed. In the quarrel between the Mahárája and his brother a third party is sure to be

benefited. It is no use imploring the mercy of the Government of India; the Mahárája should at once start for England and get his grievances redressed with the assistance of men like Mr. Dádábhái Navroji and Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P.

Alleged corruption of political officers in Native States.

47. The *Rájyabhakt* (127), in its issue of the 10th September, writes:—It is a well-known fact that the Political Agents are corrupt and that their conduct is arbitrary. Captain Ferris, Assistant Political Agent, Jhálávád, went to Bhávnagar although he had no business to go there, and we do not know if any good was derived from his visit. Captain Kennedy of Sorath was staying for a long time at Jetpur, and the Principal of the Rájkumár College always spends his vacation in Native States. We believe there is some mystery in all this. We beg to draw the attention of Government to the application presented to Captain Kennedy by the minor princes of Chital and their mother. The Chief of Chital died leaving a lákh of rupees in cash and some ornaments, and somehow or other they have disappeared. It is believed that no notice of this petition has been taken because Mr. Pránshankar, against whom the complaint is made, and Captain Kennedy's Shirastedár, are both Nágars and the latter tries to hush up the matter.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
20th September 1889.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14TH SEPTEMBER 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Corruption among European officers in India and the necessity for duly respecting the opinion of the public meeting recently held in Poona in connection with the Crawford case.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 9th September, writes:—The recent Poona meeting in connection with the Crawford case represented the opinion of the disinterested and enlightened public of India. The Secretary of State for India may find it inconvenient to endorse the views expressed in the several resolutions of that meeting, but that will be simply owing to partial representation of his advisers in the matter. Corruption is rife amongst European officers in this country. Contemporaneous with the Crawford case, the trials of two European military officers for corruption show that in these days the European official is more corrupt than the Native. And in cases of corruption of Native officials, the crime is committed with the consent, expressed or implied, of their European superiors. Rumours of extensive corruption against Mr. Crawford have been afloat for the last 20 or 25 years, and he managed to escape detection during this long period. Such being the state of things, it would be but impolitic, not to say immoral, to punish the unfortunate Deccan Mámlatdárs for having told the whole truth, both against themselves and against Mr. Crawford. High officials possessing the ability and general affability of Mr. Crawford will always escape criminal prosecution, and, if prosecuted at all, will be without doubt pronounced not guilty by a majority of European jurors. Under such unfavourable circumstances to justice being done, it is a thing greatly to be regretted that the *Times of India*, the London *Times* and most of the official organs here in India should have taken the lead to defend Mr. Crawford though his acts of corruption were so very flagrant. The independent and unbiased opinion which the Poona meeting has fearlessly expressed is such as should be taken into consideration by Government.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
20th September 1889.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 38 of 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 21st September 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
22	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
28	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
29	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
39	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
40	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
42	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
44	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
45	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
46	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names o Newspape	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
58	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
60	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
62	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
64	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
66	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
67	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
68	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
69	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
70	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
71	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
73	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
74	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
75	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
76	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
77	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
78	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
79	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
82	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
83	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
84	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
85	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
86	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
102	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
108	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
109	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
110	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
111	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
112	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
113	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
115	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
123	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
126	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
129	„ Saurashtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Sneha Sindhu	Cambay	Weekly	...
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Monthly	630
133	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
147	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
148	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
149	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
150	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
151	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	450
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
157	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra,* it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă.*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The reading of the last Indian budget in the House of Commons.

1. The *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 19th September, regrets that the last Indian budget should have been read in the House of Commons before a smaller number of members than usual, censures the Home authorities for invariably bringing this important document before the House at the fag end of a session, and remarks that members of Parliament consider the Indian budget a dry subject, and would not be present in large numbers to discuss it even though it were introduced at the middle of a session. Government ought, says the *Jáme*, to test the truth of this assertion by putting the budget before the House in the month of June.

Alleged neglect of the interests of India by England.

2. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 15th September, writes:—The proposal for a Sunday mail from Bombay shows how very little English opinion knows or cares for the interests of India. Is this vast dependency, the milch-cow of England, the brightest gem in the British Crown, of so very poor account to Englishmen that they should thus deliberately trifle with her health and happiness? If India cannot be a sister to proud England, she is content to be a handmaid; but no, she must needs be a very slave. This is the result of continued neglect. If our Anglo-Indian friends only see how the neglect may react upon their own interests, they will try to think more of India.

Absurdity of the belief that the Indian National Congress is a seditious body.

3. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 15th September, alludes to the attempts which are being made by some non-Brahmanic Hindus to oppose the holding of meetings of the Indian National Congress on the ground of the movement being entirely Brahmanical and not in any way supported by the large illiterate masses, and says that from the manner in which the proceedings of the Congress have been conducted during the last four years of its existence, there is no reason to believe that it is a seditious body likely to prove dangerous to the interests of the British Government, that if there were any inclination at all to raise a rebellion there were sufficient causes for doing so, such as the cases of the late Malhár Ráo Gáikwád and Shiváji Mahárái of Kolhápur and the current Kashmere affair, and Vásudev Balvant Phadke, Hari Rámoshi, Tantya Bhill and others would not have been caught. The effect of English education, says the paper, is such that by it one's muscles are paralysed and the arms and legs become powerless. The general rule is that when a man thinks much, he can do nothing hazardous. Look at the English sailors and soldiers, who are mere brutes and ready to carry out any orders. The fact is that our people will never hereafter take to a rebellious course, and those who believe that we, who are really terrified even at the sight of arms in pictures, shall rise against our rulers, are utterly ignorant of the existing condition of things.

Dismissal of eight Mámlatdárs in the Bombay Presidency in connection with the Crawford case, and the serious consequences of breach of faith by Government.

4. In writing on the recent dismissal of eight Mámlatdárs by the Government of Bombay under the orders of the Governor-General in Council, several newspapers have taken an opportunity to read Government a lecture on the importance of keeping one's word and to point out the serious evil consequences which accrue from breach of faith. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 16th September, remarks:—The fulfilment of promises is one of the main stays of the British rule in India, and the people of India have heretofore implicitly relied on the plighted word of Government as they have had no reason to distrust it. But, latterly, this state of things has altered, and the people have noticed that much neglect is shown by Government in the performance of their promises. Even some patriotic Englishmen have marked this tendency and expressed their concern at it. Mr. Digby, who is not a common man, recently published a pamphlet in which the attention of Parliament has been drawn to the non-fulfilment of the promises given in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, and a question has been asked whether enquiry will be made into the action taken by the Foreign Department of the Government of India with refer-

ence to the Native States of Bhopál, Rewa, Kashmere, &c. The reply given to this query by Sir John Gorst, Under Secretary of State for India, was very evasive and therefore unsatisfactory. Similar was the reply given by him to a question put in Parliament by Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., on the subject of the Imperial Council appointed in 1877 at the Imperial Darbár held at Delhi. It appears that all political arrangements are not sincere, and that some of them are simply intended to be deceptive. In the present case of the Mámlatdárs, who, on the faith of promises of indemnity given by the Bombay Government, gave self-incriminating evidence in the Crawford case, something strange is going to take place. In this matter, the Government of Bombay is placed in an awkward position, indeed, but public opinion is that the Mámlatdárs having relied on the promises of that Government, it is the duty of the latter to keep them in their offices at any cost; and this opinion is right. It may be remembered that, though the Government of India disapproved of the promise of a large pension given by Sir John Malcolm to Bájiráo II., yet they kept it. The consequence of this was that the people of India placed implicit confidence in Government. It is only on faith that the people have deposited *krors* of rupees in Government banks, and if this faith is broken very serious consequences are sure to ensue. In short, the present administration of the country is based on credit, and Government will do well to see that they do not lose their reputation. Promises must be fulfilled at any cost. This piece of advice is not appreciated at present, because the administration of the country is carried on without any hindrance, in spite of frequent breaches of promise. But all this is an illusion and should not be depended upon. The people have now seen by actual experience that Government neglect their promises, and disaffection and distrust towards Government are being slowly created. These feelings are at present not very intense, but they are spread in all directions, and, if the present course is continued for some time, they will gain in strength and will prove irresistible in the end, and then there will be repentance. We, therefore, suggest that Government should think twice before they give a promise, and that once it is given they should strictly fulfil it. Unless this is done much difficulty will be felt in smoothly carrying on the administration of the country.—In writing on the same subject, the *Pratod* (54) of the same date expresses the same sentiments and draws attention to historical facts, such as the compelling of King John by the English people to sign the *Magna Charta*, the execution of Charles I. of England, and the sepoy mutiny in India in 1857 in consequence of the supposed breach of the promise of religious neutrality given by the Indian Government.—The *Kesari* (41), in its issue of the 17th September, publishes a communication over the signature of "An Archer," in which the writer, after praising the great probity, valour, statesmanship, impartiality and boundless wealth of the English people, and pointing out the numberless benefits conferred by them on the people of India, enters into a disquisition on the necessity of keeping one's word and on the evil consequences of breach of faith, rakes up old and forgotten incidents connected with Native chiefs, makes a rambling commentary on them with a view to point out how these chiefs and the people of India in general are treated by the British Government through their political and other officers in violation of the promises given them from time to time by the Indian Government and by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in the Queen's Proclamation after the sepoy mutiny of 1857, and concludes with a recommendation to the Indian National Congress to take steps to compel Government to strictly fulfil their promises.

5. The *Kesari* (41), in its issue of the 17th September, expresses grief at the action of Government in breaking the promise of indemnity they had given to the Mámlatdár witnesses in the Crawford case, considers it most unfortunate that in dismissing them the Government should have forgotten the principles of morality on which their empire is founded, and advises the people to hold public meetings and pass resolutions expressing their abhorrence of the breach of faith committed by Government.—The *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in its issue of the 19th September, calls the dismissal of the Mámlatdárs a beginning of the last scene of the last act in the tragedy of the Crawford case, and expresses regret at the sad fate of these officers, but says that this is the effect of the conduct of the Bombay Government which was childish from beginning to end in the matter

of the Crawford case, and indignantly asks how the mistake of giving promises of indemnity in ignorance of the law concerning corrupt officers, passed in the time of George III., was committed when the Bombay Government had legal advisers drawing large salaries.—The *Vártáhar* (22) of the 15th September says that there is nothing surprising in the conduct of Lord Cross in ordering the dismissal of the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs after having once left the question of disposing of their cases to the discretion of His Excellency Lord Reay, when it is remembered that Mr. Justice Birdwood, and Mr. Justice Wilson and Mr. Quinton, whose reports on the Crawford case were refuted by Sir R. West in an able and exhaustive minute, and Mr. Crawford who is personally concerned in the matter, are at present in England.—The *Shubh Suchak* (63), in its issue of the 13th September, disapproves of the dismissal of the Mámlatdárs, on the ground that the breach of the promise of indemnity involved in their case is likely to lead to loss of confidence in Government in regard to promissory notes and other monetary transactions.

6. In writing on the same subject, the *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 19th September, says:—By the dismissal of the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs the unspotted purity of the public service has been duly preserved, and the public have been convinced that Government will never put up with officers who have proved a disgrace to their office. It is to be hoped that the remaining Mámlatdárs who were concerned in the Crawford case will be compelled to retire either on a pension or a gratuity as it may seem meet, and the unpleasant affair closed for ever. The Government of Bombay committed a blunder in giving the guarantee to these Mámlatdárs to allow them to hold their offices and exposed itself to unpleasant remarks, but, at the same time, it deserves much praise for the several courageous steps taken by it in connection with the Crawford enquiry. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Public meetings in the mofussil to protest against the action of Lord Cross in the matter of the Mámlatdárs involved in the Crawford case.

7. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 15th September, writes:—Following in the footsteps of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, public meetings are being held at different mofussil centres to protest against the declaration of the Secretary of State in regard to the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford affair. That a high personage like Lord Cross should, in the first instance, approve of all the steps taken by His Excellency Lord Reay's Government in the Crawford case, not excluding the Mámlatdárs' indemnity, and then in the same breath repudiate it as if he had accorded no approval to it, is not a very elevating spectacle of high British statesmanship, at least to us Indians. Nobody has ever controverted the position that in all systems of government official rectitude is their very backbone, and the Government of Lord Reay has not been less conscious of this principle than the Secretary of State for India. An absolute guarantee to the Mámlatdár witnesses in the Crawford case was the only way left to bring about an exposure of corruption, and Lord Reay did what every other high-minded and justice-loving Governor would do under similar circumstances; and yet there are men who would, if they could, hound His Lordship on to his eternal discredit, because he had the courage, in spite of all direct and indirect curses and anathemas, to purge his Government of corruption and to restore official rectitude to it. For all this Lord Reay deserves the highest applause, and the Native public has never been lukewarm in according it.

Necessity for upholding, at least in spirit, the indemnity given to Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case pointed out.

8. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 15th September, says:—It matters little to the public whether the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case lose or gain in the conflict of interests between them and the public service. The main question is, shall the pledge given by the representatives of British authority in India be practically redeemed? There can be only one answer to that question. For the sake of the British Government itself this pledge should be respected. Even in despised Native India the word of the king is inviolable. Nothing could be more disastrous under a foreign rule than a breach of promise under such circumstances. It remains to be seen

how the indemnity given to the Mámlatdárs is to be maintained. The Bombay Government is for a strict and literal observance of its terms. But it is held by higher authorities that such an observance, though it may be called for on principle, is not expedient for administrative reasons. Those who hold this view must also accept the responsibility of carrying it out. The responsibility of the Bombay Government ceases at this point. It is not even technically responsible for what may follow. After all, if the compensation to be granted to the indemnified victims of corruption is such as to cover the possibilities of promotion as well as pension, they may reconcile themselves to the maintenance so far of the spirit of the indemnity. Anything less than that the Mámlatdárs will have cause to complain of as breach of faith. Let us hope that the decision of the Government of India will be as near as possible to awarding twenty shillings for the pound. Even then the measure of redemption will be far from complete.

9. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 19th September, writes:— Words will not sufficiently convey to outsiders the feeling of indignation likely to be excited by the short-sighted and mischievous policy ordered by the Secretary of State for India to be pursued by the Supreme Government. The Secretary of State may congratulate himself on his having cleared the Augean stable of the subordinate Native service by ordering the dismissal of eight Mámlatdárs, but he has done an amount of unmitigated mischief by driving a carriage and four through the guarantee given to them by the Bombay Government, which no course of long paternal government may be able to remove. What will be the upshot of all this? Possibly, while Mr. Crawford, who has brought ruin to so many people, may enjoy a comfortable pension and like Mr. Wilson may get all his expenses and may be sent out to some distant colony as a Governor, those poor people who at great personal risk helped Government will now stand self-condemned and deprived of all means of subsistence—a very fine administrative moral for future generations to contemplate!

10. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 15th September, publishes the following communication over the signature "E":—There is such a fuss made regarding the indemnity granted to the "peccant Mámlatdárs," as they are called. I cannot understand in what respect the promise made to them differs in its consequences from the promise made to one who turns Queen's evidence. A person known to be a forger, or a perjurer, or even a murderer, is under certain conditions let loose on society without any punishment. There is no doubt that such a person is dangerous to society. But he is allowed to go unpunished, and society is left to suffer from the danger incidental to the unrestricted liberty and unhampered motions of such a character, for the sake of a counterbalancing good. In the present case nothing more than this has been done. A person that has offered bribes to obtain a judicial post is not the proper person to administer justice impartially. This is granted. But under similar circumstances a forger or a murderer, as shown above, is allowed to go scot-free. It cannot be said that a murderer moving in society is less dangerous or less mischievous than the offending Mámlatdárs. Perhaps, the great point is to keep the administration of justice free from all stain or above suspicion. But, on the other hand, it is to be noted that these Mámlatdárs would, after what has happened, for their own sake, be straightforward. At the most, a little more than the usual watchfulness exercised over them would serve all practical purposes. If they could be pensioned off, that would be the best course. But if that cannot be done, I for one cannot see why there should be such ado about the whole business. They may be to blame for what they have done. But consider what strong temptations they have had. Against their one sin is to be placed the service they have rendered to Government and to society, in venturing to inculpate themselves in order to bring to justice an offender at whose peccancy greater men had for years connived.

Approval of Lord Cross's orders with respect to the self incriminating Mámlatdárs.

11. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88), in its issue of the 21st September, expresses approval of the decision given by Lord Cross in regard to the Mámlatdár witnesses in the Crawford case, and observes that the eight Mámlatdárs who have been recently dismissed from the service do not appear

to have been well advised in conveying a threat to bring a suit against Government, as Lord Cross' disposal of their case is quite considerate and just.

Rumoured appointment of the Honourable Mr. Pritchard to the Supreme Legislative Council disapproved.

12. With reference to the rumoured appointment of the Honourable Mr. Pritchard to the Supreme Legislative Council, the *Gujarát Mitră* (80), in its issue of the 15th September, writes:—We do not know whether there is any truth in this rumour, and we shall be really sorry if Mr. Pritchard is appointed to the Supreme Legislative Council. He has vast experience of the A'bkári Department, but he has been oppressive in his departmental conduct and his nomination to the Supreme Council will mean nothing but encouragement to his ábkári *zulum*.

Approval of the acting appointment of Khán Bahádur Kharsedji Mánekji Kharsedji as Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay.

13. With reference to the acting appointment of Khán Bahádur Kharsedji Mánekji Kharsedji as Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bombay, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (113), in its issue of the 15th September, observes:—We are always anxious to see a clever and intelligent gentleman gracing the chief seat at the Small Cause Court, without reference to his caste or colour. It is injustice to educated Natives to appoint one of them when the vacancy is for a month or two only, and to ignore their claims and appoint some one else when the vacancy is for a longer period. If a Native is found competent to fill up the post of the Chief Judge of the Court even for one month, his claims should always be taken into consideration.

Approval of the decision of the Bombay High Court in the Ahmedabad classers' case.

14. The *Gujaráti* (79), in its issue of the 15th September, writes:—The Ahmedabad classers, who were convicted of bribery, were probably victims of a fight between officers, and they would have unnecessarily suffered if there had been no High Court to appeal to against the decisions of District Courts. It is said that the Collector took an active part in this case, and the Magistrates, relying on the evidence of accomplices, convicted the classers. They appealed to the District Judge, but the sentence was confirmed by him, as, according to the common belief of the people of Ahmedabad, is usual with him. Moreover, this was a case in which the Collector was interested, and one could not therefore naturally expect justice in favour of the classers. This case is sufficient to point out the evil consequences of entrusting the revenue and judicial functions to one and the same officer. We do not say that the Ahmedabad Magistrates are wanting in a sound knowledge of law, but we rather believe that some pressure had been brought to bear upon them. The cases of bribery for which the classers were prosecuted were trivial, and one can hardly believe that servants of 25 and 30 years' standing will be tempted to accept bribes. [The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) and the *Gujarát Gazette* (78), dated the 15th and 19th September, respectively, approve of the decision of the High Court.]

Disapproval of the decision of the Bombay High Court in the Ahmedabad classers' case.

15. While writing on the same case, the *Svadesh Bandhu* (136), in its issue of the 18th September, disapproves of the decision of the High Court and says:—It is not possible to get independent witnesses in cases of corruption, and the High Court has acquitted the classers on very insufficient grounds. We fear the Judges of the High Court have committed a gross mistake in reversing the decision of the lower courts, and we are really sorry for it.

A recommendation to transfer the head-quarters of the Panch Mahāls District from Godhra to Dohad.

16. The *Satyodayă* (128), in its issue of the 12th September, recommends Government to make Dohad the sadar station of the Panch Mahāls District in place of Godhra, and says that Dohad is a central town surrounded by Native States and was the head-quarter station when the British Government first took possession of the Panch Mahāls.

A complaint in the matter of appointments in the Revenue Department in the Ahmedabad District.

17. The *Praja Mat* (123), in its issue of the 14th September, writes:—We are sorry to see injustice done to clerks in the time of Mr. James, Collector of Ahmedabad. It was only very recently that a clerk getting Rs. 35 was promoted to a place worth Rs. 50 and we thought that it was a special case and therefore did not notice it. But a similar case has again occurred. In appointing Mr. Bulákhi Maháshankar, a clerk getting Rs. 25 a month, to the post of Shirastedár to the City Magistrate, Mr. James has ignored the claims of others getting Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 and also of those getting Rs. 25 but senior in service to Mr. Bulákhi. We do not know if Mr. Bulákhi has any special qualifications and others have been found incompetent. We reserve our comments for some future occasion, but we cannot help saying that this appointment has given cause for dissatisfaction to many men in the service. We also wait to see what steps Mr. James takes in the matter.

Fraud in the Poona Post Office, and criminal prosecution recommended in the matter.

18. The *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 13th September, refers to the disappearance of a sum of Rs. 1,800 from the Poona Post Office treasury, and to the dismissal from the service of the clerk who was in charge of it on his paying down the sum, and remarks that the postal authorities ought not to have allowed the matter to rest here, but should have made a thorough enquiry into it by taking criminal proceedings against the clerk. When Government officers, the paper adds, do not follow the procedure laid down by law, people have reason to suspect that there is something dirty behind the scenes.

Lawlessness and increase of crime in the Válva sub-division of the Sátára District.

19. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 16th September, bitterly complains of lawlessness and increase in the crimes of forgery, incendiarism, poisoning cattle, thefts of standing crops and assault in the Válva sub-division of the Sátára District, and prays that the three Bráhmans who recently committed criminal force on a Bráhman girl of sixteen years of age and whose case is under investigation, should be awarded exemplary punishment with a view to exercise an effective check on crime.

Threatened disturbance between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Goregaon during the last Moharum, and the Mángaon police on duty.

20. A correspondent of the *Sudhákar* (64), in its issue of the 14th September, says that during the last Moharum the Mahomedans of Goregaon in the Kolába District objected to the beating of *tomtoms* by certain Hindus whose Ganpati procession was passing by their Masjid, and that though nothing serious took place on the occasion on account of the timely interference of the leaders of the Hindu society of the place, a few Hindus received some injuries at the hands of the Mahomedans, who had armed themselves with sticks with a determination to do mischief. The police constables, he says, and particularly the Jamádár who had come from Mángaon to preserve peace on the occasion, did not discharge their duty properly. It was not right on the part of the Jamádár to ask the Hindus, who are mild and submissive, to stop the beating of *tomtoms* when it was their time-honoured practice to do so and when he could not show any Government order to support his action. It was also bad that he did not ask the Mahomedans to lay aside the sticks in their hands in view of the threatened disturbance.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Disapproval of the Bombay Salt Bill.

21. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 14th September, writes:—The Bombay Salt Bill is a measure of very doubtful utility. It is a measure intended to protect the State monopoly of salt revenue, and its application will be confined to a few districts in the province. It was represented to the Government by the local authorities of the Salt Department that the manufacture of salt from *kalar* earth was a common practice among the village population wherever this kind of earth, impregnated with salt as it is, could be found. The manufacture of earth-salt for trading purposes has been effectually suppressed, and whatever illicit manu-

facture of salt does exist must be entirely for home consumption. Sea-salt was unknown in Sind till the Maneypur salt-works were opened, and the people of the province still have, rightly or wrongly, a strong prejudice against sea-salt on hygienic grounds. But it has been forced on them all the same, and Maneypur salt is now used throughout the province. If the quantity of salt annually sold in Sind were correctly estimated the consumption of salt per head could be easily ascertained, and if the quantity appeared much smaller than in other parts of the country there would be good grounds for suspicion that illicit manufacture of salt was rife and that the Government was being systematically defrauded of a considerable income. But the fact seems to be, if our information is correct, that a small fraction of the poorest class of the population alone manufacture salt from *kalar* for their own use, and, consequently, the loss to the revenue is scarcely appreciable. They are extremely indigent, and will be never able to resist the temptation that nature has placed before them. By giving the Salt Department more authority and the right to search for *kalar* earth, Government will add enormously to the misery of a class of people already sufficiently miserable. But whether such legislation is beneficent or wise is open to grave question.

PART III.—*Education.*

Approval of the extension of the period of Arts course of the Bombay University without any additional work for students.

22. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 15th September, writes:— The University authorities and our college students are to be congratulated on the decision arrived at by the Senate on Friday evening last in regard to the Arts course. That course is to be extended to four years, but without additional work as regards quantity. This is very sensible, and we trust that the new curriculum of studies and examinations will be so arranged as to bring in subjects like history, which are essential to remedy the defects of training and the lack of moral equilibrium that the present race of graduates exhibit so disagreeably, and, at the same time, will give the students breathing time and ensure in them depth of acquirements and also collateral knowledge. Of course, teachers and examiners will have a material share in securing such a result from the new arrangement, and we trust the Government and the University authorities will take care of those factors without which the best regulated curriculum tends to produce but indifferent results. [The *Subodh Patrika* (19) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Disapproval of the extension of the Arts course of the Bombay University to four years.

23. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 15th September, writes:— To all appearance the change from three to four years in the Arts course of the Bombay University may not appear to some as productive of any great hardship, but if an extensive spread of liberal education is at all desirable, and since very few of the upper ten care for the sort of education imparted at our colleges, the change effected does not bode very happy results. We may, however, humbly assure those who favoured the new course that without an able tutorial staff a year's additional residence at the college will never successfully infuse into the students that critical faculty which our veteran Professor Dr. Bhándárkar seemed to lay so much stress upon.

24. The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 16th September, writes:—If the extent of the Arts course is to remain what it is at present, as decided by the Senate on the 13th instant, it would, in our opinion, be an unnecessary hardship to the students to make it extend over four years. The period of three years has been found amply sufficient for the wants of the present course, and all clever students, as also all poor students, would greatly suffer if they were to be unnecessarily detained at college one or more years. It may be argued that by distributing the present course over four years greater depth of knowledge than what we have at present would be ensured. But we have not much faith in this. A few students may devote the surplus time that they will under the new arrangement find, to acquire greater proficiency in the subjects they study. The large

majority will, we feel convinced, only idle away that additional year, if indeed they do not require it for merely completing their studies, with no better proficiency than what they attain at present. For we are told that 75 per cent. students require, even under the existing course, four years and not three for graduating. And so far, therefore, as these 75 per cent. are concerned, the question of greater depth does not even arise, while by far the larger number of the remaining 25 per cent. will be unnecessarily detained at college for a year more, as, in our opinion, they will not possess any appreciably greater depth of knowledge than what they possess at present at the time of their graduation. We therefore believe that if the extent of the course of studies is to remain just what it is, the extension of the period from three to four years will do more harm than good. We should in that case advocate three years with two examinations, as the present system of three examinations for the three years is admitted by all to be mischievous in its results. [The *Gujaráti* (79), in its issue of the 15th September, also disapproves of the extension of the University course from three to four years.]

Alleged anomaly in the courses for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees of the Bombay University.

25. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 21st September, says:—By the extension of the course for the B.A. degree from three to four years a great anomaly has been created which is sure to prove a great discouragement to liberal education in this presidency. A matriculated student will now have to study for four years before he gets his B.A. degree, and spend two years more at the college to pass his M.A.; whereas the same student can become a Bachelor of Science after three years' course, and, on the completion of one year more, can, by answering the questions set at the B.A. and M.A. Examinations in English and in a second language, get the M.A. degree, retaining at the same time his Bachelorship in Science. Under these circumstances it is almost certain that college students, in order to save time, expense and mental exertions, will be driven to the study of the course for the Bachelor of Science degree, and the study of the important subjects of English literature, logic, moral philosophy, history and political economy will be totally neglected. Such a state as this is by no means desirable, and steps ought to be taken to remove the anomaly so as to give due encouragement to liberal education.

The present professorial staff of the Elphinstone College and the Bombay Graduates' Association.

26. The *Gujaráti* (79), in its issue of the 15th September, congratulates the Graduates' Association on the success it has achieved in eliciting a very satisfactory reply from the Acting Secretary to Government regarding the memorial sent by the Association about the Elphinstone College Professors going on leave at one and the same time, and writes:—As regards Dr. Peterson's going to Europe for a scientific object, the public is anxious to know at whose expense he has been deputed as a delegate to the Oriental Congress. As everyone who has the least experience of his lectures is aware that he has not properly utilized the excellent opportunities he has had in this country for so many years for attaining proficiency in a subject in which he is said to be a specialist, it is certainly a question whether the cause of science is likely to be promoted by the attendance of a *savant* whose principal qualification is that he speaks and writes charming English. There was not the slightest reason why Professor Barrett should have been sent to Berár, especially if the College staff was sure to be weakened by his absence and when the claims of a well-known Native educational officer on the spot were going to be overruled by the Professor's nomination as Director of Public Instruction in Berár.

A complaint against the Professors of the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

27. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (113), in its issue of the 15th September, gives a statement of lectures delivered at the Grant Medical College during the years 1883-86 in various subjects, showing a decrease in their number from year to year, and remarks:—This fact is sufficient to show that the students of the Grant Medical College have every reason to complain against their Professors. Medical Professors pay more attention to their private practice and allow a large number of lectures to remain in arrears. The

natural consequence of all this is that students have either to make up their deficiencies at home, or to suffer at the time of examinations.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Inconvenience caused by the starting of certain trains from Bhávnagar and Wadhwán on the Bhávnagar and Gondal Railway.

28. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 17th September, says:—The mail train of the Bhávnagar and Gondal Railway leaves Bhávnagar at 10 o'clock in the morning, reaching Wadhwán at 3 in the afternoon, while the train from Wadhwán Camp for Morvi leaves an hour earlier. The consequence of this arrangement is that the mail and passengers bound for Morvi, Navánagar and Kutch are delayed for twenty-four hours, causing no small inconvenience to the general public as regards the mail and to the passengers, who have no rest-house or other conveniences at Wadhwán. It is therefore to be hoped that arrangements will be made for starting the train from Wadhwán to Morvi after the arrival of the mail train from Bhávnagar at the former station.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

Destruction of houses at Surat for the purpose of widening the streets and a complaint in the matter.

29. A correspondent, writing to the *Gujaráti* (79) in its issue of the 15th September, under the heading of "Great *Zulum* at Surat," bitterly complains of the action of the Surat Municipality in pulling down houses for the sake of widening the roads, and says that if His Excellency the Governor has sanctioned this systematic destruction of buildings an appeal must be made to Parliament. [The *Gujarát Mitra* (80), in its issue of the same date, says that the authorities should have been a little lenient to those people who had suffered heavily through the fires of the 6th April last and given them a notice of 24 hours before taking such a hard step.]

A request to the authorities concerned to abolish the octroi duty imposed by the municipality of Gadag, district Dhárwár.

30. The *Rasik Ranjini* (145), in its issue of the 19th September, complains that the municipality of Gadag has imposed octroi duty on corn, husk, &c., brought into the town from fields, and requests the municipality as well as the Government to abolish it, as the poor cultivators, who are already heavily taxed, are unable to bear its incidence.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

Disapproval of the expenditure of large sums of money by Native Chiefs on the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Victor.

31. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 16th September, disapproves of the Mahárájas of Dhrángadhra and Travancore and other Chiefs spending thousands of rupees in making arrangements for the reception of Prince Albert Victor on the occasion of his coming visit to India, considers it to be the duty of the British political officers attached to those States to dissuade the Chiefs from incurring such expenditure, and says that, considering the present constitution of Government, under which Her Majesty the Queen has to apply to Parliament for a pecuniary allowance to her grand-children, and the fact that from her silence about important Indian matters like the deposition of the late Malhár Ráo Gáikwád of Baroda and the present Kashmere affair in the speeches from the throne, she appears to be indifferent towards the administration of this country, which is entirely in the hands of the Secretary of State for India, it is idle to spend large sums of money with a view to please Her Majesty and her grand-children, and that it is desirable that a rule should be made whereby personages of the Royal family should, like Government officers, be precluded from accepting addresses or entertainments from the Native Princes of India.

The power possessed by Political Agents in Native States and the policy of Government towards the latter.

32. A correspondent of the *Hindusthán* (109), in its issue of the 15th September, writes:—Some of the Native States have power to choose their own Divâns, but the Government interferes and asks them to submit the name of the person proposed to be appointed for its approval. When the Government is so far successful it is quite possible that it may rule that the selection of a Diván should be made by the Government. Native States have lost their independence and become dependent by reason of the Government ignoring the arbitrary actions of their Political Agents, Residents, &c., and fully relying on their reports, whether right or wrong, against Native States. Native Chiefs are so dependent that a Shirastedár getting a salary of Rs. 125 in the Agency office, if recommended for the post of a Diván by the Political Agent, is at once appointed to the post on a salary of Rs. 500. If a subscription list is started and if the Political Agent has some interest in it, Native States have to contribute to it liberally and even beyond their means. Moreover, when the Political Agents are on tour, not a stone is left unturned to please them, at heavy sacrifices. In short, the arbitrary conduct of Political Agents, Residents and Agents to His Excellency the Viceroy have made Native Chiefs fools, and it is very desirable that Government should exercise the necessary restraint on political officers, and, at the same time, give full instructions to Native Chiefs about their authority.

Remarks in connection with a petition said to be sent to the Bombay Government by one Chhaganlál Sundarji against His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar.

33. The *Ahmedabad Times* (87), in its issue of the 17th September, writes:—Chhaganlál Sundarji, a native of Wadhwán, has sent a memorial against the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar to His Excellency the Governor in Council, containing very grave accusations, and if an independent commission be appointed to institute inquiries, we fear it will assume a very serious aspect. Such a commission will probably expose the arbitrary conduct of all political officers, from the Agents down to clerks. It is necessary for the Bombay Government to take an early notice of this memorial, which will enable them to know the truth about Káthiáwár. As there is no certainty of arriving at the truth if the memorial is disposed of from mere reports, the public is anxious to see a special independent commission appointed to institute inquiries into its allegations. [The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 17th September, writes:—It is very probable that the petitioner Chhaganlál Sundarji's motives are to extort money from the State. Brahmachári Mádhawánand was bribed in the time of Sir James Fergusson to shut his mouth against the Bhávnagar State, and he received Rs. 60,000 in all, and others have been tempted to follow suit. We are of opinion that this is due to the fault of both the State and the Government, and particularly of the latter as they allow such petitions to remain on their file unnoticed.—The *Hitechchhu* (81), in its issue of the 19th September, writes:—We have no high opinion of the petitioner Chhaganlál Sundarji, because he did a similar thing on a previous occasion and got some money from the Bhávnagar State. We admit that there is some mismanagement in that State, but we do not recommend Government to take any notice of such petitions.]

A complaint against the Vála State under the Káthiáwár Agency.

34. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 17th September, regrets that no notice has been taken of the mismanagement prevailing in the Vála State, and gives instances of murders into which no inquiries have been made.

The Native States of Káthiáwár and the newspapers published in them

35. The *Gujaráti* (79), in its issue of the 15th September, says:—Some of the newspapers of Káthiáwár have adopted such a mean course that the whole Native press is ashamed of them, and if they are not assisted by Native States of the province they cannot pull on for a day. There is great mismanagement in many of these States and they bribe newspapers to keep quiet about their defects. The mismanagement of Dhrángadra has for a long time past formed a subject of public criticism in the columns of newspapers. Mr. Popat Velji, the Diván, being very diplomatic, has often-

times saved the State from public criticism by various means, but his present policy in connection with the *Káthiáwádi* newspaper is very strange. There is no lack of such papers in Gujarát, Bombay and other places.

Annoyance suffered by passengers between Indore and Sihoor, and a request to the authorities of the Indore and Dewas States in the matter.

36. A correspondent of the *Vrittadhára* (70), in its issue of the 12th September, complains of annoyance suffered by travellers between Dhár and Sihoor at the hands of the police in the *chowkis* or gates located on the road by the Indore and the Dewas States. He says that the police are ordered to detain travellers who arrive at a *chowki* after sunset, in order that they may not be molested by robbers on their journey, and that in order to extort money from them the police detain them from 3 P.M. even when they are able to reach their destination before sunset. He describes the inconvenience suffered by travellers obliged to pass a night in a police *chowki*, and requests the authorities concerned to attend to the matter.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
28th September 1889.

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(For the week ending 21st September 1889.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 28th September 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
22	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
28	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
29	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
39	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
40	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
42	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
44	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
45	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
46	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names o Newspape	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
58	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
60	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
62	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
64	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
66	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
67	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
68	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
69	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
70	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
71	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
73	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
74	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
75	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
76	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
77	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
78	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
79	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
82	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
83	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
84	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
85	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
86	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
102	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
108	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
109	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
110	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
111	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
112	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
113	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
115	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
123	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
126	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
129	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Sneha Sindhu	Cambay	Weekly	...
132	„ Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	630
133	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
147	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
148	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
149	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
150	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
151	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	450
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
157	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra,* it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă.*

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The abject condition of India and the responsibility for it.

1. A correspondent of the *Kesari* (41), writing under the *nom de plume* of "The Archer" in its issue of the 24th September, points out the faults and shortcomings of the people of India, such as mutual quarrels, narrow patriotism, short-sightedness, unsteadiness of purpose, neglect of duty, vain talk, unrestrained sensuality, immense ignorance, deep prejudice, blind faith, and others which have led to the people being from time to time trodden down, plundered, persecuted, abused and subjected to foreign rule, while countries like Switzerland, Denmark, Portugal, Persia, Afghanistan and others are enjoying the blessings of independence and native rule, upbraids the people in general, and the educated men of the present day in particular, for their shamelessness, apathy and indifference to measures of self-improvement and persistent efforts for the amelioration of their moral and material condition, and says that though the British rulers of India do not treat their subjects just as they ought to do, but, with loud professions of a desire to serve the real interests of their subjects, behave like mean and covetous men, with a show of justice and impartiality quietly allow such deeds to be done as even the most unjust and partial men will never be guilty of, with avowed advocacy of liberty are always searching for ways to evade the fulfilment of the most solemnly given promises for the sake of insignificant benefits, behave in such a manner as to lose the confidence of the people and their own reputation for shrewdness and statesmanship in great political matters, with strict economy in their own affairs are extravagant in their expenditure of other people's money, with vociferous declarations of their being born for the welfare and regeneration of other people stint the supply of salt and food to their poor subjects, make them addicted to vices and set them one against another and do similar things under various pretexts, for which public opinion, God and their own conscience will condemn them, yet the people are themselves in a great measure to blame for the very abject condition to which they are at present reduced.

Sir W. Hunter recommended for a seat in the India Council.

2. The *Satyavakta* (127), in its issue of the 27th September, says that it will be some consolation to India to see the vacancy in the India Council, caused by the resignation of office by General R. Strachey, filled up by the appointment of Sir William Hunter. If, however, adds the paper, some native of India be appointed to the vacancy, it will be simply doing justice to this country, but this is not possible as the claims of the people of India were ignored on three previous occasions, even though they were represented by a member of Parliament.

3. The *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 24th September, says:—It is gratifying that General Richard Strachey has, by accepting the chairmanship of the East India Railway Company, severed his connection with the India Office. His career in India as well as in England has not proved beneficial to the interests of India. It is believed that his place in the India Council is to be filled up, and not allowed to lapse under the authority vested in the Secretary of State for India by a recent Act of Parliament. A competent native of India ought to be appointed to the vacancy, but since this cannot be expected, it is to be hoped that the place will be bestowed upon Dr. Sir William Hunter or some other experienced retired Indian Civil Servant who is sure to render good service to India by laying before the Council the real wants and grievances of the people of this country.

Condemnation of His Excellency Lord Reay's administration by the *Pioneer* not concurred in.

4. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 28th September, says:—The condemnation of His Excellency Lord Reay's administration of this presidency by the *Pioneer* is quite in unison with the antagonistic tone it has adopted for some time past against the Bombay administration. The *Pioneer* attributes some of His Lordship's acts to his over-regard for the opinions of the vernacular press on public questions. But, really speaking, if His Excellency had consulted the Native press on

questions affecting the interests of the Natives, he would have avoided several unfortunate mistakes which he has committed. Lord Reay's policy in ábkári and educational matters and some of his measures in other departments have proved disappointing; but there is no doubt that His Lordship means well, and several acts of his Government are such as will be long remembered with gratitude by the people of the Bombay Presidency.

A suggestion in connection with the appointment of Viceroys and Governors of Presidencies.

5. The *Dnyánodayá* (13), in its issue of the 26th September, writes:—However great a statesman may be, he is still a man, with the ordinary human frailties. It is as hard for a ruler as for any one else to be firm in a right course when opposed by those whose regard he values most, or by those who will trouble him most if he does not yield to their demands. At such a time it is the *Christian* who can be trusted, and not the *politician.* And, after all, it is not wisdom that is wanted so much as moral courage to *do what is wise and right,* however bitter the opposition or however inviting the wrong may seem. We repeat again that at such critical times it is the man of prayer and godly life, and one who daily communes with God, that can stand the test and risk all upon the *doing of the right.* There is another reason that applies with special force to a land like India, governed by a foreign nation, namely, that only Christian men love the people of this land. We speak from no little experience when we say that the European official who lives a careless irreligious life thinks far more of his own comfort than of the good of those he has to rule. The Sabbath-breaking, brandy-drinking and irreligious European, of whatever rank of office, has very little love for the people of this land. He is here to make money and enjoy life as much as possible. Such is not the case with those English officials who are sincere followers of Christ and live in constant fellowship with God. Such men love the people of India and are willing to make many a sacrifice for their good. There are many such bright examples among the English officials of this land, and the love the people bear to them is an evidence of the difference between the official who is a true disciple of Christ and the godless official who has little or no regard for God. It would, therefore, show great wisdom on the part of India, if she were to assist those responsible for the choice of Viceroys and Governors, by petitioning for men known to be earnest Christians. Let India plainly tell England that, judging from the past, they can trust only those whose private and public lives show that they live near God, and that only such are wanted to fill high and responsible offices of State. Irreligious men, worldly-minded men, men of society, men whose minds are filled with balls and gaieties, are not wanted, but those would be cordially welcome who would rather be in a prayer-meeting than in a ball-room, and who are known to be humble followers of Christ. The time when our present good and honoured Governor must leave is close at hand, and a successor is being chosen by those responsible for such appointments. We suggest, therefore, to our readers, and through them to others, that this is the opportune time to let our voice be heard. Let England know that a Christian man, of the type known as the earnest and spiritually minded and one who is a sincere follower of Christ, is the one wanted to fill the appointment to the high office of Governor of Bombay.

Dismissal of eight Mámlatdárs in the Bombay Presidency in connection with the Crawford case, and the serious consequences of breach of faith by Government.

6. All the Native newspapers of the Bombay Presidency, with a few exceptions, have this week expressed their utter disapproval of the recent dismissal of eight Mámlatdárs in the Bombay Presidency in consequence of their self-incriminating evidence before the Crawford Commission and in partial disregard of the promise of indemnity given to them by the Government of Bombay. They consider the dismissal as a breach of faith with the Mámlatdárs, assure Government that it will prove highly prejudicial to the interests of the British rule in India, and urge upon them the advisability of even yet setting matters right if it be possible to do so.—The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 23rd September, publishes what it calls an open letter intended for His Excellency Lord Reay, in which the writer considers the dismissal to be a great shame, expresses feelings of disappointment and regret at what he styles a triumph of misrepresentation and unscrupulous-

ness over truth and justice, and says that it would have been infinitely better if Lord Reay had resigned office rather than desert the confiding Mámlatdárs and be a party to their ruin by carrying out the orders of the higher authorities in the matter, after having asked by telegram the Advocate-General, Mr. Latham, to contradict statements in newspapers regarding the repudiation by Government of the guarantee given through Mr. Ommanney. Of the dismissal of the Mámlatdárs under these circumstances the *Sudhárak* speaks as follows:—A more disastrous and dishonourable step could never have been taken. For, what does the present step really mean? It means the ruin of the honest and the simple, and the victory of the dishonest and the calculating. It means that the word of the British Government, however solemnly given, is not "worth the breath in which it is uttered." It means that the British Government, which is so much extolled for its uprightness, does not scruple, like the meanest of men, to kick the ladder which helped it up, if it only finds that ladder in a rather inconvenient position. It means a very severe blow to the prestige of the Government, and to the confidence of the people in its high character. It means the rudest shock yet given to the stability of England's empire over this country. If Lord Cross was of opinion that it was illegal on the part of the Bombay Government to give so 'wide' a guarantee, he ought to have visited that Government and not the Mámlatdárs with his displeasure. Even by recalling Your Lordship, Lord Cross could not have done so great a harm to public interests as he has done by dismissing the eight Mámlatdárs. My Lord, we believe you are only too painfully aware how much trouble a single man like Kalavde could give Mr. Ommanney and those who assisted him in the work of inquiry. Now, just imagine for a moment that every one of these 'peccant' Mámlatdárs had chosen to be a Kalavde. English historians vie with one another in denouncing the alleged treachery of Shiváji towards Afzulkhán; but the treachery of the British Government towards these unfortunate Mámlatdárs is infinitely worse. Shiváji never boasted of keeping a high standard of international morality, if we may use the term to designate the relations between the two races that were in his days struggling in this country for supremacy. The British Government is never tired of crying from the house-tops that one of the greatest blessings which it has conferred upon India is the high standard of morality which it has placed before the people. Shiváji was urged to the act of treachery by his devotion to a noble national cause. The British Government has been actuated in its conduct towards the Mámlatdárs by the meanest of motives, namely, a desire on the part of Lord Cross to avoid disagreeable questions in Parliament. Shiváji's treachery was directed towards a foe; the British Government has betrayed persons who, as has been admitted, did it a great service, and who confided, relying on its solemnly pledged word, their honour and their interests to its keeping. Look on this picture and on this, my Lord, and say yourself which is the more hideous of the two. My Lord, a foreign Government cannot too carefully guard against allowing an impression to gain ground that it is a perfidious Government. For such a belief, when well-grounded, becomes a mischievous handle in the hands of those disaffected spirits that are more or less inseparable from all foreign Governments.

7. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 22nd September, writes:—The Mámlatdárs' Indemnity Bill raises the question whether, in future, in a matter like this—where a sense of official prestige and the class interests of bureaucracy are opposed to the true interests of the administration, and where a high European official has to be exposed, nay punished, for his notorious misdeeds and malpractices—the representatives of Her Majesty in India and England will follow the right and the straight path of honour and keep their word, or be swayed by party politics or paltry considerations of the expediency of deliberately violating their solemn promises, partly or *in toto*, as the exigencies of the time may require. It raises the question whether the Governors-General and the Secretaries of State are still prepared, when such a course may be deemed expedient, to act the part of Lord Clive, and break faith with, and ruin for life, men who had trusted them implicitly; men not of the type of Omichand—for in that case Government may have at least the shabby Machiavellian excuse to defend itself,—but men who for their honesty and capacity may be fairly compared with high European officers, but who, as Native subordinates, had to submit or to helplessly allow

themselves to be carried with the rushing torrent of the colossal system of corruption which grew up under the very eyes of the Government and with their connivance; men, who had the moral courage and honesty to come forward to help the Government, in spite of great personal disgrace and humiliation, in exposing corruption,—a task which several European officers would not and could not do. We are sorry that our respect for British name and honour, and our sense of indignation at the flagrant violation of the latter, compel us, in spite of ourselves, to use strong language. Lord Clive had the brazen audacity to declare that the "red treaty was a trick" after fully utilizing the services of Omichand. To-day, Lord Cross, who appears to have very conveniently slept over the matter till full advantage was taken of the disclosures secured by the guarantee, has the boldness to declare before the august House of Lords that the guarantee, originally given in good faith, is partly *illegal* and that His Lordship is helpless in the matter,—as if law is a thing that drops from heaven and over which His Lordship has no control, when, as a matter of fact, Lord Cross and the Viceroy have the fullest power to make and unmake laws, ! The argument may be good in the mouth of a lawyer or a High Court Judge, the nature of whose business confines him only to the interpretation of existing laws; but no one, we venture to think, will be persuaded to believe that Lord Cross, who is the prime source of all legislation in India, has not, in making such declaration, sinned as much against the very principles on which is founded the stability of a Government, especially of an alien Government,—as Lord Clive, according to Lord Macaulay, did in 1757. As we are now discussing high questions of morality and drawing nice shades of delinquency, it would not, we believe, be impertinent to ask, when Lord Cross has himself found it expedient to meet, what a contemporary has rightly described, the "reckless and unthinking criticism in Parliament" by swerving from the path of duty and justice, whether it will be right to punish a few helpless Native subordinates, who might even voluntarily—we say *might*, because we do not yet know if there was any other way to do it—have taken benefit of a system which, under Government connivance, was for a long time the order of the day, and against which it was impossible to raise any voice, much less to revolt openly? It must be a matter of some satisfaction that His Excellency Lord Reay and his Councillors have little to do with this dishonourable job, though Lord Cross has most adroitly attempted to make them partially responsible for the scandalous proceedings of these later days by getting them, in the first instance, to discriminate between the various cases under his own direct and emphatic orders; and we believe we are correctly interpreting the opinion of the majority of the intelligent public in this presidency that no one will be surprised if Lord Reay, instead of being a party, however unwilling, to the Government eating up its word or annihilating confidence in British veracity, indignantly walks home from this scene of unrighteousness! From considerations like these, we think we shall be excused if we beg humbly to dissent from Lord Lansdowne who believes that between a partial cancellation of the guarantee and the retention in office of self-criminated men, the former is the lesser evil. On the contrary, it is our firm conviction that the retention of a few such Mámlatdárs in office would be an insignificant evil as compared with the evil consequences of Government breaking its solemn pledges; and we feel the more confident as we have the authority of a Parliamentary precedent in our favour. Neither the Viceroy nor the honourable members of the Supreme Council have made any direct reference in their speeches to the position of the Masters of the Rolls in Lord Macclesfield's case; but it cannot be supposed that they are unaware of the facts of that case. The Masters had committed the same offence and under the same statute as the Mámlatdárs. Why should not the Government of India or Lord Cross boldly follow the precedent set by Parliament itself under similar circumstances? The plea of illegality, as we have shown above, is a discreditable subterfuge and that of expediency untenable in the face of the Parliamentary precedent. On comparing the treatment received by the Masters at the hands of Parliament with that which the Mámlatdárs are receiving at the hands of the Secretary of State for India, can we blame the public if they think that Lord Cross' conduct is dictated by unworthy fear, or, as some think, by the bureaucratic spirit, which is characteristic of the India Council and which demands that an example should be made of these poor officials to serve as a warning, in future, against any subordinate officer venturing to give evidence against a high European officer, howsoever corrupt the latter may be. If we examine the cases of the eight officers selected for dismissal, it will be found that, excepting the somewhat voluntary payment in them, there is no bad record against any except one. On the contrary, Messrs. Bápat, Támbe and Kumthekar have been highly spoken of for their capacity and honesty. It is, therefore, a scandal, as gross as the Crawford scandal, to dismiss these men from the service and allow several others, whose offence was probably of a deeper hue than theirs, to reap the fruits of their silence. Local opinion can never be reconciled to this position; and the circumstances of each case make it still more irreconcileable. Take Bápat's case for instance. This gentleman was first suspended for refusing to make any confession, and now he is dismissed for making one. Is the Honourable Mr. Hutchins aware of this fact, and can he still say that justice is invariably better administered under the British than under the Mogal rule? As for Mr. Vinze, the circumstances are even more touching. This gentleman's confession was one of the firstfruits of the indemnity. His case was amongst the five on which Mr. Crawford was suspended. He was induced to come to Poona on a false scent, and notwithstanding his remonstrances to Mr. Ommanney he was prevailed upon to make a confession on the strength of the indemnity. And this is the man whom the Government of India is now prepared to sacrifice on the ground that the indemnity was too wide in his case, when, as a matter of fact, he was prevailed upon to come to the help of the Government when it was aimlessly groping in the dark in search of evidence! Then take Dravid's case. Mr. Ommanney was at first unwilling to give indemnity to this officer, but the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay insisted that it should be extended to him, and now after such deliberate extension he is selected by the Government of India for dismissal. These facts are sufficient to show the absurdity of the discriminations made by the Government of India, or, for the matter of that, the futility of any such attempt. We cannot, therefore, too strongly urge upon the attention of Government the necessity for including all cases under the proposed Indemnity Bill and for legalizing the entire guarantee given by the Government of Bombay. That is the only honourable course now open to Government, and nothing short of it will save their credit or that of the British Ráj. It is again a mistake to suppose that the Government of India can legally guarantee, in the extortion cases, the retention in office by a mere Government resolution. It is a statutory disability and must be removed by a legislative measure. As the Bill now stands, it gives protection at best only against a mere contingency, while it leaves important interests at the mercy of 'lovers of equity and even-handed justice' like Ganesh Náráyan Sáthe. For reasons like these, we are of opinion that the Bill ought to be entirely recast on the lines of George I., cap. 2, and all Mámlatdárs, without distinction, should be equally protected against all the consequences of the statutes of Edward VI. and George III. or any other English or Indian Acts. The honour of the British Ráj and faith in British word are of as much importance as, if not greater than, the theoretical purity of the administration. For the sake of the first the guarantee must be, as observed by the Honourable Mr. Scoble, legalised and carried out in its entirety, thus protecting all who, confiding in the solemn word of a British Governor, have come into the grip of the law by their own confession, and the Government of India and Lord Cross ought to give their ungrudging support to such a measure. When this is done and the honour and prestige of the British Ráj are fully maintained, the local Government may, if necessary, be asked to find out, independently of the act of payment to Mr. Crawford, if there are any corrupt officers in the subordinate service, and, if so, to institute an inquiry into their cases through competent local officers, having accurate knowledge of the general work and character of these people, and not through somebody at Simla or at the India Office. This appears to be the only reasonable, judicious and honest solution of this much vexed problem, and nothing short of this, we firmly believe, will either satisfy the public or preserve the name of British honour and justice unsullied in this country.

8. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 23rd September, writes:—In spite of all remonstrances and warnings, the Government of Bombay has been compelled to dismiss eight of the Mámlatdárs, and to throw to the winds the solemn promises which it deliberately made and has since repeatedly acknowledged. Here is an unexampled spectacle of a powerful Presidential Govern-

ment, supported by local public opinion, being powerless to keep its own word, and compelled to act contrary to its own convictions. The Secretary of State for India has in this matter taken a most inconsistent attitude from the first. Though informed by the Bombay Government of every little measure it took from time to time, Lord Cross quietly acquiesces in the proceedings, including the indemnity, allows the inquiry to go on on the basis of the indemnity, and, when the whole inquiry is over, throws overboard the indemnity and the Bombay Government along with it, in deference to an unreasoning clamour. His Lordship first asks the judicial powers of the incriminated officers to be suspended. Not satisfied with this, he straightway insists upon their dismissal. His Lordship apparently considers the honour of the Bombay Government as of smaller moment than the pacification of some inconvenient questioners. In breaking the indemnity it is not the honour of the Bombay Government alone that is at stake. His Excellency Lord Reay and his subordinates acted as representatives of the British Government, and not on their own account, and in forbidding Lord Reay to keep his word, Lord Cross has imperilled the honour of the British Government, quite as much as that of Lord Reay. The Government of India, indeed, considers the partial cancellation of the guarantee a smaller evil than retaining in office men who have professed themselves to be criminals. We, on the other hand, regard the maintenance of the honour of the Government a work of greater importance than securing an ideal purity of administration. There is no reason to think that the men who stooped to improper ways of acquiring office, under exceptional conditions of temptation and demoralization, will necessarily make corrupt officers in future, especially after the severe lessons of the past six months. The Government of India admits that the guarantee "is not in principle abhorrent to their ideas of morality or in practice unfamiliar to judicial procedure." If so, why does the Government, when passing a special measure to legalize it, stop short of a partial recognition? The only redeeming feature of the case as now dealt with by the Government of India is that the Bombay Government gets full credit for courage and singleness of purpose in its efforts to purify the administration. "The good faith of the Bombay Government," says the Viceroy, "could not be called in question in its attempt to purge the public service of flagrant abuses. It must commend itself to all right-thinking persons." The necessity of giving the guarantee is also admitted in explicit terms. It is further said that "the Bombay Government has throughout desired to respect in their integrity the pledges which had been given, and in dismissing the worst cases has acted under the orders of a superior authority." To us the maintenance of the pledges of the Government, however given, appears such a plain and paramount necessity that we cannot understand how the Government of India and the Secretary of State could have taken such a perverse view as they have done. We do not know if there is any truth in the report that the dismissed Mámlatdárs intend to sue Government in damages. Such a suit might well be fought out as a matter of principle against the Secretary of State. We cannot, however, approve of the proposal to make Lord Reay and the other members of the Government personally responsible. Lord Reay's Government has never denied its liability on the guarantee, and has tried its best to carry it out. It is the Secretary of State who has caused the breach, and he may well alone be chosen to represent the suit on behalf of Government. With all our sympathy with Lord Reay's Government, we cannot conceal our feeling that in the matter of this indemnity it has not acted with sufficient independence. If the Government had stood firm, and either refused to carry out the Secretary of State's orders or resigned, the action, if it had not saved the Mámlatdárs, would have at least saved the Government from the reproach of faithlessness. Besides, it would have caused such a stir in England that it would have been more effective for good than mere verbal protests. There is indeed a report, apparently on good authority, that Lord Reay did tender his resignation, but the Secretary of State declined to accept it. If so, there was all the stronger reason for firmness. All the members of the Government except the Honourable Mr. Pritchard are committed to the indemnity, and if they had all in a body resigned or made a stand, the effect would have been electric. The dismissal or resignation of a whole Government, or at least a considerable body of it, would have convinced the British public that there was something serious in the action the Secretary of State was forcing upon the Bombay Government. As it is, the quiet submission and acquiescence and even loyal co-operation of the Bombay Government in the orders of the Secretary of State for India induces the British public to look upon the subject with absolute indifference. The keeping of the Government word is, we think, a matter of sufficient importance in principle for the Government to stand firm about, and to refuse to be a party to a policy in contravention of it. Lord Reay would have earned undying fame if, with all he has done and suffered, he had resisted the impolitic orders of the Secretary of State for India and made himself a martyr to the cause of truth, justice and honour.

9. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 22nd September, writes :— The interest of the Mámlatdárs, good, bad and indifferent, is nothing before the enormous public interest at stake. Is the pledge given by Government to be violated on any account? That pledge was given in perfect good faith, in order to reach a huge administrative scandal that had baffled previous efforts to unmask it, and which would have baffled the present executive too, but for the adoption of drastic measures culminating in this complete indemnity. It was a desperate situation that the Government of Bombay had to deal with. Had the author of the scandal escaped this time also, it might for ever have sullied the fair fame of England and probably led to worse irregularities in many a department of the State. Is a guarantee, given under such circumstances of extreme difficulty, to be set aside by Government, and that an alien Government? We hear of thieves and gamblers keeping their word; what will the natives of India think of the mighty British Government breaking their word? They know that promises given under wrong impressions, even those obtained by force or fraud, have been respected by their own rulers—by Ráma, Harischandra and others—at the sacrifice of all that was most precious to them in life. It may be objected that the government of India cannot be carried on successfully on abstract principles of honour. Our answer is that it is exactly on these principles that the British nation have sought to base their sovereign rule over India, and that the stability of the rule has been exactly in proportion to its having been guided by those principles. Many are the instances in which the wisest of English statesmen have sacrificed the convenience of the Government, and its material advantages, to the principles we have considered above. And it betrays a sad decadence of this moral fibre when some of our present rulers insist upon the maintenance of British prestige at any cost. The author of the Deccan scandal is a high British officer. To show to the world that he alone is primarily to blame for the terrible disclosures made during the last few months, would be diminishing the lustre of British prestige; so some of his subordinates must keep him company! What if the Native subordinates were forced into coming to terms with his agents in order to save themselves unmerited exile or degradation? What if these wretched men made a clean breast of it as soon as they were offered an opportunity of doing so, while their tempter held out to the end, involving the State into endless trouble and expense? What if the worst of the tempted are decidedly less to blame than the tempter? What if the Sirkar has given the former a full guarantee? What if there was a precedent for keeping the Mámlatdárs on, but no precedent to throw them overboard? Are not the tempted mere Natives, and is not the tempter an Englishman? That decides the whole question. It is in this light that the Native public will view the termination of this unfortunate case. And Ráo Bahádur Nulkar, who cares as little for the Mámlatdárs personally as we do, gave a correct forecast of the feeling, the other day, at the Poona meeting of thanksgiving and protest. It has always been our policy to discuss such questions with a certain amount of reserve. There is one result of a wanton breach of the guarantee afforded by the Government of Bombay, which we should like to bring prominently to notice in this connection. We refer to the mischievous effect such violation will have on the conduct of future inquiries of the kind. Who will come forward to help the Government in tracing the course of other scandals? The district service, all over India, we fear, is not free from suspicion. There are departments which, in the very nature of their working, are open to irregularities. There are subordinate servants in these departments, Natives as well as Europeans, who are believed to live beyond their means, and who, if not actually corrupt, are presumably open to corruption. What

help will the Government have in dealing with cases as they may arise, if they now forfeit the confidence of the public? The whole case is beset with technical difficulties almost at every stage. But after making every allowance for the position in which Lord Cross finds himself at a distance, and after giving every credit to the Government for attempting to choose the lesser of two evils, as they put it, we are constrained to repeat that there is no justification for the breach of a solemn promise which could be observed without any violence to British principles of justice or without any administrative inconvenience to speak of. The conduct of the distant India Office towards the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter of the indemnity to the witnesses in the Crawford case reminds us of an amusing anecdote of the American War of Independence. An enemy's war-vessel suddenly came across a passenger-ship and threatened an attack. The passengers joined the men on board the latter in its defence. Among them were two Quakers, the junior of whom, a sturdy fellow, prepared to join in the fight for their safety, while the senior quietly walked down to the lower deck and remained there throughout the struggle. After the storm was over, however, he came up and began to chide his brother for engaging in a battle contrary to the principles of the sect, whereupon the latter, flaring up, replied (we are speaking from memory and cannot vouch for the accuracy of the words, though there is no doubt about the meaning), "Thee was my superior. Why did not thee order me to desist when thee saw me prepare to engage in the battle? But thee went downstairs to remain free from danger and wished I should fight for the common safety, and now thee comes up to chide me for it?" This reply, of course, created much merriment in the ship and sympathy for the courageous Quaker. The parallel is too striking to need explanation. The indemnity which Lord Cross now condemns was the sole means of effecting the safety of the administrative vessel, which he gladly accepts. It must have been known to him long before it was acted on, but the first vague intimation of disapproval came long *after* the witnesses, relying on the word of honour of the Government, had given their evidence! And the parallel but much worse case of the English Masters in Chancery—this, too, every critic, responsible and irresponsible, official and non-official, who finds a thousand and one faults with the conduct of the Bombay Government, seems somehow religiously to avoid, without even condescending to point out what course the Governor and his Council should have taken. The reason is obvious.

10. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 22nd September, writes:—We can conceive of nothing more scandalous or shocking than the attempt to break a solemn pledge, the observance of which is regarded as a sacred obligation at all costs in India, whether by the State or the individual, and to sacrifice the very men whose evidence was so essential to an exposure of Mr. Crawford's guilty conduct! Throughout, Lord Cross' action in this matter has been palpably inconsistent and timid, and betrays a lamentable lack of any grasp of the real situation. It is impossible to exaggerate the disastrous results to which Lord Cross' cowardly way of dealing with the indemnity is calculated to lead. When Lord Reay gave the indemnity Lord Cross had no courage to disown it *at the time*. But when all is over and the poor Mámlatdárs, under the belief that the indemnity would be honestly adhered to and kept intact, made a full disclosure, Lord Cross shirks his responsibility and tramples upon it! He forgets that the honour, the *prestige*, and the fair fame of the British Government are involved in the matter. He also forgets that were it not for the indemnity, which he is so ready now to cast to the winds, like the promise of an opium or rain speculator as a contemporary aptly puts it, Mr. Crawford would have gone on in his old ways, continuing to be a bye-word of reproach to the service and to the British name. Lord Cross fails to suggest what other and better course was possible for Lord Reay to take for the purpose of putting an end to the guilty career of Mr. Crawford. It was the indemnity which led to the exposure of the whole scandal, and yet the Secretary of State is ready to whittle it away, regardless of the demoralising effects and future dangers which its violation is sure to produce! For this deplorable result Lord Cross and his lieutenant Sir J. Gorst are solely responsible, because the Indian people are not represented by a single individual anywhere in the Government. It is true that Mr. Crawford's friends and the opponents of Native interests have moved heaven and earth to

misrepresent and mystify facts. This they have done, first to save their friend, and next, failing that object, to discredit the local Government who ventured to bring a member of the ruling caste to justice, and lastly, to wreak vengeance on those Native witnesses who helped the Government with bearing testimony to the truth. But all this is no excuse to the supreme heads of the Government to surrender their judgment to the dictates of this factious opposition, to repudiate a solemn promise, reliance on which is the very basis of the British power in India, and unconscionably to sacrifice the poor Native witnesses. For, as Mr. Nulkar very appropriately maintained in his forcible address to the Poona meeting, what is the British Government in India for, but to protect the weak against the strong and to grant equal justice to all? What a failure of this primary duty of the Government does the repudiation of a solemn pledge by a Christian Government betray! Who can doubt that if the pledge had affected a wretched loafer of a European, instead of highly respectable Natives, it would have been observed to the letter and that its slightest violation would not have been even dreamt of? His Excellency the Viceroy, in his speech made at the introduction of the Indemnity Bill at Simla, admits—and he was acting under instructions from Lord Cross—that the breaking of its plighted faith by the Government is an evil, but it is lesser than that of keeping in office men who have paid bribes to obtain place or promotion. With all deference, we submit that the reverse would be the sounder maxim to hold: for the inconvenience, if any, of retaining in office the men who have confessed to paying bribes would be temporary—and we have over and over again shown that no harm to justice can come, from the fact of their being marked men—while the evil of an immoral act of the Government like the repudiation of a solemn promise would be permanent. It is absurd to make a distinction in the case between the Bombay Government and the Government of India or the Secretary of State, as the Honourable Mr. Hutchins does. The British Government for this moral purpose and for its prestige is one, and the complete indemnification and retention in their offices of the English Masters of the Rolls by Parliament itself proves the correctness of our contention. Therefore, against this deliberate and indefensible act of injustice and repudiated faith now contemplated against the Mámlatdár witnesses, who, compared to the English Masters of the Rolls, are innocent men, we enter our humble but earnest and solemn protest, and have no shadow of a doubt that we carry the country with us in this protest.

11. The same paper, in its vernacular columns, refers to the dismissal of the eight Mámlatdárs from the Government service and observes:—The people have now full experience of the British Government in cases of Ináms, annuities, Saranjáms and Vatans. The officers in the Political Department have, as it were, become Pindháries (marauders). After the experience in regard to the Kashmere and Tipperah affairs the Native Princes cannot consider their States and wealth to be safe. How are the people to trust Government when promises given by the Governor of a presidency are so recklessly broken? Two lessons have been learnt from the Crawford case, viz., that the people should never believe the promises of Government and that it is a great sin to expose a European officer. Even the Russians seem to think that the British people have degenerated in their moral character and have consequently begun to peep at the gates of India and to ask if the downfall of the British rule has approached. Evil thoughts enter the head of a man when his ruin is nigh at hand, and we are deeply pained to consider that the same may be the case with the British Government.

12. A correspondent, writing to the *Indu Prakásh* (15) in its issue of the 23rd September, says:—It is rumoured in well-informed quarters that the Bombay Government has passed orders dismissing some of the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case. If the rumour is to be believed, who will say that the Mámlatdárs have not obtained justice? They have obtained it with a vengeance. The revenue and criminal administrations of the presidency are now cleared. The corrupt atmosphere has vanished. And now the Government and the people may feel perfectly sure that no injustice will be done, no extortion practised, and that everything will be pure and just. The Crawford Commission pronounced Mr. Crawford innocent, and the Bombay

Government have, at the instance of the Government of India, declared the Mámlatdárs guilty. The inevitable conclusion is that these Mámlatdárs, with the assistance of some other corrupt persons like themselves, imposed upon the public and the Government, and tried to cast unmerited slur on the fair name of Mr. Crawford. Does the Bombay Government, or the Government of India, or the Secretary of State in Council, imagine that people have no discerning powers, and that they will remain satisfied with the opinions of these authorities? The people of the Bombay Presidency, at any rate, know for themselves what the real facts are. But putting aside this aspect of the question, let us try to understand the importance of another phase of this Crawford business. We refer to the Mámlatdárs' indemnity question. Government, having tardily resolved to sift Mr. Crawford's conduct to the bottom, and finding that it would be impossible to get at the truth unless those most directly concerned were assured of complete protection, most deliberately and solemnly gave the necessary promise of protection to the Mámlatdárs and others. Mischievous intriguers having managed to spread a false report that Government were going to retract or had retracted their promises, the Chief Secretary to Government instructs the Advocate-General to publicly contradict the report. Sir Raymond West, in his elaborate minute, justifies the guarantee and most conclusively proves that no distinction can be drawn between officers compelled to pay and those who voluntarily offered to pay. Can anything be more deliberate, more formal, and more solemn than this promise of the Government? Perhaps, the Proclamation of Her Majesty of 1858 is not more solemn and clear. And can any violation of a promise be more flagrant? What answer are we to give to our people, if in the bitterness of disgust and disappointment they ask, "Are we still to keep faith in the promises of Government, after they have thus openly and without any excuse broken their faith with its own officers, who in the hour of need of the Government frankly and fully made statements which for ever covered their names with disgrace and shame?" The educated classes of the community, when arguing with the older and the more conservative of the Marátha gentry and nobility, were eloquent in their praises of British justice and British good faith, and, fresh from reading the pages of James Mill, Thornton and other historians, are wont to reproach, in no measured terms, the faithlessness of the Indians and the Maráthas especially. What are they to say now to these old nobles and gentlemen, who, perhaps with bated breath, say that, after all, principles of justice hold good only when there are third parties, but that when the question is between a European and a Native some other principle, which it is not necessary to name, comes in. Does the Government think that in the disgrace of the educated youth it loses nothing? Perhaps, the belief that but for the educated classes and the newspaper-writers the popularity of Government would know no bounds, still lingers in the official mind. If so, nothing can be further from the truth. For ourselves, we are firm in our conviction that but for the educated classes and the newspaper-writers and their influence for good with the people, and their strong faith in the enlightened justice and liberality of Western civilization, it would not have been an easy matter so peacefully to govern such a large country for any length of time wholly upon the strength of a few thousands of bayonets. It is very necessary for the peaceful government of the country that Government should realise that there is real political danger in the disgrace of the educated youth and in their discontent. The sooner they did this the better.

13. The *Gujaráti* (79), in its issue of the 22nd September, writes:—The Honourable Mr. Hutchins exonerates the Bombay Government from all responsibility regarding the contemplated Indemnity Bill and throws the whole burden on the shoulders of the appellate authorities now sitting in judgment upon the action of the Bombay Government. This is, no doubt, lawyer-like and plausible, but the humiliating fact remains that the word of His Excellency Lord Reay as the accredited agent of Her Majesty the Queen, for whom it was absolutely necessary to grant a wide indemnity, has been flung to the winds, with the inevitable result that no Governor or Viceroy will ever dare in future to expose the malpractices of a European official under similar circumstances. Politically as well as from the point of view of administrative purity, the step taken at the instance of Lord Cross is a fatal one. Already the people have begun to declare openly that no Crawford in future need be afraid, and that it is no use issuing

academic resolutions on the moral education of the rising generation, when the British Government itself has openly violated its plighted word on the flimsiest of legal grounds, in deference to the not very scrupulous strictures of partizan agitators who have hardly the capacity to understand the mischief they are doing by discrediting the word and honour of a Government in a country like India. Lord Cross has sown the wind, and we should be extremely sorry to see one of his successors reaping the whirlwind.

14. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 22nd September, says:—If Government repudiate the guarantee given to the witnesses in the Crawford case, the whole world will be led to believe that no other people are so cunning, envious, evil-minded, cruel and roguish as the British. Some might ask why the Secretary of State for India should uphold the guarantee given by the Bombay Government. But the repudiation by one officer of a guarantee given by another officer is extremely shameful and injurious to the State. The people will lose confidence in and reverence for the British Government and will look upon Englishmen as pirates, robbers or plunderers. They will hesitate to deposit their money with Government, and will consider the Government promissory notes as pieces of paper intended to cheat the public.—In another place the same paper remarks that instead of holding public meetings at different places to protest against the breach of the promise given by Government to the Mámlatdár witnesses it would be better if all educated and sensible Government servants were to send in resignations of their offices at once, and says that if but ten such resignations were sent in to Government, five of the friends of the editor of the *Poona Vaibhav*, among whom there are Munsiffs and Mámlatdárs, would follow suit.

15. The *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 20th September, says:—Whatever be the nature of the breach of faith committed by the Secretary of State and the Government of India in this case, His Excellency Lord Reay, if he has any regard for justice and his high position, should not be a party to it. It would be very creditable to him to go back to England rather than to serve under such an unfaithful superior. It is very shameful that the Secretary of State should have kept quiet when the guarantee was given and for about a year after, and should have placed the Bombay Government in a false position by subsequently repudiating it. The consequences of this faithlessness will be that no one will hereafter believe in the promises of English officers and none will dare complain against any of them, however blameworthy his behaviour might be. The dismissal of the Mámlatdárs means a free charter to English officers in India to behave just as they like, and it is not likely that they will not take advantage of it. [The *Suryodayă* (65), in its issue of the 23rd September, considers the dismissal of the Mámlatdárs an unjust act, and warns the Natives to always bear in mind that Government are prone to change their attitude as circumstances change, and that they interpret their promises just as they like.]

16. The *Arunodayă* (23), in its issue of the 22nd September, in an ironical article, considers the recent dismissal of the Mámlatdárs to be a new charter granted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State to the European officers in India to take bribes, and advises them to open bribery shops, to appoint agents and brokers for the business, to affix sign-boards to their shops, to farm away the right to make subordinate appointments in their gift and to issue orders in Vatan cases or to sell them by auction without any fear of being prosecuted for corruption and to hold a grand dinner party in honour of the new concession given to them, to drink the health of the liberal donors without forgetting to give three cheers to Mr. Crawford to whom they are indebted for this charter, and to express by loud applause their joy at the dismissal and discomfiture of Messrs. Dabir, Paránjpe, Támbe and the rest of the self-convicted Mámlatdárs. The paper adds that though hitherto both the giver and the receiver of a bribe have been held guilty in the sight of the law, yet one of them could be pardoned by Government; but that right of Government being now declared illegal and inadmissible by the India and Home Governments there is no hindrance to trade in bribery being carried on smoothly any longer, and that those Europeans who would be foolish enough to abstain from illegal gratification and from recompensing themselves with money and women for their exile in this country would be looked upon as very unfortunate.

17. The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (45), in its issue of the 26th September, publishes an imaginary conversation between a Hindu and an Englishman on the subject of the Crawford case, in which the former calls in question the impartiality of the British people who declare Mr. Crawford not guilty of corruption and recommend punishment to the poor Mámlatdárs who gave evidence in the case, says that it would be more just and equitable to dismiss all the higher officers during whose tenure of office the farce of the Crawford Commission was enacted than dispense with the services of the Mámlatdárs, and blames Government for having retained Mr. Crawford in service and appointed him a Divisional Commissioner notwithstanding his defalcations in municipal funds at Bombay and his immoral conduct in connection with Mrs. Tucker.

18. The *Hindi Punch* (108), in its issue of the 22nd September, gives a cartoon in which His Excellency Lord Reay and Lord Cross are represented as talking over the subject of the indemnity given to the Mámlatdárs. The letter-press given below the picture is as follows:—*Reay*: Really now, you must uphold my indemnity! You must. *Cross*: Indemnity be blowed! Uphold your indemnity, indeed! I must take care of the old statute first and of the good faith and prestige of the British Government afterwards!

19. The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 26th September, writes:—Lord Cross and Lord Lansdowne may bestow any amount of praises on His Excellency Lord Reay for his conduct in the Crawford case, but there is no doubt that they have disgraced him. In our opinion they have done nothing wrong to His Excellency Lord Reay, but the prestige of the British Government is lost. The action of His Excellency the Governor is universally approved and the decision of Lord Cross is treated with contempt. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (78), in its issue of the 26th September, writes:—We hope and urge that in order to keep up the prestige of British justice and administration, the Government should strictly fulfil the solemn promises given to the Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case. The *Hindusthán* (109), in its issue of the 22nd September, and the *Duniádád* (101), in its issue of the 20th September, and many other papers express similar sentiments.]

Approval of the dismissal of eight Mámlatdárs from the Government service.

20. The *Dnyánodayá* (13), in its issue of the 26th September, agrees with many other papers in saying that the people will lose confidence in Government if the latter break their promise to the Mámlatdárs, but observes that it is inadvisable in the interests of justice as well as of the *rayats* themselves that the Mámlatdárs should be retained in Government service any longer, and that since the Government have given them indemnity although it was not good to do so, it is better that they should give the dismissed Mámlatdárs compensation which will enable them to pass the remaining days of their lives in happiness.—The *Amba Lahari* (8) of the 24th September sees no reason why Government should stick to the indemnity given to the Mámlatdárs who have not fulfilled the condition on which it was given, and says that the charge of breach of faith brought against Government is utterly unfounded.

21. While giving a summary of the speeches made in the Viceregal Legislative Council on the Indemnity Bill, the *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 22nd September, says that it is a matter for consolation to know that the corrupt Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case are being adequately punished. It also adds that the beauty of this Bill is that, while no Mámlatdár will be criminally prosecuted, those who volunteered bribes have not been given any protection except from legal proceedings against them.

Remarks on the public meetings held in connection with the corrupt Mámlatdárs.

22. The *Suryá Prakásh* (86), in its issue of the 21st September, remarks that just as the press condemned the proceedings of the Poona meeting that was held to move Government to maintain the Mámlatdárs' guarantee entirely, it should condemn the proceedings of the Sátára meeting also. The educated Natives of the Deccan ought to be ashamed of the course they have taken in this matter. It is true that the Bombay Government gave the corrupt Mámlatdárs a guarantee to keep them in office, but this guarantee was subject to the sanction of the Home Government, and if the former committed an error it is not

at all desirable that it should be maintained for the sake of the corrupt Mámlatdárs. [The *Kaira Vartamán* (112), in its issue of the 25th September, writes:—The action of the leading members of the Native community who convened public meetings in various places in the Bombay Presidency against the decision of Lord Cross and the Indian Government, is sure to meet with disapproval from both the Home and India Governments. The Bombay Government should not allow such public meetings to be held. The *Surat Akhbár* (85), in its issue of the 23rd September, says that the corrupt Mámlatdárs should be given pensions as they are disqualified to administer justice. The *Samsher Bahádur* (125), in its issue of the 27th September, says that the Poona people were wrong in advocating the cause of the corrupt Mámlatdárs.]

Comments on the Indemnity Bill before the Supreme Legislative Council.

23. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 22nd September, writes:—The Indemnity Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council seems to apply to those Mámlatdárs only who gave evidence before the Crawford Commission, but there is a number of other men who, though never called as witnesses, yet confessed to having made Hanmantráo an instrument in getting promotion. Such people under the Indemnity Bill will still remain exposed to the tyranny of men of Sáthe's pretentious love of justice and equity. How will they be free from being pounced upon or free from the clutches of unscrupulous men bent upon making capital out of the latches of the law? In the case of those Mámlatdárs who are to be retained in office, protection is to be accorded them by a Government resolution. But where the statute of Edward VI. will intervene, how a Government resolution will shield them from legal liability is a question that one fails to understand. Are we to presume that the will of the Secretary of State for India is to rule supreme in the matter of the application or non-application of law in this case? We are extremely sorry that in matters wherein Indian opinion ought to prevail, Lord Cross should give them such a turn as may suit his own legal interpretations. The observation of the *Bombay Gazette* that "to do a great right it is permissible to do a great wrong" so fully expresses our own views in this matter that we entirely subscribe it. Lord Reay will by this time be in Simla and we hope he will be consulted as regards the real position of the guarantee before the Bill is ultimately passed into law.

24. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 26th September, gives the text of the Indemnity Bill as published in the *Gazette of India* and says:—Neither the statement of the objects and reasons of the Bill nor the principal section of it gives any hint as to the doom of the Mámlatdárs beyond a guarantee of their being relieved from subjection to a criminal or civil prosecution either by the authorities or others. Though in Lord Macclesfield's case the Masters of the Rolls were allowed to retain their respective offices, the Mámlatdárs are to be dismissed for a similar fault under an antiquated statute. A contemporary says that those members of the Government who are concerned in the guarantee ought to have placed their resignations in the hands of the Secretary of State. Possibly that might have forced Lord Cross to change his mind. Nevertheless we think that all that could be done has been done. However, we are constrained to say that since things have taken such a turn the doctrine of colour seems to influence the responsible authorities in this wretched affair more than a sense of responsibility for justice and fair-play. A Commission acquits the accused of the gravest charges of corruption and the Secretary of State adopts the report of the Commission as the gospel truth, while the same Secretary of State condemns a guarantee most solemnly given in the same case. What a sad irony of fate! We thought that the Government of India would take up the cause, but they too seem to be dumb-founded. Is the cause of the Mámlatdárs so weak that every one should avoid taking up cudgels in their behalf? If from the standpoint of justice or of policy the Mámlatdárs' conduct is to be construed into an offence, how are we to regard the conduct of the late Lord Clive in respect to his treaty with Omichand? If this piece of conduct was no heinous crime, what on earth could constitute the mere purchase of an office, an offence equally heinous? The most proper thing for Government to do is to pass a law indemnifying the Mámlatdárs from the penalties and liabili-

ties of the statute of Edward VI. as was done by Parliament to save the Masters who paid money to Lord Macclesfield. The Bill before us does not appear to us to be sufficiently wide, and we would suggest to the Supreme Council that they should follow the wording of the indemnifying statute passed in England in 1726.

The charge of disloyalty brought by Mr. Seton-Karr against the Native press and its contradiction.

25. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 23rd September, refers to the charge of disloyalty brought by Mr. Seton-Karr against the Native press of India in general and the *Indu Prakásh* and the *Rást Goftár* in particular, denies the accusation against itself, saying that the *Indu Prakásh,* bold and straightforward as it is in writing on the political and other mistakes of European officers, is not only not disloyal but is one of the most loyal newspapers of the country, reiterates its assertion about the present times being harder than the past and about the present Anglo-Indian officers of Government being much less popular than those of the time of the East India Company, explains this great difference by saying that the Home Government in former times was very strict, considered it a great offence to produce discontent among the people of India and sought to keep them contented even at pecuniary loss and personal inconvenience, and concludes its vindication with a request to Government to keep an eye on men like Mr. Seton-Karr, who by false accusations create disloyalty where there is none, and to take such steps as will restrain them in their present course.

Mr. P. M. Mehta's re-appointment to the Bombay Legislative Council recommended.

26. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 18th September, writes:—When Mr. N. N. Wádia and Mr. McHinch were appointed additional members of the Bombay Legislative Council, there was a general impression that they displaced none of the old members. It is now understood that Mr. Wádia succeeds Mr. P. M. Mehta, this gentleman's period of office having expired in June last. We really fail to understand why Mr. Mehta should not have been re-elected when Mr. Telang and Mr. Ránade were re-elected more than twice. Mr. Wádia may prove useful when factory legislation is taken in hand; but that he should have been nominated to replace a member of Mr. Mehta's abilities and intelligence is to be regretted. We sincerely wish to see Mr. Mehta again in the Council. Whatever his views and failings in connection with the unfortunate Indian National Congress question, he has been undoubtedly a very useful member of the Legislative Council.

A suggestion to establish a Criminal Appeal Court in Bombay and other presidency towns.

27. The ***Kaiser-i-Hind*** **(113), in its issue of the 22nd September, observes**:—Prisoners who are convicted by the Sessions Court in Bombay do not get the benefit of an Appellate Court as in the mofussil, and this is an open injustice to them. Numerous cases of appeal come before the High Court from different districts, and we see that in many cases the High Court reverses the convictions or mitigates the sentences. We are sorry that this benefit is not enjoyed by the accused in Bombay and other presidency towns. At the fourth criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court for the current year Háji Elias Allárakhia, a young Mahomedan, was charged with the murder of Fátma, woman, in Telly Gully, and sentenced to be hanged by the Honourable Mr. Justice Parsons on the evidence of a mere child. We do not want to defend the accused, but are of opinion that if the sentence had come to the High Court for confirmation from some District Court, probably the accused would have been acquitted, or even if the revising Judges had confirmed the sentence, it is very likely that they would have mitigated it. Another case decided by the same learned Judge is that of Latiffa, a young Mahomedan woman, who was charged with having committed murder by placing her new-born babe in a public latrine and sentenced to seven years' transportation. This punishment is also very hard, and had there been a more lenient Judge than the Honourable Mr. Justice Parsons he would not have been so severe. It is also probable that if this case had come before the High Court in appeal, the sentence would have been mitigated. The well-known case of Mrs. Maybrick has proved

the necessity for establishing a Criminal Appeal Court in England, and if this right of appeal is given to that country we recommend its extension to India.

Remarks in connection with the Sadar Court in Sind.

28. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 21st September, writes:—The Sadar Court for Sind, constituted as it is, cannot inspire more confidence than the District Court, which is also presided over by a single Judge. The satisfaction which the Sadar Court gives or the confidence which it inspires in the minds of the public under these circumstances, often depends on the qualifications and merits of the single Judge who happens to be presiding at the time. Sometimes the Judge may be one of the ablest, like the Honourable Mr. West who was at one time Judge of the Sadar Court here, and the Sadar Court may then be very popular. At other times the Judge may be of very mediocre abilities and not a very distinguished jurist, and then the popularity of the Sadar Court may be at a very low ebb. Such a state of things is anything but desirable. The highest Court in every place should be so constituted as to inspire confidence in the minds of the public by its very constitution and to command respect at all times. In the Sind Sadar Court, as at present constituted, no one expects the public to repose any confidence. Whatever confidence is shown, is reposed in the Judge who happens to be there, and not in the Court. As an illustration, we may point to the paucity of mercantile cases before the District and the Sadar Courts. Although Karáchi is growing in commercial importance and there are so many disputes amongst merchants, why is it that they do not go to the Court? Is it because merchants here are more averse to going into a court of law than merchants elsewhere? Or is there anything in the constitution of the courts here that deters the merchants from resorting to them? The question whether such a state of things should be allowed to continue any longer is very serious. However well the Sadar Court may have served when it was first constituted, it cannot continue to be presided over by a single Judge without shaking public confidence. Either it should be strengthened or some other scheme devised. Perhaps, the best thing that could be done would be to increase the number of Judges. A High Court should consist at least of three Judges. And if the Government cannot afford, owing to financial embarrassment, to give three Judges to the Sadar Court, at any rate there should be two. If that is also not possible, then the only thing we can think of is to abolish the Sadar Court and transfer the jurisdiction to the Court at Bombay or to limit the jurisdiction of the Sadar Court in such a way that all the most important and serious questions, both civil and criminal, might be decided by the High Court. The reasons which existed for a special Court for Sind when it was first constituted do not exist in their full force or entirety now, although they are not altogether absent, and we earnestly invite both the Government and the public associations to consider seriously and anxiously this question of the constitution of the Sadar Court. We know that the public associations are not satisfied with the present arrangement. But they should move in the matter and should not rest until the whole arrangement is completely overhauled and things are put on a satisfactory basis.

Serious allegations made by the *Hindu Patriot* against Professor G. W. Forrest, and a suggestion to Government to demand an explanation from him in the matter.

29. The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 23rd September, writes:—The *Hindu Patriot* of September 16th, in an article, headed, "The moral of the Crawford case," makes the following remarks with regard to the unscrupulous efforts of certain individuals in India to vilify His Excellency Lord Reay and his colleagues by sending most impudently false telegrams about the Crawford case to England. "The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* supplied the weekly gossip about the Crawford case. He was backed up by the *Times of India*, by Mr. W. G. (G. W.?) Forrest, Professor in the leading Government College at Bombay, the *Pioneer* and sundry other papers." We wish to draw the attention of Mr. Forrest to this serious charge. We all know that, as a Professor, Mr. Forrest is a scandalous failure. But no one can blame *him* for that. But here is a charge from which, we believe, he is bound to clear himself; and if he is not anxious to do so of his own accord, we think the Government of Bombay ought to demand an explanation from him.

Rumoured application of Mr. H. Ingle, Deputy Collector, Kánara, for one year's extension of service, and a request to the Bombay Government in the matter.

30. The *Havyak Subodh* (143), in its issue of the 24th September, says:—We are informed that Mr. H. Ingle, who has served as Deputy Collector in Kánara for the last 24 years, has applied for one year's extension of service. He has been granted extension thrice through influence, and he ought to have felt ashamed to apply for it again. A certain gentleman writes that Mr. Ingle will most probably be allowed to remain in the service through the recommendation of Sir R. West. We hope that under the administration of His Excellency Lord Reay justice will be done in this matter.

A complaint against the village officers in the Jávli sub-division of the Sátára District.

31. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (9), in its issue of the 25th September, publishes a communication from "A well-wisher of the country," in which the writer says that several village officers (*pátils* and *kulkarnis*) in the Jávli sub-division of the Sátára District break the orders of Government that these officers should live in the villages in which they hold offices and that the village records should be kept in the village *chávdis*, that this violation of the Government orders causes much inconvenience to villagers who cannot soon find the local officers to report to them cases of assaults and other minor offences, that there is much confusion and mismanagement in the way in which higher revenue officers do the work of *kulrujwát* or verification of the entries of land revenue made by the *kulkarnis* in the books kept by the *rayats* for the purpose, that this work should be done without previous intimation to the *kulkarnis* concerned, that the village officers do not do their work properly and should, therefore, be done away with as, under the present circumstances, they are only useless burdens on the public treasury, that all the *kulkarnis* of the táluka live at Medha and that when any reference is made by the Mámlatdárs to the *pátils* the *kulkarnis* themselves reply to it without consulting the *pátils*, who are generally illiterate people, and the reply is accepted by the Mámlatdár and other officers as coming from the *pátil* though, really speaking, he is quite ignorant of it.

An order of the Collector of Sátára regarding records of inám villages criticised.

32. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 23rd September, refers to an order issued by the Collector of Sátára calling upon the Inámdárs in the district to bring all the account books and other papers concerning their inám villages to the Collector's office, considers it arbitrary that the Collector should, in reply to petitions from certain Inámdárs, state that they have no right to keep the papers as they belong to Government, and writes a long article on the subject, pointing out the illegality of the order and the absurdity of the claims put forward by Government to the papers of the Inámdárs and saying that Government might as well order one of these days that all men should keep their wives in the custody of the Magistrate assuming that they have no claim to their partners.

Proposed Sunday mail from Bombay and the success of the public meeting held at Bombay to protest against it.

33. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 22nd September, writes:—The public meeting held in the Town Hall at Bombay to protest against the proposed departure of the English mail on Sunday was a great and unqualified success. It was very large, very enthusiastic, thoroughly representative, and perfectly unanimous. Dr. Blaney could say from his forty years' experience of Bombay that never before had there been so unanimous an expression of opinion on any public question as there was on this occasion. If justice were allowed to prevail, the voice of Bombay, which represents to some extent the voice of the whole of India on this subject, would be heard, and this city would be spared the gross and palpable injustice which is sought to be done to her. There seems to be more of pure selfishness than of reverence for the Sabbath in the refusal of Australia to run a Sunday train once a fortnight to Adelaide for the English mail; for no objection whatever has been raised to the running of local trains on Sunday for holiday-seekers. We hope that the English Government will make a firm stand against the obsteperous clamour raised from the Antipodes, and will not shrink from doing what is right and just, simply because the voice of Australia,

though in the present instance it is an expression of absurd selfishness, is powerful and the voice of India, though it is an expression of justice and fair-play, is weak. Sunday has woven itself into the ordinary life of Christians and non-Christians alike as a day of rest, and we can clearly see from the proceedings of the meeting how the Natives have come to regard it. Mr. Sayáni spoke of the cessation from work on the first day of the week as a birth-right of the people. Mr. Telang said that if the mail day were changed to Sunday, it would cause a social revolution in Bombay. The representatives of all classes united in deploring "an impending calamity," which, if not averted, would seriously affect the moral and physical well-being of the public.

Ill-feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans of Kalyán and the cause of dissensions between different castes in India.

34. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 22nd September, says that its correspondent at Kalyán has written to it to say that much ill-feeling exists between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of that place and that both parties are trying to put each other to as much inconvenience as lies in their power, by refusing to sell articles of food and to render other services, and remarks :—We being under the rule of the British, who are foreigners, inimical feelings exist and are increasing not only between Hindus and Mahomedans, but even between the different sections of the Hindus themselves, and we are afraid that there will be dissensions even between husbands and wives. Herein our people are not to blame, but the fault lies with the wily Englishmen. We are astonished at the foolishness of the people, who do not understand their tricks and allow them to create quarrels and enmity among the people.

Ill-feeling existing between Hindus and Mahomedans of Goregaon and remarks on the conduct of Government in connection therewith.

35. The same paper, referring to the threatened disturbance during the last Moharum between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of Goregaon in the Kolába District and to the danger attending Hindu men and women while passing through the Mahomedan quarters of that town, remarks that although the Hindus are submissive and peace-loving, still if Government subjects them to much humiliation every time by supporting the Mahomedans, it is certain that their suppressed feelings will one day burst out like a smouldering fire and then it will be difficult to avoid their serious consequences. All should bear in mind that one can put up with anything except frequent humiliation.

Use of abusive language towards the Bráhmans by the Phulmális in Poona and a suggestion to the police in the matter.

36. The same paper says that of late some Phulmális (flower-sellers) in Poona have begun to publicly use abusive language towards the Bráhmans in their speeches on public roads, and that the speeches which they deliver near a police station in Poona are likely to disturb the public peace of the city. It suggests the local police authorities to take precautions and to strictly enforce Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Comments on the Bombay Salt Bill.

37. The *Sind Sudhár* (163), in its issue of the 21st September, writes :—Our readers are probably well aware that last year the Honourable Mr. Richey introduced a Bill to amend the Bombay Salt Act of 1883, his object being that the same salt law should apply to the presidency proper as well as to Sind. He pointed out several defects in the Indian Salt Act of 1882, at present in force in Sind. He said, for instance, that salt-earth (called "Kalar" in Sind), though not pure salt, was mixed with salt, but the provisions of the Act were declared inapplicable to it. Mr. Richey's chief object is to provide that since in Sind "Kalar" can be had in large quantities and without much trouble, and, moreover, as there is no great difference between its properties and those of natural salt, Government should levy duty on it also. The Bill was read for the first time last year. The second reading of it was to take place on Saturday last, but no business was done on that day as the members did not attend. The President of the Sind Sabha, Mr. Udhárám Mulchand, has sent telegrams to the Honourable Messrs. McHinch and Telang, asking them to oppose the provisions of the Bill so far as they relate to "Kalar," because, if

passed into law, they would inflict additional hardship on the people of Sind. It now remains to be seen what these gentlemen do. The chief object of the present Bill is to increase the revenue of Government.

Part III.—*Education.*

The recent changes in the Arts course of the Bombay University and suggestions to Government and the University in connection with them.

38. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 22nd September, writes :—It is admitted on all hands that the addition of one year to the Arts course will be felt as a great hardship by many poor students. But the hardship will be considerably lessened if the Government and the University co-operate to help the poor students. This help can be given in two ways. For instance, if provincial colleges like the Fergusson and Ahmedabad be recognised for the purposes of the second examination, it will be a boon and a blessing to the poorer students. Secondly, help may be rendered by the Department of Public Instruction revising its High School and Anglo-Vernacular courses of studies. Such a revision will, we believe, result in the curtailment of the number of years at present required to go up to the Matriculation standard. In fact, opportunity should be now taken of the proposed changes in the course of studies in our Arts course to haul up the whole system of instruction and pass it in review. The introduction of the University School Final Examination also has made this necessary.

Criticism on the recent changes in the Arts course of the Bombay University.

39. The *Gujaráti* (79), in its issue of the 22nd September, writes :—The recent discussion in the Senate in connection with the Honourable Mr. Telang's proposition, extending the Arts course to four years, fixing the number of examinations and prescribing certain courses of study, is a striking illustration of how very intelligent and educated persons allow themselves to be influenced by great names and eloquent speeches. The first thing that the Senate ought to have done was to discuss the desirability or otherwise of widening the course of studies and then of extending the period of years. But despite the pleading of the mover himself in favour of wide general culture, he as well as other members of the Senate agreed to put the horse before the cart, and the result was naturally most surprising. If the Senate had first rejected the third part of Mr. Telang's proposition, he himself would not have, perhaps, contended for the extension of the period; but as this part of the motion was carried, Mr. Telang was completely helpless, and Mr. Chambers seconded by a large number of other Fellows drove a carriage and four right through the Committee's report which asked for the extension of the period to four years, simply because they had unanimously made up their mind as to what amount of liberal culture every graduate ought to possess. The error on the part of the Senate was a serious one, but the result was still more serious and astounding. Our own impression is that the present system admits of improvement without inflicting unnecessary hardships upon poor students. The first step towards improvement would be to improve the Matriculation standard by abolishing the translation system in the English paper, which dissuades students from reading English poetry. The next step would be to remove the mediocre tutors now acting as professors, principals and vice-principals in Government high schools and secure the best men from the English and Indian Universities at any price to fill up their places. Thousands and thousands of rupees are being squandered in several directions without bringing in the slightest return to the country, and the educational interests of this large presidency demand that the higher institutions should be placed on a high level by improving the efficiency of the professorial staff. As things are, students have mainly to depend upon themselves and hence the never-ceasing grind and cramming of which so many people rightly complain. Professor Bhándárkar seemed to imagine that the addition of one year was by itself sufficient to develop the critical faculty of the students. But he strangely forgets that at present students exhaust all their critical acumen in criticising their professors and get very little time to develop it in other directions. With a better staff of professors four years' college course

as now imposed upon all would confer so many blessings as to counterbalance even the inconveniences and hardships entailed on poor students. But the question is how Government can be moved to reorganize the staff. It has remained deaf to all complaints up to this time and will ever continue to do so, so long as the yearly deficits in the budget continue to recur with ominous persistency. According to Mr. Chambers' amendment no new burdens are to be imposed upon the students, and consequently vernaculars have no chance of being introduced into the curriculum unless as part of the optional branch of study in the final B.A., and if their advocates are wise and far-seeing they ought to put forth a proposal that will provoke the least opposition from our Europeanised Pársi brethren. The rejection of the Committee's scheme has very much reduced the chance of obtaining recognition for the vernaculars, but if our Sanskritists choose to be a little more reasonable and compromising, we have not the faintest doubt that the Senate will not be reluctant to grant them at least partial recognition in the final B.A. course. Before leaving this subject we must say that there is much in Mr. Latham's proposal to allow candidates to present themselves for the P. E. Examination without attending any college, which deserves consideration, as it will minimise the hardships entailed by Mr. Chambers' amendment upon poor but brilliant students, and we hope that the Syndicate will give it their best attention.

Remarks in connection with the new changes in the LL.B. Examination of the Bombay University.

40. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 22nd September, writes:—The new scheme for the LL.B. degree came up for consideration at the meeting of the Senate held on Thursday last and the new regulations proposed by the Law Committee and approved by the Faculty of Law were carried with a few modifications. The new measures are calculated to raise the qualifications of law candidates without imposing any additional burden on them, and we have much pleasure in according our unqualified approval to the new regulations. It now only remains for Government to reorganize the Law School on the lines of the suggestions made by the Law Committee, who unanimously recommend that one of the Professors should be appointed Principal of the Government Law School and that he should be the responsible head of the teaching staff. "It is possible under the present system," say the Committee, "for Professors to sacrifice the interests of the students to their own convenience, in arranging and altering the times of attendance and in selecting for the subjects of their lectures only such as are most agreeable or least troublesome to themselves." We can assure Government that the evil here hinted at is not an imaginary one. The Law Class is regarded by all who resort to it as a mere sham, and were it not for the obligation the candidates are under to keep terms, the Professors would have to lecture to empty benches. Such a state of things ought to be remedied at any cost, and we hope Government will not grudge the expenditure ot a few hundred rupees involved in the recommendations of the Law Committee. The members of the Committee have discharged the duties entrusted to them by the Syndicate in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired, and we shall be very glad if the valuable suggestions made by the Committee are taken up as warmly by Government as they were taken up by the Senate.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

A bitter complaint from Surat against an action of the local municipality.

41. In a contributed article, the *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 22nd September, makes a bitter complaint against the Surat Municipality and writes:—Many of the owners of the shops whose properties were burnt in the disastrous fires of the 6th April last, do not get permission to rebuild their shops and houses, and those who were once given the permission were subsequently informed that the first orders were cancelled. The municipality then proceeded to purchase the land, but before its price was decided by the District Judge, it pulled down houses and shops raised on the land, with the assistance of the police. This was a very harsh step taken by the authorities and it is sure to be disapproved by all.

Part V.—*Native States.*

The present policy of Government in connection with Native States disapproved.

42. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 22nd September, writes:—What melancholy influences are coming over the spirit of the British rule in India! The Viceroy in India virtually deposes a Rája in violation of a solemn treaty and without an open enquiry; the thing is practically settled between the Resident, who is the accuser, and the Calcutta Foreign Office, which is a close bureau; and yet the supreme authority, viz., the Secretary of State in England, quietly sanctions the proceeding. No doubt, at a public gathering he declares that the State will not be annexed to the British territories in any way; but, in the meanwhile, it is reported that lands are to be secured in the State in question for European settlers, and European officers are to be appointed over the Forest and Agricultural Departments, and these measures will in a few years be pleaded as reasons against a return of the State to its owner, and thus the present act of spoliation will be perpetuated. As we have repeatedly stated, we are no apologists for the misrule of his subjects by a Native Prince; but that is no reason why even a Rája should be denied justice, and, what is more, such high-handedness on the part of the British Government injuriously affects its prestige and seriously diminishes its influence for good, from which we expect so much for the country.

43. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 22nd September, writes:—The Kashmere farce has been played over again in Hill Tipperah. For the proper understanding of the significance of the steps taken in connection with this State our readers must recall the incidents in the Kashmere embroglio in their order. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that the Government in India does not now-a-days "annex" any Native State. That was the barbarous method of olden times. We are wiser now. Our Native subjects have learnt the ways of the political agitator. They understand how to make their cry heard. They know that in England an unpatriotic party, called the Radicals, listen with avidity to any case of real or alleged injustice, and they take advantage of their knowledge of this fact. The Government have, therefore, in their extreme wisdom discovered a new method of virtual though not formal annexation. This new method is to make the Native ruler resign his high office and then to appoint a Council of "our own men" to carry on the affairs. But to return to Hill Tipperah, the same farce has been solemnly played there. The Commissioner of Chittagong plays in this farce the same *rôle* which Colonel Nisbet played in the Kashmere embroglio. He sends a report to Government complaining of certain acts of mal-administration. The Lieutenant-Governor thereupon writes to the Rája in very cordial terms, compliments him upon several reforms he has introduced, and asks him to grant the European Collector of Commillah an interview in regard to the complaints of the Commissioner. This interview takes place and the Rája resigns his powers to a Council of four gentlemen appointed by, and acting under the control and direction of, the Magistrate of Commillah. That is the long and short of it. Let the Rája join the Maháraja of Kashmere and let them both repair to some holy shrine, there to pass the rest of their lives in holy penance, asking the God of all to shower blessings on that great power, the representatives of which have kindly relieved them of all anxiety which is the concomitant of the possession of the ruling power.

Reinstatement of the Rána of Porbandar and its conditions.

44. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 24th September, writes:—The people of Porbandar have heard with great pleasure that their Rána is to be reinstated. But the port is to be taken possession of by the British Government as a present. The Rána ought to thank the British for the reforms made in his State at the expense of 40 lákhs of rupees, and the poor *rayat* of Porbandar will certainly thank Diván Bahádur Haridás Viháridás, of Junágad, for the reinstatement of the Rána on the throne of Porbandar though it be at the cost of the port. But the Junágad people ought to bear in mind that Verával, a port of Junágad, is as important as that of Porbandar, that it is very probable that Mr. Lely, Acting Political Agent, has taken Diván

Bahádur Haridás into his confidence, and that when the Verával bandar is required, the Diván Sáheb cannot decline to grant his request. We very unwillingly say that if the Government wishes to adopt this policy, it would be better to issue a resolution to the effect that all ports belonging to Native States should be given over to the British Government as it is very desirable to do so on political grounds. When the ports of Káthiáwár are taken possession of by the British, the States are sure to look like mere skeletons.

The practice of giving public dinners to European officers by Native Princes and Chiefs condemned.

45. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 26th September, says:—Sir Asmán Jáh, the Minister of the Hyderabad State, has done a wise act in prohibiting the officials of the Nizám from giving public dinners to high European officers, and the Government of India ought to follow in his footsteps by prohibiting its officers from accepting public dinners from Native Princes and Chiefs. The practice of public dinners has become inconvenient to Native Princes, sometimes leading them to a wrong course. The Chiefs believe it to be their duty to give, and the officers consider it their right to receive, public dinners and presents of eatables, and if stinginess takes place in this kind of hospitality the latter feel offended and bad consequences follow from it. It is desirable, therefore, that in the interests of the Native Princes, their subjects and the European officers, the practice of giving public dinners should be put a stop to.

Visits of Indian Princes to Europe disapproved.

46. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 25th September, observes:—The visit of Indian Princes and Chiefs to Europe has of late years become a common occurrence, but none of these Princes appears to have received from such visits that benefit which would make them more attentive than before to the interests of their respective subjects. On the other hand, these Princes seem after their return from Europe to be more pleasure-seeking and less attentive to the welfare of their States. The case of the Gáikwád of Baroda is more flagrant than that of other Princes. A similar complaint is also heard from the Bengal side. It therefore appears desirable that the Native Princes should, instead of visiting Europe, travel in India for a few months and set to the work of ruling their respective States with the zest and intelligence that is expected of them in these days.

G. M. SA'THE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
7th October 1889.

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BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28TH SEPTEMBER 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ..	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Orders regarding the dismissal from service of eight Mámlatdárs involved in the Crawford case commented upon.

1. Referring to the order of dismissal from the Government service of eight self-incriminating but indemnified Mámlatdárs in the Bombay Presidency, the *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 21st September, says:—The partisans of Mr. Crawford have, after all, succeeded in their attempts to get the Mámlatdárs dismissed from the service. What must have been the state of the mind of the Bombay Government at the time of communicating the orders of dismissal to the eight Mámlatdárs? They must have bent their heads in shame. What a calamity upon a just man like His Excellency Lord Reay! In the sight of a virtuous man there is no sin so great as that of breach of faith, and that sin His Excellency Lord Reay and his Councillors are being led to commit. What a degradation! Really such a calamity is equal to death itself. Lord Cross cannot be supposed to be the sole cause of this breach of faith. His Lordship first suggested only the deprival of these Mámlatdárs of their judicial powers. In order to avoid questions being put to him in the matter by Mr. Crawford's friends in Parliament he must have resorted to the present course. If the Mámlatdárs really intend to sue His Excellency Lord Reay and his Councillors for damages, we quite approve of their intention and press them to do so. If the Court award damages His Excellency Lord Reay and others will have to pay them, although they are really innocent. But, above all, such a step will show the people of England what stuff we are made of and that they cannot crush us like worms. Let the suit be filed and you will see what stir it will make in England. Lord Cross will have then to reconsider the matter. There is no remedy but to give tit for tat. Those who call themselves natives of India must know that it is not the eight Mámlatdárs alone to whom injustice is being done, but that it is being done to the whole Indian nation, and that they should not hesitate at this time to give every assistance in their power to the Mámlatdárs.

Gonds and Bhils inhabiting villages at the foot of the Sátpuda hills and the trouble they give to the owners of fields in the vicinity.

2. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 23rd September, says:—The villages of Vasáli, A'rodi, Nimkhed, Chichári, Sáykhed, &c., in the Jalgaon Táluka, in Berár, are situated at the foot of the Sátpuda hills and are mostly inhabited by Gonds and Bhils. These men formerly maintained themselves by selling wood brought from the hills, but for two or three years past they have been

stealing crops after they are ripe. The owners of the fields lying near the foot of the mountain thus suffer much loss and do not sometimes get even as much produce from their fields as is sufficient to pay Government the land revenue. They cannot prevent the Bhils from carrying away their produce, because the latter number about one hundred and twenty-five and there is complete unanimity among them. Moreover, the Bhils are encouraged in this practice by their creditors, who buy all the stolen produce. The police authorities and the Deputy Commissioner of Akola should take the necessary steps in the matter in time by appointing, if necessary, a special police force for the purpose, a portion of the cost of which the owners of the fields are ready to contribute.

Alleged use of false measures at Akola.

3. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 21st September, draws the attention of the Deputy Commissioner of Akola to the use of false measures by the traders of that place and requests him to take proper steps in the matter.

G. M. SATHE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
7th October 1889.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 40 of 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 5th October 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
22	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
28	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
29	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
39	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
40	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
42	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
44	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
45	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
46	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

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No.	Names o Newspape	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
58	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
60	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
62	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
64	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
66	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
67	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
68	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
69	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
70	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
71	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
73	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
74	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
75	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
76	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
77	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
78	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
79	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
82	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
83	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
84	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
85	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
86	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	550
102	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
108	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
109	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
110	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
111	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
112	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
113	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
115	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issu
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
123	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
126	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
129	„ Saurashtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Sneha Sindhu	Cambay	Weekly	...
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Monthly	630
133	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
147	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
148	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
149	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
150	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
151	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	450
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
157	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Comments on the Bill to indemnify certain witnesses and on the dismissal of eight Mámlatdárs in the Bombay Presidency in connection with the Crawford case.

1. The subject of the Bill to indemnify certain witnesses pending before the Supreme Legislative Council and the dismissal of certain Mámlatdárs who incriminated themselves while giving evidence in the Crawford case has not yet been given up by the Native press. Many papers of this week also have written on it in language more or less strong. The *Arunodayă* (23) of the 29th September sees much inconsistency in the speech made by the Honourable Mr. Scoble in introducing the Bill, and says that it is not politic to dismiss only a few Mámlatdárs with a view to purify the administration when there is a large number of officers in the Southern and Central Divisions who will be found to have paid bribes to secure appointments, promotion, &c., and that it is the Governor of Bombay, the Governor General and the Secretary of State for India who ought to be dismissed for either giving or conniving at the giving of a promise, which it was against law to give, rather than the Mámlatdárs who relied on that promise. The *Vidushak* or the Clown (67) of the 30th September says that if it is a sin even according to the commandments of "Our Father in Heaven" to break one's word, and if the people of India have loyally respected the word of command of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress by laying down their arms at her bidding, by continuing to pay various heavy imposts such as the land revenue and salt duty and by quietly submitting to the restraint of the forest laws, it is a matter for no little surprise that Government should break its word. The *Khándesh Vaibhav* (43), in its issue of the 27th September, remarks that, if, being aware of the importance of the performance of a promise in connection with the stability of the Empire, and being able to entirely keep the promise of indemnity given to the Mámlatdárs, Government intend to redeem it only in part, as is contemplated by the Indemnity Bill, they must be said to be simply blindfolded. In its issue of the 28th September the *Nagar Samáchár* (47) says that every dealing between man and man in this world depends on mutual faith, the utter loss of which creates disorder both in a family and in a nation; that even the British rule in India and its security are dependent on the sacredness and inviolability of the word of the British nation and not on the strength of their military forces, as even an illiterate boor is aware, and that the British authorities ought to have taken into consideration these facts in their dealings with the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs. The *Chandánshu* (27) of the 29th idem says that though the Government of India has done well in giving time to the public to express its views on the Indemnity Bill, yet, in breaking the promises given by the Bombay Government to the Mámlatdárs, it is committing a mistake fraught with danger and likely to stain British morality with a blot which will remain uneffaced as long as the English and the Hindus are in existence. The *Kannad Punch* (39) cites instances of warriors and princes who have, for the sake of their word, sacrificed their lives on battle-fields, and says that if, in spite of its ability to keep its word, the British Government breaks it, it will lose all credit and will expose itself to public ridicule. Writing on the same matter the *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 27th September, asks the question if the action of the Government of India has not been actuated by resentment at the Bombay Government having carried on the entire correspondence concerning the Crawford case with the Secretary of State for India direct without consulting it, and says that if the Government of India wished that the Bombay Government should consult it as usual, it should have prevented the direct correspondence by writing to that effect to the Provincial Government and to the Secretary of State, and that by wreaking its anger on the poor Mámlatdárs after having remained quiet for a long time, it is doing, with the Secretary of State, an act faithless in the extreme and surpassing that of Lord Clive in its darkness. The *Chikitsak* (28), in its issue of the 2nd October, says that, considering the treatment given by Warren Hastings to Nandkumár and several other acts of injustice done by the British in India in times gone by, when they had not secured a firm footing in this country and had misgivings about the safety of their territories, it is a matter of no small consolation that the present administration, now that they have firmly established their rule in this country and have nothing more to do than to enjoy the comforts which the golden

Chersonese, they have found, affords, should let the Mámlatdárs go with such light punishment as dismissal from the service. The *Hindu Punch* (33), in its issue of the 3rd October, says that the people of India should learn the following lessons from the dismissal of the Mámlatdárs and the breach of faith implied therein:—Never depend on the security promised by Government. Do not divulge your secrets on any account. Do not give evidence against Europeans. Never be so mean as to drag others into ruin, even at personal risk. Bear in mind that the British Government is partial and that it has one set of teeth to show and another to eat with. The English appraise the value of one European as equal to that of a hundred natives of India. It is the opinion of the Home Government that if the Mámlatdárs have made a man like Mr. Crawford go out of employment they must also be turned out along with him. Bear in mind that the life, reputation and learning of the Natives have no value. Even Native Chiefs like the Pant Sachiv are, in the opinion of the Crawford Commission, unworthy of credit, and Mr. Crawford is honourably acquitted of the charge of corruption, and the *Dnyán Prakásh* is delighted at it. The *Jagaddhitechchhu* (16), in its issue of the 28th September, says that the conduct of Government towards the Mámlatdárs has undeceived the people of India as regards their hopes of receiving kind and just treatment from them, and is likely to make them think that the English are not really images of morality but that they have only put on the cloak of morality and are cunning, greedy and selfish, are plunderers and robbers, that their promises of security are of short durability like lines drawn on water, and that their word is valueless. The *Din Mani* (75), in its issue of the 1st October, pities the poor Mámlatdárs and observes:—This is India and not England. The promise which was given to the Masters of the Rolls in the Macclesfield case was observed because that was in England. In India the rule is different. It is a great sin to observe a promise in India. If the solemn promises given in the Royal Proclamation of 1859 have not been observed, how can one expect the fulfilment of the guarantee given to the Mámlatdárs?

2. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 29th September, writes:—The people of Poona, Sátára, Sholápur, Násik, Dhulia,—that is, all the districts of the Central Division except one,—have already, at large representative and influential public meetings, emphatically declared that it is both impolitic and unjust for Government to break its solemn pledges. At none of these meetings was the tripartite nature of the Government recognised, the public being of opinion that it is simply an excuse to shirk responsibility. But it is not at district towns alone that such a feeling of indignation prevails. Public meetings have been held at the southernmost places like Kumta and Sirsi (Kánara), and also in táluka towns like Ráhuri (Nagar) and Jalgaon, Málegaon and Bhusával (Khándesh), Pandharpur (Sholápur), Islámpur (Sátára), Chiplun (Ratnágiri), and it is expected that other táluka towns will shortly have their public meetings. We are also informed that the important Gujarát centres like Ahmedabad and Surat will soon declare their opinions, and that notices have already been issued by influential members of all classes of the community of each place calling public meetings this evening. When the public amongst whom the Mámlatdárs are to serve take such a view of their offence,—and they cannot take any other view knowing so well the circumstances under which these officers have paid bribes,—and have given an emphatic expression to their opinion all through the Deccan—the province most concerned,—and even in Kánara and Gujarát, it sounds almost pedantic to speak seriously of the public interests suffering at the hands of these Mámlatdárs if they are retained in office, and to oppose expediency to honour and honesty alike. But it is not the public of the Deccan or of the Bombay Presidency alone that has protested against this discreditable measure. All respectable leading journals throughout India have done the same. The public care comparatively little for the few Mámlatdárs of Bombay. But, as rightly observed by the *Hindu* of Madras, the matter possesses wider importance. "There are certain great principles underlying the whole affair. As in most questions of this nature, so in this also, it is difficult to ignore altogether the colour of race partiality which has been thrown on one of its aspects. There is then the important consideration whether the most solemn and repeated assurances of a Provincial Governor,

given under the advice of one of Her Majesty's sons and one of the ablest and learned Judges of the country, and approved of by the whole Indian public except a small and interested clique, are to be lightly thrown away. Further, there is the political aspect, the impression on the public mind produced by the weak and unfair action of the Secretary of State for India and by the sense of the impossibility of exposing in future misdeeds and corruption in high quarters such as ended disastrously to Mr. Crawford." And it is the consideration of these larger questions that has caused the whole Native press of India to protest against a measure which, as remarked by the same journal, only goes to prove "that it is impossible even for the most upright and resolute Governor or Governor-General to expose and punish the misdeeds of any member of the ruling community against the enormous influence wielded by that community in England as well as in India."

3. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 3rd October, writes:—To say nothing of the two parent Associations,—the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and the Presidency Association,—which have performed their functions so ably in the matter of the Indemnity Bill, if from every nook and corner of the Bombay Presidency one universal voice is heard advocating a strict adherence to the promise of the Bombay Government to the Mámlatdárs, no further testimony is required to prove how highly the word of Government is prized in this country, and yet the gravity of the situation seems to appear so light to the Secretary of State for India. We have no reason to tax the Viceroy in this matter. He is simply fulfilling the vicarious functions entrusted to him by Lord Cross; but when the real circumstances of the situation are explained to him, even Lord Lansdowne may feel convinced that, circumstanced as His Excellency Lord Reay was, there was no better solution of the question than the one he had arrived at after due deliberation. And yet we find Lord Cross and his lieutenant playing in Parliament with a light heart with the most solemn pledge of a Provincial Government! Were it not for the evidence of the self-condemning Mámlatdárs, corruption in a high place would never have come to light; but, apparently, the responsible authorities seem to ignore all this! Let us wait and see what turn the Indemnity Bill takes after such a unanimous demonstration.

4. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 30th September, writes:—The public meetings which have been held in almost all the important parts of the Bombay Presidency since the last week for the purpose of earnestly protesting against the manner in which the Secretary of State and, under his orders, the Government of India have determined to cast to the winds the solemn guarantee given by the Government of Bombay to the Mámlatdárs who were examined as witnesses against Mr. Crawford, show in an unmistakable manner the feelings of indignation and dissatisfaction with which the conduct of the India Office in this business is viewed by the public. It is a humiliating spectacle—humiliating both to the rulers and the ruled—to see the British Government thus playing fast and loose with a sacred pledge and dragging in the mire its fair name and reputation for keeping faith with those to whom it has passed its word. It is difficult for us to describe in adequate terms the disappointment and dismay which have been produced, especially in the mofussil of this presidency, by this attempt on the part of Lord Cross to break faith with the Mámlatdárs and to sacrifice them after having allowed them, under the assurances of the Government of Bombay, to disclose all they knew about Mr. Crawford's misbehaviour in office. The fact that the guarantee is or will be broken only partially affords to the public view not the slightest excuse for the action of the Secretary of State. Had Lord Cross ruled that the guarantee, being illegal, should be broken *in toto*, there would have been in such an action, if nothing else, at least the virtue of consistency to support it; but when, after having professed his confidence in His Excellency Lord Reay for the latter's courage and singleness of purpose, he goes on in the same breath to order that the guarantee, without which Lord Reay could not have shown to a good purpose that courage, should be partially broken, he seems to us to add insult to the injury which he has inflicted on the Mámlatdárs, after they had given their evidence, fully reposing confidence in the Government. What makes us all the more regret that the Secretary of

State has taken up this attitude is that his conduct is apt to be misunderstood by the people. As a correspondent pointed out in these columns last week, people are already beginning to suspect that the Mámlatdárs are being sacrificed not so much because they gave self-incriminating evidence as because they came forward to give evidence against a high European official. The more thoughtful of our people may not put any such interpretation on the Secretary of State's action and may not do him injustice in the face of the fact that he has dismissed Mr. Crawford from the service and eulogised Lord Reay for the courage with which the latter acted in bringing Mr. Crawford's misdeeds to public light. But this very circumstance makes it difficult for the largest portion of the public to reconcile Lord Cross's professions with his order about the Mámlatdárs. If, as is now by all honest men admitted, it was right for Lord Reay to ascertain whether Mr. Crawford had misbehaved himself in the discharge of his official duties, it must follow that it was also right for him to have given the guarantee; for, without such a guarantee as he gave, it was not possible to collect any evidence against Mr. Crawford. And yet the Secretary of State, while admitting the cogency of the former argument, loses sight of the latter. What is still more inexplicable in the conduct of Lord Cross is that before pointing out, as he has pointed out, that His Excellency Lord Reay should not have given the guarantee *indiscriminately*, he does not suggest what better and more effective method the latter should have adopted with a view to ascertain the nature and extent of Mr. Crawford's official misbehaviour. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that Lord Cross's order about the Mámlatdárs is viewed by the masses in a very suspicious light as being due to a covert desire to punish the Mámlatdárs for having ventured to give evidence against a high European officer. So far as the Mámlatdárs are personally concerned, we have not a word to say in their defence. But the question whether the guarantee should be adhered to in its entirety or may be broken partially, raises a question of principle in which the public are vitally interested. And that question, as we have pointed out over and over again in these columns, is whether it is conducive to the stability of the British rule in India that it should break its own word and be guilty of a breach of faith? The Mámlatdárs may be *immoral*, but even immoral men, have a right to have faith kept with them. Which of the two evils is greater to the public at large—the evil of retaining in office a handful of immoral men, or the evil of the whole Government becoming guilty of deception and losing the respect and confidence of its subjects by turning round at the last moment and breaking its own pledge? We emphatically say —the latter. Nothing can be more disastrous to the country, nothing more calculated to shake all confidence in its Government and lower its *prestige*, than a deliberate attempt on the part of that Government to refuse to abide by its own word. We regard the pledge given to the Mámlatdárs by the Bombay Government as sacred as a pledge of Her Majesty herself, for, as a well-known writer, whose works our school-going young men are taught by their English teachers to study and respect, has said, "the constituent parts of a State are obliged to hold their public faith with each other, and with all those who derive any serious interest under their engagements, as much as the whole State is bound to keep its faith with separate communities." The Bombay Government is to the people of this presidency the British Government itself, and a word pledged by the former is as sacred as a word pledged by Her Majesty whom that Government represents. To differentiate between the two is to play upon words and trifle with language. We say, therefore, that the Secretary of State's action in partially breaking the guarantee for the purpose of removing from the service a few immoral men inflicts on the public the greatest evil that can befall them—the evil of the Government breaking faith and thus becoming immoral itself. To tell the people of India in one and the same breath that the guarantee is neither abhorrent to English notions of morality nor unknown to English judicial procedure, and yet that it ought to be broken, is not to teach them to respect and confide in the English rule. This temporising policy may not do harm just now, but in the long run must prove harmful by putting it out of the power of the Governors in India to guarantee their faith should the interests of the Government and the public require it, and out of the power of the people to believe in such guarantees, if ever they be given.

5. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 29th September, writes :—The Mámlatdárs' Indemnity Bill is a brief measure of a few lines, the object of which is to protect from legal proceedings of either description any person who may have made admission of an offence before the Crawford Commission or enquiries connected therewith. This means that the other part of the Government guarantee is not to be maintained inviolate. We have already considered this course as suggested before, and need not go over the same ground again. We will only add that there is poor justification for it. If the men are to be protected from prosecution, it means that they are entitled to the immunity, having satisfied the Government of Bombay, which is the judge according to Section 22 of Act XXXVII of 1850, under which the Commission of enquiry was appointed, that they had disclosed the truth; and there is no occasion for teaching the people to feel that the Government have ceased to value its word of honour. The inconveniences of observing the guarantee as a whole are, we submit, temporary and immaterial; while the danger of shaking public faith in the promise of the Government is serious and lasting. In the declared position of the Mámlatdárs, the subject has the best safeguard against their abuse of power in whatever capacity they may be retained; and they may, as opportunities offer, be transferred to purely executive offices. After all, in the case of the English Masters in Chancery there is precedent for a full observance of the solemn promise of the State. The temporary inconvenience of it is little, compared to the service to the purity of the administration rendered by the enquiry by removing corruption from the seat of patronage and power where it is far more dangerous and pernicious in its consequences than it would be in the subordinate ranks. It has been shown, again, that there was absolutely no other course than the one actually adopted by the Government of Bombay to effect that great object. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the superior authorities will abstain from adopting a policy which may lead the people to feel that, after all, they do not care much for purity of administration, and are pursuing the Native officials to the last, partly because they want to make a show of high public morality, but chiefly because these officials have helped in the exposure of an Englishman. We are not drawing upon imagination here. Mr. Ommanney found the feeling to exist even before the trial came on: "The conservative old-fashioned class in Native society spread the idea among those of more liberal and just ideas that, whatever show Government might make, it was after all a Government of Englishmen, and they would never proceed to extremities against one of their own class; the enquiry would inevitably recoil on the heads of informers and witnesses." The violation of the guarantee would literally fulfil this dismal prophecy; and the Secretary of State and the Government of India are undertaking a serious responsibility in bringing about such a result, viz., discrediting the "just and liberal ideas" of our educated men and confirming the distrust of the old and the ignorant masses. But taking the extreme view that the Government of Bombay were ill-advised in giving such a sweeping guarantee, what we cannot understand is that such a guarantee, having been solemnly given, should be cancelled to the smallest extent. On this point we venture to quote a few lines from the letter of a military political officer of note, who appears to have followed the whole case with the eye of a judge : "Will they ever cease twaddling about Lord Reay and the Mámlatdár indemnity? One would think he had committed a crime, instead of honestly doing a very disagreeable thing out of sense of duty. The Home Government are, in my opinion, wrong to repudiate the Governor's pledge, the vicariously plighted word of Her Majesty. A few Magistrates on the bench, detected of corrupt practices, and consequently under strict surveillance, is a smaller evil than the universal feeling that the representative of the Empress has not the power to redeem his pledge." This aspect of the question appears to have escaped the authorities in England. And it is this that we have pronounced, more than once, as a grave political blunder.

6. In a contributed article the same newspaper writes :—Throughout the hostile criticism and condemnatory comments, written and spoken, responsible and irresponsible, judicial and unjudicial, which have from time to time been made on the conduct of the Government of Bombay in regard to the Crawford scandal, we have failed to find the remotest reference or the vaguest mention

of two points of the most direct and vital importance indeed, as was passingly remarked by the *Indian Spectator* last week. These two points seem to be totally forgotten or scrupulously avoided by everybody who has found fault, rightly or wrongly, with that Government for one reason or another, relevant or irrelevant. The first of these is the English case of Lord Macclesfield and the Masters in Chancery. This case is so completely on all fours with that of Mr. Crawford and the Mámlatdárs that its complete banishment from the consideration of the hostile critics is totally inexplicable; and yet it occurred only in the last century, while the letter of the statute, which is sought to be enforced in the present instance in a spirit opposed to that in which the former was disposed of, is *three hundred years old!* It is, of course, a sound and highly beneficial maxim that "the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects must not be left at the mercy of Judges and Magistrates who have corruptly purchased their offices and powers." But why was it not observed in the English case? Why were the Masters of the Rolls, who had, *unlike* the poor Mámlatdárs, *purchased* their offices, and that too with money obtained by a breach of trust, retained in their offices? The maxim we have quoted commands respect; but it raises a smile of contempt when its rigid enforcement is demanded by the press organs, which are offended simply because a highly placed European was brought to justice. They cared not for the existence of the corruption; they condemn only the shame of its exposure. They object to corrupt Mámlatdárs, *i. e.*, men who have paid bribes, being retained in office; but the objection is prompted by a feeling of revenge at a corrupt dispenser of patronage being unmasked. It is no wonder then that these critics should totally forget the Macclesfield case. The only pity is that responsible authorities should be misled by clamour, dictated or inspired by such principles and motives, into misconceiving the real question at issue. And this leads to the second of the two questions we have mentioned, regarding which there is a strange unanimity of silence among the *unfriendly* critics of the Bombay Government. They find a thousand and one faults with the way in which that Government has dealt with the case, and the chief of these taults, conveniently enough, is the indemnity promised to the witnesses; but none of them condescends even now, with all the facilities that infallible wisdom *after* the event places at their disposal for the performance of the task, to say how exactly the thing *should* have been managed. If, with the information formally placed before him last year, the Governor in Council had avoided instituting an enquiry into the case, he would, as the Edinburgh *Scotsman* very correctly observes, have been more guilty than Mr. Crawford himself appeared to be; for it would have been tantamount to a confession that no enquiry was to be made into a clear case of corruption and abuse of official powers and positions. If, however, holding an enquiry, he had not offered a promise of immunity to the only witnesses available in the case, it would have been worse still; for it would have meant that the Government was satisfied with the proof of the Commissioner's corruptions, but was unwilling or afraid to take the only means of openly securing it under the clear English precedent laid down by no less an authority than the English Parliament itself; and that would have been a condemnation severer than that pronounced by the leading paper of Scotland. There is then only one conceivable course which might have been adopted by the Government, viz., that the accused should have been asked quietly to retire on pension. Would not this have been the most disgraceful and disastrous of the alternatives we have mentioned? It would have been an open invitation to all members of the services to sell offices in their jurisdiction, and levy blackmail on all under their power, as was done in the latter days of the Moguls or the earlier times of the East India Company. There can be no shadow of a doubt that the Governor and his Council, in instituting the enquiry and giving the indemnity they did, chose for the best, in electing to follow out of all the ways and by-ways open to them, the path of rectitude, wisdom, honour and policy. Their courage and singleness of purpose, which are even now recognised by their superiors, will stand out more and more prominently hereafter as the dust and mist of party strife will clear away. But it is not with their reputation that we are concerned. That may well be left to their own keeping. Our concern, as representing the children of the soil, is the cause of good government and the consequent welfare of the people, and there can be no doubt that both these have been eminently served by a measure which is calculated to render it clear to all that under British rule corruption and abuse of power, however adroitly carried on for a time, would never escape detection and punishment: and that in the long run honesty is the best policy for all, great and small, rulers or ruled. The action which the Government of India, acting under instructions from the Secretary of State, are now taking in regard to the solemn official promise which has played so essential a part in the enquiry, however, will tend effectually to destroy the salutary lesson which has been impressed on the public at such cost, and, shaking people's faith in the plighted word of Government, will help to shake the very basis of its power. There is in the indemnity, as Lord Lansdowne has openly admitted, nothing in principle abhorrent to morality or unfamiliar to judicial procedure, and to break it is certainly a far greater and more permanent evil than the retention in their offices of men who, relying on the word of Government, have confessed the truth. We therefore beg to protest against the Indemnity Bill as it is now framed, and urge that it be so modified as to place on a level with the indemnity granted to the English Masters in Chancery, whose case so closely resembles the present case in principle and yet so greatly exceeds it in the degree of guilt, the victim of oppression from a dispenser of official patronage.

7. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 29th September, writes:— A very radical error lies at the basis of the measure which the Government of India, under orders from the Secretary of State, has published in draft under the name of the Mámlatdárs' Indemnity Bill. It will be seen from the draft Bill that persons who either gave self-incriminating evidence before the Crawford Commission, or made similar statements at the preliminary enquiry, are to be protected from all legal liability arising therefrom, and thus the *principle* of the guarantee given by the Bombay Government is admitted. It was also observed by the Viceroy on the occasion of the first reading of the Bill that, there was nothing in that guarantee which was abhorrent to English ideas of morality or unfamiliar to English judicial procedure. Why, then, does the Bill stop at indemnifying the men only against legal proceedings and throw on the State the grave political blunder of the violation of a solemn promise? There is no explanation of it given either in the Bill or in the Statement of Objects and Reasons; but, so far as it can be fairly gathered from some of the speeches made on the occasion of the introduction of the Bill in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the explanation appears to be that the trying Commissioners did not believe the witnesses, and that, therefore, it is resolved to break faith with the Mámlatdárs by refusing to carry out that part of the guarantee which indemnified them against departmental loss of any kind. Herein—*i. e.*, in dismissing the Mámlatdárs because the Commissioners did not believe that they told the truth—lies what seems to us to be the radical error of the measure. The error is best pointed out by showing that the Government of India is not justified in treating the Commissioners' opinion as if under the law under which they were appointed their verdict was *final* and their opinions were the opinions of a Court competent to pass judgment in the case. The Commissioners who heard the evidence had no power to pass a decision in the case. Section 22 of Act XXXVII of 1850 distinctly assigns that duty to the Government which appoints them, and that Government, which here is the Government of Bombay, has fully accepted the evidence of the Mámlatdár witnesses as true. These witnesses therefore have fully earned the indemnity, and if it is to be granted to them as regards legal liability, it must also be extended to their retention in office; but if it cannot be so extended, it is also absurd and immoral to protect them from prosecution. The law of 1850, in leaving the decision in the hands of the Government, may be defective, though in the present case there is no reason to think so, for the Commissioners sadly failed to arrive at a just decision; but so long as the law is not modified it must be observed. Nor, as we have more than once clearly shown, can any harm to the cause of justice arise from the observance of the guarantee, while its violation is fraught with danger both to the purity of the administration and to the prestige of the Government. Further, the parallel but far worse case of the Masters of the Rolls in England—who not only actually bought their offices from Lord Macclesfield but obtained the purchase-money by a breach of trust, while the Mámlatdárs at the worst paid blackmail levied on them by an all-powerful official for giving them only what they were entitled to and spent their own funds for it—was settled on the

principle of the full indemnity, and that too by the English Parliament—the highest guardian of the law and liberty of the subject,—and no reason whatever has been assigned for deviating in the slightest degree from that precedent. Indeed, there is here every reason for showing a greater regard to the moral obligation, for the doubly guilty Masters living under their own national Government insisted on obtaining an Indemnity Act before they confessed, while the Mámlatdárs spoke the truth simply on the faith of the official promise and sense of honour of their alien rulers. Is it then, we humbly ask, honourable, just, right, wise, politic or even expedient to abuse the confidence thus placed on the plighted word of the Government? Government should remember the warning supplied, as if by anticipation, in the following words of Mr. Ommanney in describing one of the many obstacles in the way of the enquiry: "The conservative old-fashioned class in Native society spread the idea among those of more liberal and just views that, whatever show Government might make, it was after all a Government of Englishmen, and they would never proceed to extremities against one of their own class; the inquiry would inevitably recoil on the heads of informers and witnesses. Witnesses have themselves expressed this opinion to me in very genuine fear. The same conservative class argued that a man who paid a bribe was a fool to confess when the thing was done; let him stick to it; he had done no harm to any one, and would lose what he himself had gained." Who then, it will be triumphantly asked by the Native public, were wiser, the old men who did not place faith in the honour or justice of the English Government, or the educated who did? There is thus both danger and disgrace in the contemplated course, and we therefore protest once more against it and against the Indemnity Bill in its present shape. We wish Lord Dufferin had delayed his Irish flourish about the standard of Western moral obligation raised aloft in India and the vindication of justice between the strong and the weak, till this cloud, which has been raised by the unscrupulous writings of some of his own countrymen in the press, had been cleared away, for we subscribed his opinion and only regret the dark side which has been so disagreeably, yet so unmistakably, thrust on the people of India.

8. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 25th September, writes:—The immunity promised to the Mámlatdárs was not lightly given. Even while the evidence was being collected it was found that there were one or two rather bad cases scarcely deserving of an immunity, but without such a promise no evidence could have been got from them. The Government of India, if not the Secretary of State, knew of all this from the beginning, and yet it was never said that the promise could not be fulfilled. Sir Raymond West pointed to a most remarkable precedent which should have been quite enough to satisfy the conscience of any Government. Lord Cross says that His Excellency Lord Reay was ill-advised in offering an immunity to all witnesses. As a matter of fact, Lord Reay was ill-advised in taking up the inquiry at all, because he has found that his superiors will not help him to keep his solemn promise. If Lord Cross had been in Lord Reay's position he could have better appreciated the real difficulty. It is now easy, of course, to divide the witnesses into two classes and to dismiss one and retain the other. But if a similar distinction had been made at the time Mr. Ommanney had been collecting evidence, would any evidence have been forthcoming? What guarantee was there whether one witness would be classified under one list and another under the other, when all were enveloped by the same atmosphere of corruption? The real result of the whole case is that the inquiry into the corrupt practices of Mr. Crawford was a mistake and should have been never made. Whether the administration of justice has been purified remains to be seen, but the way in which the Bombay Government have been compelled to forswear themselves will be a shock to the Government and the people, from which neither will ever recover.

9. The *Gujarát Darpan* (77), in its issue of the 29th September, writes:—The Secretary of State for India has, by his order for the dismissal of eight of the Mámlatdárs who gave evidence in the Crawford case, made it impossible to reach any future corruption, either of a Native or a European official. Suicidal, short-sighted and detrimental to the interests of justice and purity of administration as the orders are, they are impolitic. The very Government whose courts of justice punish a breach of trust, has been guilty of the same, inasmuch as it has not kept its faith with its servants. So will the people think.

They will not take the trouble of distinguishing between the Government of Bombay and the Government in England. Who is to punish Government? It does not itself respect laws but makes others respect them. British honour, on which the whole fabric of Government rests, will be sullied for ever in their eyes. Mr. Crawford has met his merited doom. His Native subordinates have been chosen to keep him company unmeritedly. It is no prepossession in their favour which makes us say so. Our regret is that those who were frank enough to make a clean breast of their dealings with Mr. Crawford have suffered, whereas those who were astute enough not to trust the most solemn pledges of the Bombay Government have got out scot-free. The sufferers will exclaim with the French, *la perfide Albion*! At the last sitting of the Viceregal Council, the Viceroy said that he considered a swerving from the pledge a lesser evil than allowing the corrupt Mámlatdárs to remain in office. The Bombay Government thought, and the Viceroy and the Secretary of State had tacitly agreed with it, that giving a pledge to the Mámlatdárs was a lesser evil than allowing Mr. Crawford to spread his baneful influence unchecked. The Secretary of State and the Government of India now consider the guarantee to be too wide. Why this change of attitude? Because they have no moral pluck to withstand the insipid clamour raised by the friends of Mr. Crawford in England. The views of such an eminent judicial authority as Lord Herschell, the late Lord Chancellor of England, on the Mámlatdár indemnity question, expressed in the House of Lords, deserve respect. He is thoroughly in favour of the Bombay Government and quite dead against the action of the Secretary of State. Being present on the spot when the Crawford case was being hotly discussed, and being cognizant of what relations existed between the dismissed Commissioner and his injured subordinates, he had a better *locus standi* than any in the House. He said that "more harm would be done if a pledge solemnly given by the Government of Bombay were broken than would be done by retaining in office those who had trusted to the pledge." But Lord Cross has not thought so. He has his hobby of "purity of administration," which, by the way let us say, could never have been made pure if these much-abused, maligned and injured Mámlatdárs had not trusted the word of the Government whom he has overruled.

10. The *Hindi Punch* (108), in its issue of the 29th September, gives a cartoon in which His Excellency Lord Reay is represented as offering with one hand a glass of poison (Dismissal) to the eight Mámlatdárs attending upon His Lordship and holding in the other hand an antidote (Compensation). The letter-press given below the cartoon runs as under:—*Apothecary*: I am sorry for you, boys, but there's no help for it; whether you like it or not, you must let this bitter potion go down your throats. It is prepared from the prescription of Dr. Cross, and though I cannot say I share his opinion of the case, I am bound, all the same, to bow down before his superior authority. The drug is a poisonous one, as you will perceive, but it will in some measure re-assure you to know that I have a powerful antidote ready at hand!

11. The *Sind Sudhár* (163), in its issue of the 28th September, writes:—It now seems to have become the custom of Government to give promises in order to violate them on some ground or other, by putting obstacles in the way of their fulfilment. At length, the Government of India has, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, resolved to dismiss the eight Mámlatdárs who confessed having given bribes to procure their appointments. No one approves of this action. It must not be forgotten that if the Government of Bombay had not held out the promise of indemnity, the Mámlatdárs concerned would not have made such statements before the Commission. Seeing that the Government of Bombay made praiseworthy efforts to collect evidence, it did not become the Government of India to so treat the Mámlatdárs, who, believing in the sincerity of the promise of Government, confessed their crime. If Government break their promise in this way, it is certain that people will not, in future, place any reliance on their word. Government should not, therefore, give any opportunity to the people to entertain any such doubts. The Government of Bombay gave the promise of pardon from a sincere desire to collect evidence in order

to bring to justice a high functionary, who had been carrying on malpractices for many years. If Government had not tendered pardon, the ends of justice would have been defeated and the English nation would have lost their honour, and the officers of the other departments of Government would also have been encouraged to follow vicious practices. When the Government of Bombay held out a promise of indemnity, the Secretary of State and the Government of India were well aware of it. Why did they not prevent the Government of Bombay from taking those steps? Does it become Government to give promises and then to break them?

Remarks on the report that the dismissed Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case are to be liberally treated in the matter of compensation.

12. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 30th September, says:—It is stated in a telegram from Simla that the compensation to be given to the eight Mámlatdárs who have been dismissed from the service in connection with the Crawford case will, very probably, take the form of full pay up to fifty-five years of age, and ordinary pension of the service. The statement looks like an intention to favour the Mámlatdárs with a vengeance. Besides the Revenue and Judicial Departments there are several branches of the administration in which the dismissed Mámlatdárs can be re-employed without the least fear of their doing any mischief. There they will have to perform less responsible duties under the supervision of their immediate superiors, and will receive the high salary which they drew as Mámlatdárs. This arrangement will be preferable to paying them their salary and pension without any work being performed by them, and will, it is hoped, be adopted. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in their issues of the same date, also express a hope that the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs will not be treated in the matter of compensation so liberally as is announced in the telegram.]

13. In noticing the telegram from Simla that the consideration of the Bill to indemnify the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case will be further postponed, as a difficulty has been experienced in deciding which witnesses offered bribes without pressure, and that there is a possibility of the Bill being further modified by widening the scope of the indemnity, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 4th October, says:—The alleged proposal to widen the scope of the indemnity would be very gratifying, since it would support the Government of Lord Reay, which had shown good intentions, praiseworthy courage and unwavering resolution in the matter of the Crawford enquiry. But the public of this presidency ought not to be done injustice to, by entrusting the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs with judicial duties of any kind. The name and character of a judicial officer ought to be thoroughly pure, and even a small blot on them will make the public very uneasy. Government ought, therefore, to transfer the services of the peccant Mámlatdárs to any of the other departments.

14. The *Satyavakta* (127) and the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad, in their respective issues of the 4th and 3rd October, recommend that the Mámlatdárs should be given some other appointments. The *Gujarát Gazette* (78), the *Hindusthán* (109) and many other papers disapprove of the dismissal of the Mámlatdárs. The *Kaside-Mumbai* (114) approves of the recommendation to give the Mámlatdárs full pay till the age of 55 years and full pension afterwards, as in ordinary cases.

Agitation against the dismissal of eight Mámlatdárs from the Government service and its hollowness.

15. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 29th September, writes:—A word more about the Mámlatdárs. The note of alarm raised at the Poona meeting has met with responsive echoes throughout the Deccan. Everywhere meetings are held, calling upon the Government to uphold the indemnity in its entirety in all cases. These meetings are always crowded and always enthusiastic; it does not, after all, cost much to send a telegram to the Bombay papers to say so. We are grieved to see a hollowness and a want of sincerity of the right sort about this agitation. Amidst all the loud professions about the plighted word of an accredited agent of the

Sovereign, and amidst the evident concern of our patriots for the future good government of the country, the careful observer can discern, as the motive spring of all these little demonstrations, nothing but a desire to continue the Mámlatdárs in their responsible offices, be it at any sacrifice of the public weal. The desire is not so much that the word of Government should be kept, as that the Mámlatdárs should suffer no punishment, however well they may deserve it. It does not speak very highly of our standard of public morality that at these meetings, while a great deal of indignation is displayed at Lord Cross's breach of faith, as it is called, not a word of censure or reproof is uttered even against the worst types of offenders in the Crawford case. Nay, they are held up to public admiration as the benefactors of their country, and Lord Cross is denounced as a perfidious statesman who subordinated the interests of the public to his personal convenience. He feared the Baumanns and the Camerons in the House of Commons—we are sorry that a paper like the *Bombay Gazette*, which, by the way, has otherwise distinguished itself by its correct appreciation of the general issues involved in the case, was the first to seriously put forward this suggestion—and fearing them, he threw the revenue officers overboard and jeopardized the safety of the State (according to the Poona orators) by an act of shameless perfidy. A Marátha paper actually compares Lord Cross with Shiváji, and argues that, while the "mountain rat" of Aurangzebe committed a breach of faith with Afzul Khán in order to serve a noble cause, the British statesman has committed a breach of faith from the meanest and most ignoble of motives. And the country is expected to find its salvation from guides such as these!

The importance and influence of the Native press and the advisability of continuing its liberty.

16. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 29th September, writes:—If there is one thing more than another which proves the growing importance and influence of the Native press, it is the oft-repeated advice to Government to adopt stringent measures to curb its liberty. It was the *Pioneer*, we believe, which some time back made a touching appeal to Government for a Gagging Act or some such similar measure of restraint. There are some people who have got strange notions of public duty. The *Pioneer's* appeal was consigned to oblivion, and now we see that Mr. Seton-Karr has addressed a letter to a London paper advising the Government of India to revive the Vernacular Press Act. It is alleged that the Native papers poison the mind of the ignorant masses against the British Government and are a source of danger to the permanency of the British *Ráj*. In doing all this the Native press is declared to be guilty of disloyalty, and Mr. Seton-Karr advises that in the interests of good administration stringent measures should be taken against it. Now, one really fails to understand how such a step can remedy the evils above referred to. In cases of libellous or defamatory writings some repressive measure may operate to a certain extent. The Penal Code offers substantial powers of punishment. But how can such a measure be serviceable in cases where the Native writers express their honest convictions about the measures and policy of Government? It is a positive libel to say that the whole Native press is seditious. The loyalty of the great majority of the Native papers is beyond all doubt, and the services they render to Government in various ways are invaluable. Without a free press it is impossible for a foreign Government to carry on its administration satisfactorily. The Native press is the connecting link between the rulers and the ruled. It correctly and faithfully communicates the wants and wishes of the masses to Government. It is, therefore, mere audacity to recommend Government to muzzle it. It cannot be denied that some wretched vernacular prints do at times indulge in calumniating writings. Such papers are really a disgrace to Native journalism, and the sooner they die a natural death the better. But no honest man can deny that the language and words which some of the Anglo-Indian papers not unfrequently employ surpass any Native paper. The Native papers are growing in importance and power with more pronounced loyalty, and many of them are conducted with as much ability as the best of the Anglo-Indian papers. We remember the *Times of India* candidly admitting that the Native press is growing in importance and is being more and more studied by the various local Governments. It is the duty of the Anglo-Indian papers to take the Native press by the hand and teach it moderation of tone and accuracy of statements, by setting them a better example.

A suggestion to make an enquiry into the riot between the Hindus and the Mahomedans at Rohtak.

17. Referring to the serious riot between the Hindus and the Mahomedans at Rohtak, the *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 29th September, writes:—We must ask Government to cause a searching inquiry to be made into the affair. In the first place, the most important question to be settled is, was Mr. Dunsford justified in firing upon the rioters and thus killing and seriously wounding many people? Secondly, who were the aggressors? Had the Hindus, if they were the aggressors as alleged, any provocation, or were their immemorial rights in any way infringed? The enquiry ought to be thoroughly impartial, and it will, therefore, be necessary to appoint an enquiring officer who is perfectly free from bias. If in the end it be found on a judicial and thoroughly impartial and sifting enquiry that the Hindus were the aggressors, then we shall not say a word for them and the Government will be perfectly justified in heavily punishing them. But everything will depend upon the way in which the enquiry will be carried on.

18. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 1st October, says:—In the reports to hand of the fights between the Hindus and the Mahomedans on the occasion of the Moharam festival at Rohtak in the Panjáb, the former bring the serious charge of inciting the riots against the police of that place, and Government ought to institute an enquiry into the accusation. Some officials seem to carry the impression that the work of the administration of the country is facilitated by setting one community against another, forgetting that internal dissensions are sure to prove disadvantageous to Government, and it is to be hoped that the minds of such officials will be soon disabused of this wrong impression.

Alleged implication of two public servants in the corruption of Parumal, formerly a Deputy Collector in Sind, and the difference in the punishment awarded to them.

19. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 28th September, writes:—One of the strongest evidences of the isolation and neglect of Sind at the present moment is the absolute lack of interest which can be noticed on all sides in the administration of justice in the province. The question of the corrupt Mámlatdárs is agitating the whole of India and has attracted attention even in England. A similar case, if not on such an extensive scale, has happened in Sind without being noticed anywhere. In connection with Mr. Parumal's case two other public officers were implicated. One of these was a Head Munshi of long standing. Two Zamindárs stated before Mr. Giles that they had paid certain sums of money to this Head Munshi to be paid to Mr. Parumal, that is to say, the former acted as an agent of the latter. These witnesses were never cross-examined and they were not confronted by the Head Munshi. In trying to produce corroborative evidence the witnesses signally failed. But the Head Munshi, probably out of a laudable anxiety to maintain the purity of the public service, was dismissed. Another public officer voluntarily admitted, without receiving any promise of immunity and several months before Mr. Parumal's suspension, that he had presented Mr. Parumal with a pair of turquoises, which could be only a form of bribe. This offering was made, according to the Mukhtiárkar, simply to win the good will of Mr. Parumal, so that according to the classification of the Mámlatdárs he could not be placed under the second class. This statement was not made in Court, nor before any officer authorised to conduct an enquiry. But the admission was voluntarily made and should not have passed unnoticed. And yet in this case all that was done was to transfer him to some other station. The matter is entirely unknown to the Government of Bombay. In the case of the Head Munshi, Mr. Giles, the inquiring officer, was of opinion that as the matter was entirely one of suspicion the Head Munshi should not be dealt with severely. In the second case, probably, no report was made. But if the whole affair could be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for India, perhaps he would form another opinion as to the presumed guilt or innocence of these two men.

Remarks in connection with the *Khoti* Commission now sitting at Poona.

20. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 29th September, writes:—The *Khoti* Commission that is working in Poona, *in camera* as it were, is said to be about to recommend the total abolition of the appraisement rules! We do not know if the statement be correct, but, if so, it would really be

fine to find executive officers stultifying legislative measures, framed after the most careful consideration possible, on the simple ground that it heavily taxes their energies. The best remedy, we think, is to post such officers to districts having no hard work.

A request to remove the inconvenience experienced by passengers when getting into and out of the ferry boat on the Ambavni creek in the Thána District.

21. A correspondent of the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88), in its issue of the 5th October, says:—By the Government order of 8th November 1885 a ferry boat plies on the Ambavni creek between the villages of Gorái and Borivali in the Sálsette sub-division of the Thána District. The passengers have, however, to wade through deep mud and to walk over rocky ground in which are embedded oyster-shells, that wound their bare feet, in order to get into the ferry or to leave it and reach the shore. It is, therefore, to be hoped that this inconvenience will be removed by lengthening the road on both sides of the creek to the water's edge.

Annoyance to agriculturists from robbers in the Kaira District and the police in the district.

22. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (136), in its issue of the 2nd October, complains that in some places in the Kaira District standing crops have been cut down and stolen by thiefs and that the local police have not yet been able to obtain any clue of them, and draws the attention of Government to the matter.

A request to táluka officers of Sirsi in the Kánara District to check gambling.

23. A correspondent, writing from Sirsi to the *Havyak Subodh* (143) in its issue of the 1st October, draws the attention of the táluka officers to the prevalence of gambling at that place and requests them to take proper measures in the matter.

A complaint against two police constables in the Bombay police force.

24. A correspondent, under the signature of "Eye-witness," writes to the *Din Bandhu* (10) of the 29th September, to say that on Saturday the 21st idem, while a cricket match was being played on the Esplanade, Bombay, between the Gymkhana and the Hindu Cricket Clubs, two young Hindus from among the spectators were assaulted by police constable No. 345A and another constable in plain clothes who had been deputed there to keep order. The policemen, says the correspondent, caught hold of the two Hindus by their clothes as if they were *badmashis*, and assaulted and abused them until they were brought to a Police Inspector, who let them go, seeing that they had not committed any offence. It is to be hoped that the Police Commissioner will enquire into the matter and duly punish the police constables in question.

A robbery on the road between the town of Sholápur and the Sholápur Railway Station, and the alleged neglect of duty of some police constables posted on the road.

25. A correspondent, writing to the *Kalpataru* (38) in its issue of the 29th September, says that on the 22nd September last two postal sorters and a railway parcel clerk at Sholápur were assaulted and robbed of their things by robbers on their way from the city to the Sholápur Railway Station. When the assault was committed an outcry was raised, which attracted the attention of the Railway Station Master, who went to their assistance with some men of the Railway Police, but the men in the city police station which is very near the place where the assault was committed did not go to their assistance. This shows how the city police discharge their duty. In order to prevent such assaults in future it would be well to keep the road lighted and to post two mounted policemen thereon, as is done at Ahmednagar.

PART II.—*Native States.*

Remarks in connection with the alleged conditions on which the Rána of Porbandar is to be reinstated.

26. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 29th September, writes:—It is no doubt a pleasure to learn that the Rána of Porbandar is to be reinstated. The Rána made a strong fight when he was deprived of his powers, a sensational article or two appeared in the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* and a reply was given by the *Bombay Gazette.*

Nothing further was done, at least so far as the public knows. The news, therefore, of his proposed reinvestment will come upon most of our people as an agreeable surprise. The principal charge against the Rána was that he did not spend money freely. Now that the Rána is to be reinstated the question may be asked, has the Government now been assured that the Rána will act according to its wishes? If so, well and good. If not, why is he to be reinstated? There is probably an explanation. Along with the rumour of the proposed restoration of powers comes another which is altogether of the opposite nature. It is said that Government intend to take from the Rána the port of Porbandar. Is this the price the Rána will be made to pay for his reinstatement? The two rumours being coupled together suggest this most unmistakably. If this be so, then we must say that the whole transaction strikes us as being a most shameful one. His Excellency Lord Reay ought not to put his hand to such an unholy bargain. It is further rumoured that the Government is contemplating the taking of the port of Dwárka from the Gáikwád. This is the new policy of the British Government towards the Native States. They are to be deprived of their most valueable possessions. And why? That is a question which we leave to the Government to answer. Evidently, bad times are coming for the Native princes.

A complaint against exorbitant expenses incurred by the Administrator in the Porbandar State in erecting magnificent buildings.

27. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 1st October, gives a list of the public buildings recently erected at Porbandar, with their respective costs, and remarks:—The Administrator of Porbandar, in the name of reform, has spent nearly 25 lákhs of rupees from the hard-earned wealth of the Rána. The general opinion is that Government took possession of the State because the Rána had amassed a large fortune, and it seems to be correct. Government want the port of Porbandar and the Rána declines to give it, but the former are sure to succeed in the end. A railway in connection with the port having been considered necessary, a large sum of money, viz. Rs. 19,00,000, has been spent on the work. For a moment we may suppose that this money will be recovered by the State, yet, is it justifiable to construct a railway against the will of the Rána? Nearly half a lákh of rupees has been spent for the convenience of the Administrator. Even though the Rána is rendered penniless, Government attend to their own convenience. We do not understand why Government should hesitate to return to the Rána his State, including the port.

Remarks on the present policy of Government towards Native Princes.

28. The *Sholápur Samáchár* (61) of the 1st October, in an article, headed, "Excessive tyranny," considers it highly tyrannical that land should be taken from certain Native Princes in Northern India for the Indian Midland Railway under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, without any compensation being paid for it, and severely censures the British Government for treating high-handedly its allies, the Native Princes, who stood it in good stead in the time of the sepoy mutiny.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th October 1889.

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(For the week ending 5th October 1889.)

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH OCTOBER 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Disapproval of the dismissal of certain Mámlatdárs involved in the Crawford case.

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 28th September, writes:—The action of the Secretary of State and the Government of India in throwing over certain Mámlatdárs in the Bombay Presidency involved in the Crawford case has spread consternation and dismay in Native circles. A rude shock has been given to one of the best cherished beliefs of the people. They have been awakened to the fact that the most solemn, the most distinct and clear promises of the head of the government of a presidency will not protect them against the intrigues of vindictive selfishness. The high notion entertained of British justice and British sense of fair-play has been struck down. People have commenced to ask what difference beyond mere professions there is between the English rule and the previous rules which Englishmen have always denounced as barbarous and unjust. The grave fears that have been entertained by some of our old men now appear to be quite justified. There were men who from the beginning stated that no good would come out of the Crawford case. They said that Mr. Crawford would be pronounced innocent, while the Mámlatdárs and every Native on the side of the prosecution would be sacrificed. But those of us who believed that the British rule was more moral than any other did not agree with them. We must now state that we were wrong. There never took place a parody of justice more gross and shameful than what is now taking place in connection with the Crawford scandal. The man whose evil influence weighed with the incubus of a nightmare wherever he went, has been allowed to go almost scot-free in the face of the most convincing evidence. The verdict of the Commissioners alone is quite sufficient to remove the illusion about the fair-mindedness of Englishmen when one of their own countrymen is concerned. And what the Commissioners began, the Secretary of State for India and under his directions the Government of India have completed. Does the Government know what the effect of this breach of faith will be? Englishmen who wish to take revenge upon the Mámlatdárs for the exposure of Mr. Crawford should know that though they may accomplish the ruin of these men, they will do an infinitely greater injury to British name and British rule. It will be the British administration which will suffer most. Corruption can now flourish and it will be everybody's duty not to avow a knowledge of it. The chief strength of the English rule is its high moral tone. If the irresponsible friends of Mr. Crawford were blind to the permanent interests of the administration, surely the Secretary

of State and his Council should not have lost their heads. But Lord Cross and the Conservative Ministry could not resist the vulgar temptation of spoiling the political credit of a political opponent like His Excellency Lord Reay. The honour, however, of His Excellency and his Councillors is bound up with the maintenance of the Mámlatdárs. If the present Bill of Indemnity is passed and the resolution of the Government of India dismissing Mr. Vinze and others stands, who will be covered with shame? It is the British name which will suffer an ever-lasting disgrace. Nothing could be more hypocritical and hollow than the excuse advanced for cancelling the promise of indemnity.

Remarks in connection with the formation and work of District and Táluka Boards in Berár.

2. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 30th September, says:—The boon of local self-government has now been conferred on Berár after seven or eight years' agitation of the matter. Members of Táluka Boards have already been elected in five of the districts; but the election of the members, chairman and vice-chairman of the District Boards has not taken place as yet. No work has been assigned to the Táluka Boards, and if it is not given ere long it is likely that the members elected for this year will have done nothing but simply undergone the bother of the election. We request the Deputy Commissioners to attend to this matter without delay and to allow the people to enjoy the right of local self-government which the benevolent and liberal-minded Lord Ripon was pleased to extend to the people of India.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th October 1889.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 41 OF 1889

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 12th October 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
22	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
28	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
29	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
39	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
40	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
42	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
44	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
45	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
46	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
58	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
63	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
65	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
66	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
69	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
71	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
72	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
74	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
75	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
			Weekly	500
76	The Din Mani	Broach	Fortnightly	303
77	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Bi-weekly	600
78	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Weekly	475
79	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Do.	1,536
80	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	650
81	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	380
82	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Bi-weekly	1,015
83	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Weekly	1,780
84	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	598
85	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	375
86	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.		
	GUJARA'TI.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
102	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
103	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
104	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
105	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
119	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issu
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
121	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
122	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
123	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
124	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
125	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
126	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
127	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
128	„ Saurāshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
129	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
130	„ Sneha Sindhu	Cambay	Weekly	...
131	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Monthly	630
132	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
133	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
134	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
135	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
136	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	200
138	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
145	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
146	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
147	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
148	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
149	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
	URDU.			
150	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
151	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
152	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
153	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
154	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
155	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
156	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
157	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
158	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
159	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
160	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
161	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Remarks in connection with a vacancy in the India Office.

1. The *Native Opinion* (17) of the 6th October thinks that since a vacancy has occurred in the India Council by the retirement of Sir Richard Strachey, Lord Cross should avail himself of this opportunity to exhibit his firmness of purpose by refraining to fill the vacancy and to carry out his proposal to effect retrenchment in the expenditure of the India Office.—The *Satyavakta* (126), in its issue of the 11th October, disapproves of the proposed appointment of Sir Auckland Colvin to the vacancy, on the ground of his adverse views on Indian matters, and is sorry to see that the Secretary of State for India pays no attention whatever to Indian public opinion in the matter of making appointments to the India Council.

The Secretary of State and the recommendations of the Public Service Commission.

2. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the 10th and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88) of the 11th October consider that the Secretary of State for India has acted wisely in declining to adopt many of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission which were mostly unfavourable to natives of India as regards their share in the administration of the country, and say that the unsatisfactory result of the labours of this Commission confirms the views entertained by Natives in regard to the utility of commissions or committees appointed by local Governments to enquire into particular subjects. As regards the Secretary of State's being in favour of raising the age limit of candidates for the Civil Service Examination, the *Samáchár* of the 12th October suspects that this concession is only intended to reconcile the natives of India to the future adoption of those recommendations of the Public Service Commission which are unfavourable to them, and says that so long as the Civil Service Examination is not held in England and India simultaneously, the people have no reason to rejoice at the extension of the age limit for that examination, as very few people have the means to send their children to England. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88) of the 11th is glad at the raising of the age limit. While writing on the same subject the *Vidushak* (68), in its issue of the 7th October, also approves of the decision of the Secretary of State, and says that it is the result of the praiseworthy perseverance of Mr. Digby, Secretary to the Indian Political Agency, who had made a representation to the Secretary of State for India in the matter in the interests of the people of this country and that all Indians should heartily thank him and wish him long life and success in his undertakings.

Indian traders in Africa and the oppression practised on them by Portuguese and Dutch tradesmen.

3. In a contributed article from Mauritius, the *Gujarát Mitră* (81), in its issue of the 6th October, writes:—The Indian traders in Africa have been so successful in their trade that the Portuguese and Dutch tradesmen of that country have become jealous of them and begun to annoy them in various ways. The latter throw stones at the Indian traders at night, break open the doors of their shops and plunder their goods. The police pay no attention to the complaints of the Indian traders and the Government of the place is equally careless on the subject. The authorities have rather threatened to drive them out of the country. They do not give the traders the necessary license and this has added to their anxiety. Some of them have built large and costly buildings and have lent large sums of money to the inhabitants of several adjacent towns. The British Government has been petitioned to advocate their cause, and it is desirable that speedy measures should be taken in the matter.

Satisfaction expressed with the report that the Honourable K. T. Telang has been selected to fill up a vacancy on the bench of the Bombay High Court.

4. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), the *Jáme Jamshed* (109) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88) of the 10th October and many other papers of this week express extreme satisfaction with the report that the Honourable K. T. Telang has been appointed to a seat on the bench of the Bombay High Court, vacated by the death of Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás, observe that Mr. Telang is by his sound learning and exceptionally high abilities quite fitted for the

post, and congratulate the Bombay Government on the happy selection. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in its issue of the 10th October, however, says that it would have been much better if Ráo Bahádur Ránade, who has been long in Government service, had been appointed to the vacancy now filled up by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Telang, who also is an able man and whose appointment will satisfy the Europeans and Natives who happen to know him.]

Disapproval of His Excellency Lord Reay's administration of the Bombay Presidency by the *Pioneer* not concurred in.

5. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 6th October, writes:—If we were to believe the *Pioneer*, His Excellency Lord Reay would appear to be a benevolent blunderer, whose fussy interference with the working of State departments, whose ill-judged and capricious appointments, promotions and transfers, and whose perversity in not allowing himself to be guided by his Secretaries, have created much dissatisfaction in the service and impaired the efficiency of the administration. The greatest crime committed by the Governor of Bombay—a crime which has undoubtedly affected materially the judgment of critics like the *Pioneer*—is that of instituting a public enquiry into the official conduct of Mr. Crawford in order to purge the administration of a foul blot. They cannot venture to say this in so many words; but there is not the least doubt that the feeling is there. Their outcry for the dismissal of the Mámlatdárs whose evidence led to Mr. Crawford's disgrace, is as little prompted by a sincere desire for the purity of the administration as the clamour for their retention raised by a section of the Native public is prompted by an unselfish concern for the honour and good name of the Government. By undertaking a task from which his predecessors in office shrunk, Lord Reay has earned for himself a reputation for courage and impartiality, and for a high-minded and steadfast devotion to duty, in spite of much discouragement and many scurrilous attacks. Those whose understanding is not hopelessly warped by a bias will heartily appreciate the part which he has performed in connection with the Crawford business, and we may be sure that future generations will unhesitatingly endorse the cordial praise bestowed upon Lord Reay both by the Secretary of State for India and by the Viceroy. The Governor's enemies in the press say that nothing will become His Excellency so well as resigning his office. The Native public, and, we hope, also the bulk of the European public, are quite of a different opinion. The Natives look forward to His Lordship's approaching departure with regret, and they would be glad if his term of office could be extended to another five years.

Comments on the Bill to indemnify certain witnesses, and on the dismissal of eight Mámlatdárs in the Bombay Presidency in connection with the Crawford case.

6. The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 7th October, writes:—The first thing which strikes us when we attempt to survey in a calm and dispassionate spirit the question of the dismissal from the Government service of eight Mámlatdárs who gave self-incriminating evidence in the Crawford case under promise of indemnity against the consequences thereof, is the extreme difficulty, if not the utter hopelessness, of Natives obtaining an impartial hearing of their case—not to talk of their obtaining justice,—when they are, by the force of circumstances, placed in a position disagreeable to a powerful but not very scrupulous portion of the Anglo-Indian community. Sad as the fact is, there is nothing surprising in it. As long as our present form of government remains what it is, so long it is useless to expect that our interests will receive better consideration than what they have received in the present instance at the hands of a Minister who has to administer the affairs of this country from London. Even under ordinary circumstances, when the interests of the Native do not clash with those of his Anglo-Indian fellow-subject, the former finds it a herculean task to draw the favourable attention of the Secretary of State for India to his case. The task becomes almost hopeless when, in addition to the usual difficulties, he has to overcome the hostile efforts of a powerful section of men of the ruling class. The Minister is, in the first place, more or less indifferent to the manner in which this vast country is governed, provided nothing very extraordinary or out of the usual run takes place. As his existence as Minister for India does not depend on the good government of this country, it is but natural that under ordinary circumstances he should not trouble himself much about it. Now and then

he finds it necessary to interfere, but his interference generally does more harm than good; for he interferes in things which he does not well understand. The only pressure which he cannot afford to ignore is the pressure of public opinion in England, and this the hostile Anglo-Indian section finds it easy to turn in its favour. As John Stuart Mill has observed, the Anglo-Indians "have friends at home, have organs, have access to the public; they have a common language and common ideas with their countrymen; any complaint by an Englishman is more sympathetically heard, even if no unjust preference be accorded to it." All this has been only too clearly exemplified in the Crawford case. In order to induce Englishmen in England to take off their eyes from the conduct of Mr. Crawford, his friends kept harping, in season and out of season, on the 'monstrosity' of keeping in office men who had confessed in open court to the payment of bribes. There were also motives of vindictiveness in doing this, and the dodge succeeded too well. While Mr. Crawford's conduct was anyhow hurriedly brushed aside from the gaze of the public, all sorts of unutterabel things have been said by the public press of England about the poor Mámlatdárs, and, to crown their misery, the Secretary of State for India has, with culpable thoughtlessness, declared that the men must "go." Although we must continue to suffer for a very long time to come from the practically irresponsible government of this country by the Secretary of State, we can do much to mitigate the evil, which is, in some measure at least, inseparable from the system. The instincts of the British nation are generous and just; and if we take care to put John Bull in complete and timely possession of all the facts of a case, we need not despair of his exerting his influence with the Secretary of State for India in our behalf. It is a matter for regret that this essential precaution was not taken in time in the Crawford case. After Anglo-Indian misrepresentation had done nearly all its mischief, and after most of the papers in England, acting on the one-sided and often impudently false information supplied them, had declared their sympathy for Mr. Crawford and expressed themselves shocked by the conduct of the Bombay Government and the Mámlatdárs, a mild telegram went from Bombay to the Secretary of the Indian Agency in England, asking Englishmen to suspend judgment till the investigation then going on was completed and the result known! But, evidently, the British public could not afford to wait till it was in a position to pronounce a carefully weighed opinion on the whole case. It had more pressing concerns demanding attention nearer home. It, therefore, gave its verdict on the facts of the case as they were then represented to it, and then soon forgot almost all about the affair. All this shows, more than anything else, how extremely important and necessary is the existence of a well-conducted and vigorously working Indian agency in England. The only point which has given unmixed satisfaction in this ugly affair is the spontaneity and the vigour of the agitation which has raged so powerfully for the last few days in every nook and corner of the Bombay Presidency with regard to the limited scope of the Indemnity Bill. The agitation has been so universal and so successful, that we may well attribute to it the postponement of the consideration of the Bill for a week more, as also the report that it is intended to enlarge the scope of the Bill. We trust that this small measure of success will awaken our countrymen to a consciousness of their united strength, and encourage them to exert that strength more frequently than they have hitherto done. Whatever may be the form which this Indemnity Bill ultimately takes, one fact is now clear that hereafter, when the British Government has to expose corruption in high places, and when it wants to induce such of its officials as may have had some hand in that corruption, the Indemnity Bill will have to come first and the confessions next. A scalded cat will take good precautions that it is not scalded a second time before it again ventures to taste the hot liquid.

7. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 7th October, writes:—If ever public opinion, unanimous, and clearly and spontaneously expressed, should influence the counsels of the Government, the Indemnity Bill is a pre-eminently fit and worthy occasion on which the influence ought to be felt and acknowledged. The public meetings which have been held all over the Bombay Presidency, which an ill-natured contemporary thinks are due to the wire-pullings of a caucus, but which we believe to be the spontaneous and sincere expression of public opinion, are a well-meant protest against the action contemplated by the

Government of India. The Native public, and indeed, we venture to think, not a small portion of the European public, cannot understand how the Government of India and the Secretary of State do not perceive the utter inconsistency, narrowness and harmful character of their position in admitting the necessity and propriety of the guarantee, and yet repudiating it in its most essential particular. The repudiation consigns the individuals affected by it to life-long misery. It is a grave injustice and a serious loss of means, status and character in the middle of life. But the individuals will outlive their misfortune, and however unjust their present fall, they cannot be pronounced altogether blameless. It is the position of the Bombay Government that excites the greatest sympathy. It is felt that the good name of the Government is being drawn into the mire, and that it is being put to the indignity of a breach of faith, because it undertook the exposure of the corruption of a high European official. The Government of India and the Secretary of State make professions of sympathy and even admiration and respect for the courage and righteousness of the Bombay Government, but it is difficult to believe that the professions are any better than lip-professions. If there was any reality about them they would not have stopped short of the halting support which has been vouchsafed to the Bombay Government. The Government of Bombay is, in fact, going to be sacrificed at the altar of Anglo-Indian opposition, and the humiliation of the Government is the triumph of that opposition which has persistently traduced the Government, misrepresented its motives and actions, and waged an unrighteous war in the interests of a man, himself hopelessly unrighteous, who more than any other within living memory in India has served to bring the name of the British Government into contempt and disrepute. It is a repetition of the times of Lord Ripon, when a high-minded and righteous Viceroy was visited with Anglo-Indian execration, because he strove to assert the cause of justice and righteousness over race-hauteur and class interests, and the Native public on that very account made a grateful response of popular demonstration in his favour. On the present occasion, too, the exposure of the Crawford fraud has been very unpalatable to many Anglo-Indians, but it is looked upon by the Native public as a measure righteous in itself, conducive to good government, and resulting in their welfare. Those of the Anglo-Indian community to whom the exposure has been like gall and wormwood, see nothing proper in the acts of the Bombay Government and are ceaselessly trying to vilify His Excellency Lord Reay and his Government. So persistent and organized has been their vilification that it has well-nigh defeated the ends of justice so far as the principal culprit was concerned, and it is now humiliating the Bombay Government by compelling it to break its faith with the poor deluded men, who were first the victims of that fraud and were afterwards chiefly instrumental in exposing it. It is this humiliation of the Bombay Government that is causing such widespread sympathy, and which is the main cause of the public demonstrations all over the presidency. Part of the demonstrations may be owing to imitation and the effect of example, but a considerable portion of it is due to a genuine feeling of sympathy with the Government, and a sense of injustice and unmerited indignity done to the unfortunate officers. For our own part, we have always maintained that the interest of the individuals who have suffered is of small moment compared with the calamity which the Government itself is threatened with. The character of the Government for veracity and faithfulness is in jeopardy. The Government of India and the Secretary of State, in pursuing a fancied morality, are strangely forgetful of this danger. The object of the public demonstrations is to awaken the Government to the paramount necessity for maintaining its honour even at the cost of a deviation from ideal morality.

8. The *Gujaráti* (80), in its issue of the 6th October, writes:—It is a principle of English law that no man shall be condemned unheard. The Mámlatdárs made certain statements to Mr. Ommanney, some of which were repeated before the Crawford Commission, and now they are to be condemned on the strength of the evidence contained in their own deposition, when even Mr. Ommanney knows that the prosecution availed themselves of such evidence only as *they* thought relevant. The Mámlatdárs never appeared as accused persons and they had no opportunity of stating their whole case, and it is nothing but a monstrous piece of injustice of which the British Government ought to be heartily ashamed, that it should not have called upon

the eight Mámlatdárs to show cause why the guarantee should not be partially cancelled in their case, if at all Government chose to violate its word of honour in presence of the whole civilized world and disgrace itself in the eyes of the people from the lowest peasant to the highest Native Prince. Every one in this presidency who has thought about the Crawford episode has got disgusted with the action of the Secretary of State for India, and we ourselves find it so painful to proceed further that we shall stop here this time.

9. After giving a summary of public opinion on the Indemnity Bill, the *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 6th October, writes:—Meetings have been held since we wrote last at Ahmednagar, Kolhápur, Baroda, Honávar (Kánara), Kárwár, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Junnar, Báramati, Akola, Karjat, Shirpur, Yával, Mádha, Bársi, Karád, Vita, Wái, Yeola, Nándgaon, Sinnar, Thána, Kalyán, Vengurla, Dápoli and Bágalkot. Reports of meetings being held or about to be held are coming in daily. The Ahmedabad, Nadiád and Surat meetings came off as announced in our last issue. The British Indian Association of Calcutta has sent a telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, praying that the indemnity be observed in full so as not to shake the confidence of the public in the word of the Government. In all, protests have gone forth from three important public bodies, 44 public meetings, and nearly 60 English and Vernacular newspapers. This ought to open the eyes of Government. [The *Shubh Suchak* (64), in its issue of the 4th October, considers it a lesser evil to retain a few self-incriminating Mámlatdárs in the Government service than that Government should break its promise, and says that it would be well if, with due deference to public opinion, the Government of India placed all the facts again before the Secretary of State for a reconsideration of his previous orders.]

10. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 6th October, writes:—All the important centres in Gujarát, Maháráshtra and Kánara, that is, the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency, have by this time given an emphatic expression to their opinion on this "one-eyed, one-sectioned" Bill, as a contemporary calls it, and all the respectable Native newspapers throughout India have done the same. All are agreed in condemning the partial cancellation of the guarantee on political and moral grounds and as a bad lesson to the Native administrations. They are all unanimous in the opinion that the evil of a mighty Government breaking its word is permanent and infinitely great as compared with the retention of a few so-called corrupt officers in the service. Perhaps, a reference to the Secretary of State may be necessary, and in that case the Bill may be postponed to such time as may be required for a satisfactory solution of this complicated problem. If the telegraphic report in the *Bombay Gazette* be correct, there are grounds to believe that the Supreme Government has already begun to perceive the real difficulty of the situation, and, if so, it will not be unreasonable to hope that the Government of India may arrive at a solution consistent both with the prestige of the British rule and the purity of the service. No greater mistake can, therefore, be committed than passing the Bill as it is, and we request that it should be postponed, if not altogether abandoned, for some time longer. The Government and the public will thus have ample time to think over the matter, and it is not unlikely that time may induce Government to change its views on the point so as to bring them to be more in conformity with the wishes of the public. In any case nothing is lost by postponement while it is clearly impolitic to hurry it on. [The *Chandrodaya* (141), in its issue of the 5th October, requests the Government of India to reconsider the subject and to stick to the promise given by the Bombay Government to the Mámlatdárs.]

11. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 6th October, writes:—In its present form the Indemnity Bill relieves the Mámlatdár witnesses only from a liability to prosecution, civil or criminal, leaving the question of departmental punishment or loss to be adjudicated upon, perhaps, according to the merits of individual cases, or to the sweet will of departmental heads. Again, the scope of relief from prosecution granted under the Bill does not offer shelter from such prosecution to those of the Mámlatdárs who are said to have been dismissed before the introduction of the Bill. Thus even when the Bill becomes law, a fresh lover of "justice and equity" might rise and drag some of the Mámlatdárs dismissed

beforehand into a magisterial court. The difference the Bill makes between those already dismissed and those now in office with regard to the prosecution, leaves the sword of "departmental punishment or loss" still dangling over the heads of those yet in office without an exception. There is another point of equal importance, and that is that since the Bill does not seek to legalise the retention of the Mámlatdárs not yet dismissed, their retention must of necessity become invalid under the statute of Edward VI on which so much stress has been laid by the superior authorities. As a consequence, therefore, the Bill must include a section legalising the retention of the Mámlatdárs now in office, but without it they might be regarded as good as out of office. A Government resolution is to supply the place of such provision in the Bill now before the Council, but we have our doubts as to the competency of such a resolution. There is another question in regard to the already dismissed Mámlatdárs. It is this that every dismissed servant, however mean, is asked and allowed to present an explanation of his conduct before his dismissal is confirmed. That the poor eight Mámlatdárs who are now deprived of their offices should even without such an explanation be turned adrift is most ungenerous, nay, cruel in the extreme. Even as condemned men, if the Government thought that these eight gentlemen had given bribes of their own free will to secure the favour and good opinion of a superior officer, these men should have been asked for their explanation in the matter. No such chance has been allowed them. If the Government is persuaded to think that their evidence before the Commission was sufficient to establish their guilt, we may tell them that the evidence, as the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha's memorial pertinently points out, went as far as the question of the criminality of Mr. Crawford was concerned and not beyond. In the absence of such privilege some of them would even like, nay prefer, the ordeal of a prosecution simply to show that the stigma of wilful corruption now attaching to them is quite unfounded, and that it was under sheer compulsion and the fear of personal loss that money was paid. That since and before such payments not a single flaw or blot has been found in their administrative capacity as Mámlatdárs or Magistrates is by itself sufficient evidence that beyond the so-called bribes there was nothing in their conduct deserving of such cruel punishment as summary dismissal. It is the question of money payments to Hanmantráo that has brought on this difficulty. Let such explanations as we propose be asked of them, and we have no doubt that they will be acquitted of the charge of wilful corruption. The one-section Bill, therefore, is completely inadequate to meet these difficulties, and what the Honourable Mr. Scoble from his seat at the Council Board said on such inadequacy proves the necessity of the extension of its scope.

12. The *Gujaráti* (80), in its issue of the 6th October, writes:—The public mind of the Bombay Presidency has never been so greatly exercised since Lord Ripon's departure from this country. All over the Deccan, and even at Ahmedabad, Surat, Baroda and other places in the north, meetings have been held to protest against the contemplated infringement of the threefold guarantee given to the Mámlatdárs. The public had such faith in the plighted word of His Excellency Lord Reay's Government that up to the last moment of the introduction of the Indemnity Bill in the Supreme Legislative Council they were naturally reluctant to give vent to their feelings, which had been not a little excited by the quite half-hearted manner in which the India Office has grappled with the whole question in Parliament, the House of Lords, and in its despatches to the Bombay Government. The confidence of the Bombay public in the present ruler of the presidency well explains their inactivity up to this time. The sanguine hopes that the people entertained about the due fulfilment of the guarantee and the silence thereby induced are themselves indications of the irreparable mischief that would follow even a partial cancellation of the indemnity. The speeches delivered in the Viceregal Council on the occasion of the introduction of the Indemnity Bill are satisfactory in so far as they offer a complete vindication of the steps taken by Lord Reay in the Crawford affair, but are open to a great deal of criticism where they deal with the question of the partial cancellation of the guarantee. Even the Viceroy, who warmly commended Lord Reay for his courage and singleness of purpose, seems to have an inadequate idea of the situation of the Bombay Government when they pledged their faith, and of the fatal consequences of the

step now forced upon them by Lord Cross. The memorial sent by the Presidency Association to the Secretary of State for India and the representation that the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha has made to the Viceroy in Council, have so clearly and comprehensively stated the whole case against the decision arrived at by Lord Cross that we earnestly hope that the scope of the Indemnity Bill will be modified in the light of the arguments advanced by these representative bodies, and of the representations sent by the meetings held at several important places.

13. The *Hindi Punch* (107), in its issue of the 6th October, gives a cartoon representing His Excellency Lord Lansdowne as an old lady looking at the Indemnity Bill, which is covered with shoes thrown at it from all sides. The letter-press below the picture runs as follows:—*Dame Lansdowne:* Oh, I've nussed him keerful and I've fed him reglar, and a innercenter child there never could be than my poor little, dear little Bill! And yet them rascally boys, they are down upon him like bricks!

A meeting held at Kolhápur to protest against the Indemnity Bill, and the part taken in it by members of the Council of Regency.

14. The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 7th October, writes:—We congratulate our Kolhápur friends on the pluck they have shown in coming forward and joining their voice to that of their brethren in the other parts of the Bombay Presidency against the contemplated violation of a solemn pledge by the British Government. Shrimant Bálásáheb Bávdekar, who presided at the meeting, made a good point when he said that if the British Government did not scruple to break its word of honour in the present instance, it would be a matter for serious alarm and discontent to the Native States, whose existence practically depended on the scrupulous and honourable observance of all treaty rights by the paramount power; and that Native Chiefs were therefore watching the conduct of the British Government in this painful affair with great anxiety. Bálásáheb is an enlightened Chief of the Southern Marátha Country, and as such he is well entitled to speak on behalf of Native Chiefs and Princes. The warning, therefore, comes from an influential quarter, and we trust it will not go unheeded. By the bye, we may ask the Government of India to note that the presence of the members of the Council of Regency at the meeting indicates, in some measure, the intensity of public feeling in the Native community on this question. The timidity, or, as some might put it, the caution of officials in Native States in connection with movements, criticizing in the remotest degree the actions of the British Government, is proverbial. But the breach of faith involved in the present conduct of the Secretary of State for India is so gross that the members of the Kolhápur Council thought it necessary to disregard all dictates of this usual 'caution,' and to mark their sense of the treatment which is being meted out to the Mámlatdárs by attending the meeting and joining in the general protest.

Retention of self-incriminating but indemnified Mámlatdárs in other than judicial posts recommended.

15. Referring to the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case, the *Havyak Subodh* (142), in its issue of the 8th October, says:—What guarantee is there to believe that the Mámlatdárs, who in spite of their legal knowledge bribed Mr. A. T. Crawford, will discharge their duties with honesty? However, as they have been promised indemnity by the Government of Bombay, they may be appointed to some unimportant minor posts on their present salaries.

Approval of the decision of the Secretary of State for India with regard to the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case.

16. The *Káthiáwár Times* (83), in its issue of the 6th October, writes:—We venture to think that the intelligent public will not find fault with the Mámlatdárs' Indemnity Bill, since the terms of it are, under the circumstances, the best that could be expected, for it succeeds in harmonising, though to a small extent, the respect for the pledged word of the Governor of Bombay with due regard for the purity of the subordinate bench. Although the arrangement is not altogether satisfactory, it is, we believe, the only way of getting over the difficulty. The difficulty of the situation was fully foreshown. In the first place, Lord Reay was not justified in granting the indemnity on his own responsibility, even though it was not possible otherwise to obtain the evidence

desired. But when once granted it could not be altogether ignored. It is true that the indemnity was not offered before the commencement of the proceeding, but its validity is not for that reason impaired, as has been pointed out by the Honourable Mr. Scoble, who stated that "what may be lawfully done beforehand is not rendered unlawful by being done afterwards." We are strongly of opinion that corrupt men should not be retained in the service. We regret that the violation of the guarantee would act as a great deterrent in future measures for the purification of the administration or in prosecuting future Crawfords, but it is inevitable and must be submitted to. Even if these Mámlatdárs could be retained in office their position would be most anomalous; for, the public will have no confidence in them and will not be satisfied with the justice administered by them. Five years' pay to those who are not to be retained in service is quite sufficient. [The *Bakul* (25) of the 6th October says that it is perfectly satisfied with the decision of the Secretary of State for India with regard to the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs.]

Damage caused by locusts in the Belgaum District and a request to the District Collector to recommend a remission of land revenue.

17. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 6th October, writes:—We regret to learn that locusts have caused considerable damage to the crops in the eastern and southern parts of the Belgaum District. The locusts have been there for some time past and have totally ruined the rice crops. We learn that the *rayats* have appealed to the Collector to recommend Government to grant a remission of the land revenue. We hope the Government will listen to the prayer of the unfortunate people. It would much depend upon the report of the Collector, and we beseech that officer to inquire carefully into the matter and to report facts. He must not look solely to the financial pressure of the day. The Government can afford to be generous, as the fears of a famine in other parts of the presidency have been relieved now by the late rains.

Indian beer ought to be subjected to a heavier duty than the proposed rate of one anna per gallon.

18. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 7th October, says:—A despatch is said to have been sent by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India to the effect that a duty of one anna will be levied per gallon of Indian beer, and hence a question arises why toddy, more innocent than beer, should not be subjected to the same rate of duty in place of the heavy tax imposed on it? Beer can afford to bear a heavier duty as it is consumed by Europeans and rich Natives, but Government do not like to increase the burden on Europe spirituous drinks and have deprived the poor people of the healthy drink of toddy which would save them from the use of these liquors. The toddy question, affecting as it does the interests of the poor classes alone, has not attracted sufficient attention from the wealthy and educated Natives, who have, it is to be regretted, failed to press the matter with sufficient force on the attention of Government.

The law of accomplice evidence and the harm that will result from its interpretation as put upon it in the Ahmedabad classers' cases and the Crawford case.

19. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 7th October, writes:—The acquittal of the classers in the different bribery cases from Ahmedabad, following upon a nearly similar result in the Crawford case and based on nearly the same grounds, will make, we are afraid, conviction for bribery almost impossible in the future. Bribery is a peculiarly clandestine offence, which is rarely done in broad daylight, and of which persons beyond the parties concerned have rarely any knowledge. There is hardly ever any record kept of the transaction, and there is not much likelihood of the existence of any circumstantial and corroborative evidence. Hence when it is declared that one of the parties is an accomplice, and as such absolutely unworthy of credit, the conviction of the other is almost impossible. This conclusion is strengthened all the more by the experiences in the Crawford case. Here was a notorious case of corruption in which the acts of the culprit were so flagrant that his name had become a byeword throughout the presidency. A powerful Government, with almost unlimited resources in men and money, fully convinced of his guilt, prosecutes him,

and, after a laborious enquiry, fails to secure a conviction. The cases of the Ahmedabad classers, though widely different from the first, are an illustration of how justice is likely to be defeated. Who will now venture to complain that an officer is corrupt? The petty fry of Native officers may indeed be still liable to be brought to account. But the European officers, if they are so minded, may defy the law with perfect impunity. We wonder if Lord Cross has any conception of the harm, present and prospective, which His Lordship's decision in the Crawford case has caused to the British rule in India.

A complaint against the manner in which the income-tax is assessed and collected, and a few modifications in the Income-tax Act recommended.

20. The *Jagadádarsh* (36), in its issue of the 6th October, while complaining of the conduct of income-tax collectors in assessing incomes without first enquiring into the competency of the people, and of the injustice of fixing the minimum income liable to be assessed at 500 rupees per annum, requests Government to direct that a previous notice shall be given separately to every person who is to be called upon to pay the tax, instead of putting up in a public place a general list of the tax-payers, as such lists are frequently mutilated by boys as soon as they are stuck to a wall or any other place, and that an officer other than the Income-tax Collector shall hear appeals against the income-tax assessments. The person who assesses incomes and hears appeals against the assessment being one and the same under the present arrangement, the paper is of opinion that it is useless to expect justice at his hands in deciding appeals.

Mr. Plunkett and the inconvenience experienced by applicants in the Poona City.

21. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51) and the *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in their issues of the 6th and 7th October, respectively, complain of much inconvenience being caused to applicants in consequence of Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, Poona, being in charge of the duties of the Cantonment Magistrate in addition to his already multifarious duties, and suggest that the Honorary Magistrates of the city should be invested with some of the powers which are now held exclusively by him, with a view to remove the inconvenience at present experienced by the Poona public.

Remarks about a site for the Subordinate Judge's Court at Ratnágiri.

22. The *Jagan Mitră* (37), in its issue of the 7th October, disapproves of the rumoured proposal to erect a new building on the site behind the criminal jail at Ratnágiri for the purpose of locating therein the local Subordinate Judge's Court, and suggests that, as the arrangement is to be a permanent one, the District Judge should duly consider the convenience of pleaders and litigants and choose for the building a site either in the compound of the District Court, which is sufficiently large, or somewhere near it.

Comments upon an alleged novel way of making appointments in the Collectorate of North Kánara at the suggestion of the Head Clerk, Mr. L. B. Sylva, under the *régime* of Mr. Blathwayt, C.S.

23. The *Kárwár Samáchár* (40), in its issue of the 26th September, complains of the conduct of the English Head Clerk to the Kánara Collector, Mr. Blathwayt, in getting his own relations and incompetent and unpassed men appointed as A'bkári Inspectors and to other posts in that district to the neglect of the superior claims of other men, says that the Collector is a mere tool in the hands of his Head Clerk, Mr. Sylva, and requests the Commissioner, S.D., and Government to redress the grievances of this district by transferring this incompetent and unjust subordinate to another district.

A suggestion to Government to reclaim Tantia Bhil, a notorious dacoit, instead of sending him to prison.

24. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 5th October, writes:—We are a little curious to know whether it has ever occurred to the authorities of the Central Provinces to grant a free pardon to the notorious outlaw Tantia Bhil and to utilise his services for the suppression of dacoity by the capture of the other dacoits who are still at large. Such generosity can never be misunderstood by Tantia himself or his fellow freebooters still plying their nefarious trade in the mountains and forests of the Central Provinces. Tantia is an elderly, broken-down man, who will not survive

prison life. Free and in the pay of Government he might still pass a few years of usefulness, and his marvellous qualities, his rare sagacity, his unequalled experience and the power and authority of his name might prove valuable in the interests of peace and order. It is tolerably certain that Tantia Bhil is not a downright rascal and that there are qualities in him which, with kindness, generosity and consideration, might develop and altogether soften and subdue the fiercer qualities of his nature. As an act of policy also it would be a most desirable course to adopt, because the great outlaw is beloved by the masses and has great influence over them. On all considerations it would be wiser to reclaim Tantia than to consign him to the ever-increasing territories of rascaldom.

The reported trade in Panjábi girls in Sind and a suggestion to the Sind police in the matter.

25. The same newspaper writes:—A correspondent has been good enough to set us right on the reported trade in Panjábi girls in Sind. Our correspondent, who appears to be well informed, says that during the last two or three years there has been a brisk trade in the above-mentioned commodity. He mentions names of landholders, professional and non-professional people, who are in the habit of spending several thousands of rupees a year on the importation and sale of Panjábi girls. Whether these are wanted for the Zenana or the market is not clearly stated, but we fancy that the market must have more than its ordinary share of this iniquitous trade. For a wonder, no case of this kind has ever been brought forward in a court of law in Sind. Now that it seems clear that such a trade is in existence and that some flagrant instances have been brought to justice in the Panjáb, the Sind police as well as the district authorities may well be on the look-out to bring to book offenders of this class.

Annoyance suffered from a gang of Kábulis by the people of Kapadvanj in the Kaira District and the local police.

26. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (135), in its issue of the 9th October, writes:—A gang of about 150 Kábulis has been harassing the residents of Kapadvanj, robbing them, beating them and even plundering them, but the authorities have not had the courage to arrest them. We recommend the Police Superintendent of the Kaira District to pay immediate attention to this subject and to drive them out of the district.—While writing on the same subject a correspondent from Kapadvanj to the *Satyavakta* (126), in its issue of the 11th October, observes:—These Kábulis profess to be traders, but whenever they get an opportunity they enter a house on some trivial excuse, and pilfer anything they find. On the 5th instant a widow of one Khusal Mitha, residing near the house of the Municipal Secretary, Mr. Mancherji, was robbed of valuables worth Rs. 350, and the police constable to whom the complaint was made could not recover the stolen goods. Several other thefts have been committed since their arrival, but none of them has been traced. The Kábulis let loose their horses to graze in the fields in their neighbourhood and poor cultivators suffer a loss.

Prevalence of gambling at Yeola in the Násik District, and the local police.

27. The *Rághav Bhushan* (56) of Yeola, in its issue of the 7th October, says that gambling is openly carried on on public roads in that town without any notice being taken of it by the local authorities, and requests the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate of Násik to remove the cause of annoyance suffered by travellers at the hands of the gamblers.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Remarks in connection with an order issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the matter of illicit manufacture of salt and the proposed amendment of the Bombay Salt Act.

28. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 6th October, writes:—It appears from the *Indian Messenger* that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has issued a very just and humane order in the matter of illicit manufacture of salt. We are told that His Honour has directed the police to institute prosecutions only against those who privately make salt for sale, and to let alone people who make it for their own use. Whether or

not this is the result of the question which was put in the last session of Parliament regarding an old man in Orissa who had been fined by the Magistrate for using salt-earth, we cannot say; but there is no doubt that similar instructions are needed on our side, where the severity of the salt law is on a par with the harassing restrictions of the A'bkári Department. A starving wretch of a Bhil somewhere about Kalyán, who had gathered a few raw mangoes, once picked up a little salt to be eaten with the fruit, for which he was immediately hauled up before the local subordinate Magistrate. That official, however, found the accused possessed of no salt, and so acquitted him; but the Magistrate was warned to be more careful for the future. Even this case is not so bad as that of the miserable old men or women who were prosecuted for mixing a little *salt-earth* with their equally miserable meals; and yet this is the hardship which our Legislative Council is seeking to legalize. Of course a tax must be rigorously realised if it is to be levied at all; but that maxim can hardly cover such a case. It is cruel to tax a necessary of life like salt; and still more cruel to deny to poverty-stricken wretches the use of salt-earth. Few who can afford to buy salt will seek to use salt-earth in place of it, and, therefore, the loss to the State revenue, if such a practice is not brought within the clutches of the law, will be but trifling. Is it too much to hope, in view of the Bengal order, that the proposed 'amendment' of our Salt Act may not be insisted on? [The *Bakul* (25), in its issue of the 6th October, says:—It would be oppression, pure and simple, if the Salt Bill now before the Bombay Legislative Council were passed. Transportation of poor miserable people, whom Government seem to consider burdensome, to Australia or to distant islands would be preferable to the passing of this Bill, which cannot be too strongly protested against.]

PART III.—*Education.*

Complaint concerning Government encouragement to Gujaráti literature.

29. The *Gujaráti* (80) of the 6th October is dissatisfied with the way in which the Bombay Educational Department deals with Gujaráti literature and Gujaráti authors, who, it says, receive much less encouragement than is given to Maráthi authors. The paper finds fault also with the Gujaráti Book Committee and the Deputy Educational Inspectors, saying that the former object to the name of Krishna and love and other kindred matters occurring in Gujaráti books, while they are passed unnoticed in Maráthi and other books, and give encouragement to men in whom they are interested, and that the latter, in purchasing prize books, patronize authors in whom they take interest.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

The insanitary condition of Girgaum Ward in Bombay and the local municipal authorities.

30. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 7th October, writes:—We have received complaints from numerous residents of Girgaum that the work of cleaning the gutters and removal of filth is done very imperfectly ever since the strike. The new sweepers (and it seems Girgaum has the misfortune of having a monopoly of them) are very unskilful, indolent and fighting shy of their work. In spite of remonstrances from the residents and even their Inspectors, they will allow filth to accumulate, and the result is a diffusion of stinks and smells everywhere. Another more insidious enemy to health is a strong, oppressive stench of sewer gas which invades the nostrils at night. We have ourselves perceived this stench and have been confirmed in our observation by the experience of others. Our perfect scientific drainage, being carried out by imperfect human agency, has got, it would seem, some defects in its construction and working, and the Nemesis, which was feared, has followed quickly in the shape of fevers and a variety of diseases. We are glad that the representatives of the Girgaum Ward in the Corporation have visited Borbhát and Mugbhát, which are standing plague spots, and we hope that their observation will lead them to arouse the municipal authorities from their indifference. We also trust that they will further exert themselves to get the question of the sanitation of the whole ward considered and put on a proper basis.

Inconvenience caused to the sufferers by the late extensive fires at Surat from the delay made by the municipal commissioners in arriving at a decision on the question of street improvements.

31. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 11th October, says:—The municipal commissioners of Surat have, in delaying to arrive at a decision about the improvements to be made in that part of the city which has suffered heavily by the recent extensive fires, put the sufferers from the calamitous fire to much inconvenience and loss. Permission to rebuild houses and shops has been refused, and those who erected temporary shops have been prosecuted and punished for having done so without the permission of the municipality. Unfortunately, the Magistrates' decisions in such cases have been upheld by the High Court in appeal. It is to be hoped that the commissioners will arrive at an early decision on street improvements and remove the hindrances raised in the way of the unfortunate sufferers by the fires earning their bread or finding a shelter from the inclemencies of the weather.

A complaint against the Igatpuri Municipality.

32. A correspondent, writing to the *Ganga Lahari* (32) of the 4th October, sends to it for publication a petition which is said to have been signed by 87 residents of Igatpuri and addressed to the Collector of Násik and in which the petitioners describe their miserable condition caused by the slack season of the current year, complain of the heavy house-tax levied from them by the local municipality and of the undue severity of the Mámlatdár in recovering it, and request the Collector of Násik to visit the town and personally inquire into the oppression which is being practised. [A correspondent of the *Din Bandhu* (10) of the 6th October also bitterly complains against the Igatpuri Municipality for imposing a heavy house-tax and *halálkor* cess upon the inhabitants and for the oppression practised by it in recovering these taxes in spite of its utter negligence in supplying the wants for which these taxes are said to be levied.]

PART V.—*Native States.*

The conduct of political officers in Native States in general, and the Kashmere in particular, criticized.

33. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 6th October, writes:—Whoever has studied the question of the Native States in all its bearings cannot have failed to notice that everywhere the mischief originates in the Residency. It generally happens that the relations between the Rája and the Resident get somehow or other strained, and opportunity is taken by the enemies of the Rája, of whom he always has a large number, to poison the ears of the Resident, who, on the strength of these backbiters' statements, makes secret and confidential reports to the Foreign Office. The Resident is always ready to believe anything and everything against the Rája. The Native Princes have earned a bad name for possessing all sorts of vices. For instance, some time back Sir Lepel Griffin did not scruple to daub the Mahárája of Kashmere as a drunken debauchee. Now, according to Mr. Digby, who is not a man to make reckless statements, the Mahárája "has never been in the habit of taking intoxicating liquors; he is singularly abstemious. He has led a simple life, and has carefully avoided sensuality." It is conceivable, therefore, how Residents and political officers are prepared to believe everything to the discredit of the Native Princes. Hence in their confidential reports they do not hesitate to give currency to the loose and unfounded gossip of the *bazárs* which may be communicated to them by their myrmidons and hangers on. These confidential reports by political officers are received as gospel truth by the Foreign Office officials and the accused Native Prince is never given an opportunity of replying to the charges brought against him. The Mahárája of Kashmere has fallen a victim to this pernicious policy. While we are ready to admit that the Mahárája must have by his conduct given his enemies some ground to formulate charges against him, we have not been convinced by all that has been said on this subject of his being in any way worse than many other Princes who still sit on their *musnuds* in full enjoyment of all their high prerogatives. The latter are probably wiser than the former only in this that they can keep the Political Sáheb, and especially the Political Madam Sáheb *khush* (pleased). It does not take much time or trouble to achieve this. It wants only a little tact and a judicious expenditure of money, and that useful article—butter. Whoever can do this succeeds without fail, and succeeds remarkably. The Mahárája Pratáb

Singh was probably not possessed of these useful qualities, and hence his failure. We need not say, therefore, that we are not inclined to make much of the charges brought against the Mahárája. Take, for instance, the charge of extravagance. With regard to this, it would have looked well if the Government had formulated the charge in more explicit terms, mentioning at the same time some definite examples. We could then have had something tangible to go upon. Not only has this not been done, but we have, on the other hand, a strong and precise statement of how in many instances it was the Government of India itself which forced extravagance upon the Mahárája. The *Indian Mirror*, in its issue of September 29th, charges the Government of India with having compelled the Mahárája in several instances to incur extravagant expenditure upon objects of doubtful utility. So, if the charges of extravagance be well-founded, is not the Government partly responsible for it? The Mahárája was evidently justified in saying that he had no free hand in the management of his State. Certain measures were forced upon him, which he would probably not have undertaken at all or taken up on more suitable occasions. When we bear in mind the reforms which the Mahárája initiated of his own accord and the loss of revenue and increase in expenditure consequent upon them, we can very easily conceive how these additional charges forced upon him must have depleted the treasury, and the Government must have known of this state of things. For, do not the Foreign Office officials pride themselves upon knowing each and every thing in regard to the doings in Native States? Was it then very moral to force extravagant items of expenditure on the Mahárája and then to turn round and charge the Prince with culpable extravagance? We pause for a reply.

Comments on the publication of a memorandum of the Government of India about the affairs of Kashmere and Gilgit by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*.

34. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 8th October, says:— It has been believed for some time past that the Mahárája of Kashmere has been deposed, because Gilgit was wanted by the British Government in the interests of the defence of the North-West frontier, and that either it was found impossible to ask for the concession of the place, or the Mahárája refused to comply with the demand, if it was made. This belief is supported by the Secretariat memorandum bearing Sir Henry Durand's signature, with Lord Dufferin's orders thereon, recently published by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*. The grave charges preferred by the authorities against the Mahárája have been suddenly withdrawn, and nothing has been put forward by Government to contradict the explanation tendered by the Mahárája in connection with the reasons assigned for his deposition; and this has produced the impression on the public mind that injustice has been done to the Mahárája. The Secretariat memorandum revives this unpleasant matter, and this cannot be beneficial to the interests of either Government or of the people. It is to be hoped that an early explanation on the subject will be published by the authorities.

Formation of a council of some important Native Princes to give advice to the Government of India in important political matters recommended.

35. The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 7th October, exhorts the Native Princes to make a unanimous request to Her Majesty the Queen to form a council of leading Native Princes to give advice to the Government of India in matters relating to wars, treaties, the deposition of princes and the like. As the Native Princes, the paper observes, have left their armies and other resources at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government against times of danger and thus shown their willingness to bear an equal share of the difficulties that may arise, they should not remain content with hollow titles which may be conferred upon them in return, but should either themselves request Her Majesty to allow them to have a hand in the administration of the country in times of peace as well, as suggested above, or should give every assistance to any political body like the Indian National Congress that may make the request on their behalf.

A suggestion to Native Princes in India to assist the Indian National Congress and to hold a Native Princes' Congress every three years.

36. Under the *nom de plume* of "A loyal subject," a writer in the *Vrittadhára* (71), of the 3rd October, exhorts all the Native Princes in India to support the Indian National Congress, whose usefulness and loyalty, he says, are beyond all doubt. He also advises them to form a Native Princes' Congress after the fashion of the Indian National Congress and to meet together in a central

place in India every three years to devise means for increasing the existing friendship between them, to discuss matters relating to the welfare of their respective subjects, and to express their gratitude and loyalty to the benevolent Government of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen.

The extravagance of the Hyderabad State and the alleged connivance of British officers at it.

37. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 6th October, writes:—There is no doubt that the charge of extravagance is one which may generally be brought against all our Native States. It is equally true, as the *Indian Mirror* points out in the case of Kashmere, that for part of this extravagance European political officers and their influence is responsible. Still from the example of some Native States we find that if the rest of the income be usefully employed, the subjects of these States will have little ground to complain. If one State be more liable to this charge than another, it is Hyderabad. The extravagance of the Nizám is simply phenomenal. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught visited Hyderabad and the cost of entertaining the Royal guest came up to the princely sum of Rupees five lákhs. A similar sum will be spent upon the entertainment of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. The Resident and the Residency officials are always receiving splendid entertainments, which in all cost the State no less than a lákh of rupees. To be a European is a sure passport to the favour of the Prince and his officials. Any vagrant European, if he can manage to reach there, is sure of his being patronised and sent home with a few hundreds in his pocket. The liberality which the Prince has invariably shown towards the Sálar Jung family does great credit to his heart. The State owes a good deal to that family; yet we cannot think that in addition to paying a good pension the Prince was called upon to pay off the debts of the members of that family. But we learn that Nizám has done this. Some time back we noticed the notorious case of a certain European official having been paid vast sums of money from the State treasury under pressure from the Resident. Nothing could better illustrate and prove the hopeless condition into which the finances have lapsed there than the rumour that Sir Asman Jah intends to lay down pipes for the supply of pure water to the residents of Hyderabad at his own cost, because the State cannot pay for the work. This is a disgraceful state of things. We wonder how the Residency officials, who are ever ready to detect the mote in the eyes of the State, have not reported these things to Government. But they probably find the present sweet disorder very convenient to themselves.

A complaint against the Postal Department in the Khairpur State in Sind, and a suggestion to British Government to take over the department into their own hands.

38. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 2nd October, writes:—In the Khairpur State the Postal Department is managed in a curious manner. We have lying before us a cover which was sent to Khairpur from Sukkur on the 17th of August last, and reached Khairpur on the 19th as the postal marks show. The addressee was not at Khairpur, but instead of sending back the letter at once the Khairpur Post Office detained it till the 25th, when it again reached Sukkur. Why this detention occurred has never been explained, but such cases, we are informed, are of frequent occurrence, and people in Khairpur never get their letters for several days after arrival. This is extremely suspicious in itself and a widespread belief exists that it is not safe to make any confidential communications in letters passing through the Khairpur Post Office. It is also generally not known that an additional postage is levied on all letters at Khairpur. The ordinary half-anna cover carries a letter anywhere in India and even to Burmah, and we have not heard of any Native State where an additional charge is made on letters bearing the British stamp and not being underweight. But in Khairpur, besides the ordinary postage a fee of half an anna is imposed on every outgoing or incoming letter, and, as we have already said, letters are most strangely delayed in delivery and despatch. We think all feudatory States in India are bound to carry letters sent from British territory duly stamped without any additional charge. In the most important States, such as Hyderabad (Deccan), Baroda, Kashmere, Mysore and all the Rajputána States, the postage stamps of British India are current and no additional charge is ever made, while in a State in which there is no Political Agent and the ruler has no house to live in, the

British postage stamp is not deemed sufficient to frank a letter. The Deputy Post Master General, Sind and Beluchistan, should make an enquiry and should move Government to take over the Khairpur Post Office into their own hands.

Recommendation to the District Judge and the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad to settle the quarrel between the Chief of Koth and Sánand and his mother.

39. The *Nyáyadarshak* (120), in its issue of the 7th October, draws the attention of Mr. Aston, District Judge, and Mr. James, District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, to a quarrel existing between Kumár Shri Bálubha *alias* Ramul Sinhji of Koth and Sánand and his mother Bái Shri Rupáliba, and recommends that these officers should find out the cause of it and try to remove the misunderstanding amicably.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
21st October 1889.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH OCTOBER 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	" Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	" Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	" Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	" Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

A complaint regarding the paucity of judicial officers in Berár.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 7th October, writes:—Paucity of officers in Berár at present has proved highly injurious to the interests of the subject. There is neither a Magistrate nor a Judge of any grade at Badnera. The consequence is that such of the rights of the subject as require immediate attention are, on account of their being neglected at the moment, lost for ever. The great principle of law, viz., where there is a right there is a remedy, is trampled down without the slightest regard for the conveniences of the subject. The Court at Malkápur, an important town in Berár, is left without a single officer to look to the rights of the people. The work that used to be done at Malkápur has to be taken to a place 28 miles away from the seat of the Court. For a suit of 10 or 12 rupees a creditor must travel 28 miles and incur enormous expense before he can get redress at the hands of the judiciary. This may not at all be strange in the sight of the Resident, but to the poor *rayat* it is unbearable oppression. There is also no Judge at Badnera and that Court has been closed for suits of all kinds. All suits from Badnera that can be tried by a Subordinate Judge are sent to Amráoti to be tried by a new Judge, Mr. O'Grady. This officer's hands are full of work, and to load him further is simply absurd. The Government is certainly not doing its duty to the people concerned in civil litigation. At Buldána, again, there is practically speaking only one Court at present, and it is presided over by Mr. Harbamji. This officer has original jurisdiction in civil cases of the district from Rs. 500 up to any amount. He disposes of also original civil cases below Rs. 500 of the Court of Malkápur and Chikli. He performs the duties of an Appellate Court of the district as well. The result is that this officer finds it impossible to go through the whole work during office hours. If at all he does despatch the work entrusted to him, it is necessarily very hurriedly done. The attention both to law and evidence which ought to be given to original cases cannot be equitably given to numerous applications and plaints that are on the file of the Court. If a mistake happens in the Court of first instance, it can be mended in the Court of appeal; but in regard to first appeals, if adequate care and attention be not paid to questions of evidence and questions of law which depend on evidence, an irreparable injury is done to the parties.

Mr. Harbamji is a very careful officer, and having received superior education in England is in every way fitted to discharge the onerous duties entrusted to his care. Moreover, by descent he is a prince of the blood royal in Káthiáwár; consequently, having ample means at his disposal, he is one of the most reliable officers that the Government of India could have secured in its service in Berár. He is a man of a very quiet nature and of an amiable disposition. But all these qualities in this prince ought not to be made a plea for imposing on him an enormous quantity of the work of the district. Due arrangements ought to be made early to appoint officers to several Courts now closed for one reason or another.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
21st October 1889.

Recd

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No. 42 OF 1889

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 19th October 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
22	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
28	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
29	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
39	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
40	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
42	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
44	„ Mahárashtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
45	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
46	„ Mahárashtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
58	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
63	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
65	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
66	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
69	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
71	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
72	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
74	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
75	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
77	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
78	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
79	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
80	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
81	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
82	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
83	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
84	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
85	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
86	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
102	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
103	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
104	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
105	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
119	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
121	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
122	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
123	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
124	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
125	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
126	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
127	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
128	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
129	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
130	„ Sneha Sindhu	Cambay	Weekly	...
131	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Monthly	630
132	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
133	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
134	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
135	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
136	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	200
138	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
145	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
146	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
147	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
148	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
149	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
	URDU.			
150	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
151	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
152	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
153	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
154	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
155	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
156	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
157	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
158	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
159	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
160	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
161	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Election of Mr. Seymour Keay as a member of Parliament.

1. The *Sudhărak* (20) of the 14th October and several other papers of the week are delighted at the return of Mr. Seymour Keay as a member of Parliament at a recent election, and say that the party in Parliament which takes much interest in Indian matters has received an important accession to its strength in this new member, and that he will not let the House of Commons be at ease on the question of the poverty of India.

Discussion on the Indian Budget in Parliament and the India Office authorities.

2. Writing about the discussion on the Indian Budget in Parliament, the *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 13th October, says:—Is it not a pity that Sir John Gorst should not have been able to explain the explicit declarations of those who started the Famine Insurance Fund? The idea in their minds was not to utilise surpluses only. The country had just passed through a terrible famine, and it was natural that the rulers should at the time give more attention to such internal enemies than to external foes. Hence it was that a new tax was levied, and this was made the justification for it. Nothing that Sir John Gorst can say now will enable him to explain away living facts to the contrary. There is, again, a standing complaint against the Secretary of State for India and his Council that, in all matters where there is a contest between English and Indian interests, these gentlemen, who live upon India, sacrifice her interests to those of England. The expenses of the Burmese war, the postal subsidy and others are instances in point. Indian public opinion carries very little weight with these people. Take, for instance, the Indian National Congress. Men like Sir Richard Temple, Sir Roper Lethbridge and others approve of its main demands. But the only remark which Sir John Gorst contented himself with was that those honourable members who had spoken against the salt-tax had drawn "their inspiration from the speeches of some of those ambitious Bráhmans who attended Congresses for the purpose of distinguishing themselves." What a fine compliment to pay to our Telangs, Mehtas, Tyabjis, Bannerjis, Bonnerjis, Dádábháis, and others whose opinions the Provincial Governors are not ashamed to seek on all important questions. They are only "ambitious Bráhmans who want to distinguish themselves"! And this is the opinion of one who is paid to acquaint himself with the real state of affairs in India. Can we, under these circumstances, reasonably expect any improvement in the attitude of Parliament towards Indian questions? Of course, there are a few Bradlaughs and Campbells and MacLarens and Smiths. But what can they achieve in the face of the stolid indifference, active opposition and fussy interference of the vast majority? There is the Secretary of State or the Under-Secretary of State ready to reward them for their pains with contemptuous epithets!

Mr. Dádábhái Navroji and Rája Sir T. Mádhav Ráo recommended for a seat in the India Council.

3. With reference to the vacancy caused by the resignation of General R. Strachey in the India Council, the *Samsher Bahádur* (124), in its issue of the 11th October, recommends the appointment of either Mr. Dádábhái Navroji or Rája Sir T. Mádhav Ráo, and remarks that a Native gentleman will be ten times more useful in the India Council to further the interests of this country than in Parliament, and that this arrangement would remove the difficulty which the Secretary of State for India frequently feels in the absence of reliable information on Indian questions.

The Secretary of State for India and the age-limit for the Indian Civil Service Examination.

4. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 13th October, writes:—If the news about the Secretary of State for India having pronounced in favour of raising the age-limit of candidates for the Indian Civil Service be true (and it may be so since it comes from Allahabad), then with all his faults Lord Cross will deserve well of us. He has removed only one source of grave injustice to the people of this country. Had he also sanctioned the holding of simultaneous examinations in England and India, he would have been deemed one of the benefactors of India. As it is, he deserves our warmest and most grateful thanks. We only hope that he has not nullified this concession by putting on the screw tightly elsewhere. [Several other papers express similar sentiments.]

5. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 14th October, writes:—It is very pleasing to observe that the Secretary of State for India has approved at last of one of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. The limit of age for the Civil Service Examination is to be raised. To what precise extent it is going to be enhanced does not appear; but it is stated that Civilians are to arrive in India at their 25th year, which means, we take it, that the limit will be at least 23. If so, it is a valuable concession made to public opinion.

Comments in connection with the address presented by the Bombay Presidency Association to His Excellency Lord Reay.

6. In noticing the address presented to His Excellency Lord Reay by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 15th October, says:—The address touches, in addition to other matters, on the old grievances of the people in connection with the forest and ábkári administration and the educational policy that have been frequently brought to the notice of the authorities without eliciting a satisfactory decision. There is no probability of these grievances meeting with redress at the hands of Lord Reay. The forest, ábkári and educational questions are closely connected with finance, over which the local Government has no independent control. The financial policy of the Government of India is so expensive that they are compelled to issue strict orders to the subordinate administrations not to effect any reduction in the revenue nor to make any increase in the expenditure of their respective Governments. In the matter of education the subordinate Governments have been instructed to reduce its present cost. There is no wonder that the public should be under the impression that the present ábkári policy has been followed in the interests of Europe liquors, since the country spirituous drinks have been taxed so heavily that they cannot compete with European liquors, in spite of the protestations of the people and the orders issued by the House of Commons, ostensibly for lessening the consumption of spirituous drinks. The authorities entertain sanguine hopes of being able to realize a large revenue from forest conservancy, and there is, therefore, little chance of the severity of the forest policy being slackened. A large portion of the Anglo-Indian community has expressed its opinion against the imparting of high education to Natives, and from the deference usually shown by the authorities to the views of this community, it is more than probable that the present educational policy has been shaped in conformity with Anglo-Indian views. Under these circumstances there is little hope of the Presidency Association getting a satisfactory response to their address, particularly in regard to the subjects above referred to.

Praise of the Bombay Government for its attempts to uphold in its entirety the guarantee given to Mámlatdár witnesses in the Crawford case.

7. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 14th October, writes:—It seems that there is yet some hope for the self-incriminating Mámlatdár witnesses in the Crawford case. We learn on excellent authority that the Bombay Government is still fighting for the carrying out of the entire guarantee, and the postponement of the Bill seems to show that the Government of India, too, has seen reason to pause before taking the final plunge. It is very pleasing to know that the Bombay Government has never consented to a compromise and that it has throughout held out for the entire guarantee. The public reports so far would seem to indicate that the distinction between voluntary and involuntary corruption and the dismissal of those voluntarily corrupt, originated with and was approved of by the Bombay Government. But the fact appears to be that that Government has throughout maintained that the distinction was untenable and that the dismissal was a mistake and is trying further to impress upon the Supreme Government the impropriety and unwisdom of breaking any part of the guarantee, and there is reason to hope that the latter may yet relent. It is, indeed, small consolation for the suffering Mámlatdárs that the breach of faith is on the part of the Supreme Government and that the Bombay Government is as much a victim of oppression as the sufferers themselves. This fact must set right His Excellency Lord Reay's

Government in public estimation, and the future historian will note with regret how hard that Government strove to keep its word, and how, supported as it was by the entire public opinion of the Bombay Presidency, it was helpless against the perverse and misguided obstinacy of the higher authorities.

Disapproval of the settlement of the Mámlatdárs' question arrived at by the Secretary of State for India and approved of by the Government of India.

8. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 13th October, writes:—According to the Simla correspondent of a contemporary, the 'peccant' Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case are going not only to get full pay till pension time, but the pay is to be raised as they go along, just as if they were in the service and were rising from one grade to another. "It remains to be seen whether Lord Cross will allow this," adds the correspondent. So far so well. The Government of India appear to have seen the drift of the argument in favour of respecting the guarantee. When they go so far, why not a step further towards a complete redemption of the promise? Public *money* to the *men* does not exactly meet the requirements of the case, and it is a wrong to the tax-payers. Why may not the Government utilize the men, while they pay them, in such a way as to keep them from doing harm? That would be keeping a solemn promise intact and avoiding a large extra outlay of money. We leave it to the Secretary of State for India to decide which would be the better and the cheaper solution—the fulfilment of the promise, or the voting of full pay, promotion and pension to discontented servants, who would still remain discontented, as the promise of Government would remain unfulfilled.

9. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 13th October, writes:—In spite of the protests of the Governor in Council, the Natives of the Bombay Presidency including the whole Native press, and a part of the Anglo-Indian press, the plighted word of a local Government has been broken. And for what? Outwardly, for the ostensible object of maintaining the purity of the administration of justice, but, in reality, to avoid inconvenient questions in Parliament—in short, for party purposes. A sagacious statesman possessed of deep foresight has left his deliberate opinion on record that India will be lost on the floor of the House of Commons. Here is an indication of the fulfilment of that prophecy. The utter hollowness of the excuse put forward by Lord Cross to overrule the local Government becomes apparent to the meanest intellect when it is remembered that in the same breath he has thought fit to empower the Supreme Government to transgress as much of the statute of Edward VI. as suits his fancy. On what principle a hard and fast line is to be drawn between those who paid voluntarily and those who were the victims of extortion remains to be seen.

Remarks in connection with the dismissal of self-incriminating Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case.

10. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the 19th October approves of the dismissal of the self-incriminated Mámlatdárs from the Government service, taking, however, an objection to the Honourable Mr. Scoble remarking that the moral fibre of the Native officials in Bombay was weak, and observes that because a few revenue officials were found deficient in moral courage, the whole class of Native officials should not be taken to task, particularly by such a person as the Honourable Law Member, who has had long experience of the Bombay Presidency. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88) of the same date approves of the Indemnity Act.]

Proposal to give full pay and compensation to the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case disapproved.

11. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112) of the 13th and the *Rájyabhakt* (123) of the 15th October disapprove of the intention of Government to continue to the 'peccant' Mámlatdárs the full pay which they received before dismissal, and say that it is better that these officers should be retained in some other department than that public money should be squandered in paying them their present salaries without making them do something in return.

Remarks in connection with the appointment of Mr. K. T. Telang to the Bombay High Court Bench.

12. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 13th October, writes:—After all the Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang gets the vacancy on the High Court Bench caused by the lamentable death of the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás. The news will be welcomed by all classes of the Native community and by a good many Europeans.

Mr. Telang has distinguished abilities, a clear incisive intellect, and very urbane manners. He ought to succeed as a Judge; for, he is fitted both by nature and education for such a dignified office. It is said that Mr. Telang will be paid at the two-thirds rate. This would cause him some pecuniary loss. We hope that Government will be pleased to make his a special case. In passing, we may remark that there is some anxiety felt as to how far we may count upon Mr. Telang's services as a Congressionist. For ourselves, we do not see any valid reasons why he should cease to take that active part in the movement which he has hitherto taken to so much advantage to the public. [The appointment of Mr. Telang to the Bombay High Court is approved of by the whole Native press in this Presidency. Some of the newspapers, however, remark that the appointment of Ráo Bahádur M. G. Ránade would have given more satisfaction, and that public interests would suffer from Mr. Telang having joined the public service and deprived himself of that independence which he possessed as a barrister. Some papers go so far as to say that, for the sake of public good, he should forego his personal interests and decline to accept the post offered to him.]

13. The *Vártáhar* (22), in its issue of the 13th October, writes:—We have to offer our sincere congratulations to the Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., on his elevation to the Bench of the Bombay High Court. The appointment does credit to the government of His Excellency Lord Reay, though we should very much have liked to see Ráo Bahádur M. G. Ránade, Mr. Telang's senior, appointed as the successor to the late Justice Nánábhái Haridás. By the Honourable Mr. Telang's appointment to the above exalted office, the Presidency Association and the Indian National Congress will materially suffer, as he was, with Mr. P. M. Mehta, the backbone of those two important institutions and evinced much interest in their proceedings since 1885. We wish him, however, increasing prosperity.

14. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 13th October, writes:—Our Bombay correspondent telegraphs the welcome news that Mr. Telang has been appointed a Judge of the Bombay High Court in place of the late Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás. A better selection could not have been made by the Secretary of State. There are a few points in connection with the appointment of Mr. Telang which we cannot pass over. In the first place, our opinion is that, however much we may approve of the selection, Mr. Telang himself should refuse the appointment, on the ground that the dignity attached to the office of a Judge of the High Court is greatly lowered in public esteem, when Government draws a line of distinction between him and his European colleagues, in regard to remuneration. But, of course, there is this to be said in regard to the result that would have ensued, if Mr. Telang had declined to accept the appointment: it would have gone a-begging for a while among all the more able and efficient Advocates, and Government would have seized the refusal of every one of them as an opportunity to appoint a European Judge and thereby to deprive the Bench of its only Native member. In accepting the appointment, therefore, Mr. Telang appears to have consulted the future of Indian appointments of the higher ranks, and sacrificed personal interest to that of the former. We are, however, of the humble opinion that Mr. Telang should have refused the appointment, and on Government showing the least sign of appointing a European in the late Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás' chair, a public protest should have gone forth to Parliament. Another disadvantage arising out of Mr. Telang's appointment will be that the "mischief-making" Indian National Congress will now lose one of its most zealous, yet right-minded and sober advocates. For, to remain in the Government service and on the Indian National Congress list at one and the same time is an impossibility in accordance with the confidential orders of Government, to the effect that men in the public service should abstain from taking part in political associations. With the severance of Mr. Telang's connection with the Congress will begin the dwindling down of the enthusiasm for it, and an increase of immoderate demands on Government. Mr. Telang's presence in the Congress was a certain guarantee that all would not go so wrong and so soon with that association, as is feared, if it continued to work on its present lines and methods.

15. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 12th October, writes:—The subject of allowing a convicted person a right to appeal from conviction is of very great importance and deserves to be carefully studied. The law, as it at present stands, allows no appeals in the case of Indians from convictions by a Magistrate of the first class, when such Magistrate passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or of whipping only. Nor has an Indian any right of appeal from a summary conviction, provided the Magistrate passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or of whipping only. As to what sentence the Magistrate may or should award in any particular case depends on his sole and absolute discretion, subject, of course, to correction by the High Court alone. But whether such sentence is ultimately corrected, or say enhanced, or not, a Magistrate of the first class, if he chooses, can always prevent an appeal from his decision by awarding a light sentence, *i.e.*, by awarding one month's imprisonment if he has no summary powers, and three months' imprisonment if he has such powers. Thus an accused person is absolutely left by law at the mercy of the Magistrate. The right of appeal is made to depend not on the nature of the offence, but on the amount of punishment, which again depends in its turn on the discretion, perhaps the caprice, of the Magistrate trying the case. Although the offence may be a serious one, and therefore deserving of a severe punishment, still if the Magistrate does not wish his decision to be questioned, he can effectually prevent it from being questioned in any subsequent proceeding by awarding a light punishment. If no point of law is involved in the case, the superior court will not interfere with the decision of the trying Magistrate, although it may be inclined to think that on the facts it would not have come to the same conclusion as the lower court. Is this not a mockery of justice? First to leave it to the Magistrate, of course of first class powers, whether he would allow an appeal from his decision in any case, and next to tell the prisoner that because the Magistrate has taken away his right of appeal, therefore his case is helpless and hopeless. This is opposed to all principles of equity and justice. And the thing assumes a worse aspect when it is considered that it is only Indians who are treated in this way. European British subjects have always a right of appeal, no matter what the punishment is. Under these circumstances we cannot understand why a different law should have been made for Indians. It is an ugly anomaly, and the sooner it is removed the better for the good sense of Government and for British justice.

Right of appeal in criminal cases and an anomaly in connection with it.

16. In the issue of the *Poona Vaibhav* (51), dated the 13th October, one Rámchandra Náráyan Paránjpe, a dismissed subordinate of the Forest Department in the Poona District, complains of ill-treatment at the hands of Mr. Abu Rahiman Kudalkar, late Forest Inspector of Peta Mulshi in the Haveli sub-division of the Poona District, and of his unjustifiable dismissal by the department, doubts the jurisdiction of the First Assistant Collector, Poona, to hear an appeal against the conviction and sentence passed on the said Mr. Abu Rahiman Kudalkar by the Mahálkari of Mulshi for keeping under unlawful restraint the said Rámchandra Paránjpe and another Forest subordinate, expresses dissatisfaction at the decision of the First Assistant Collector reversing the conviction and sentence in the face of strong evidence and plain admission by the accused in official reports of the wrongful confinement of the said Rámchandra Náráyan, and prays the High Court to call for the papers in the case and to set matters right.

A request to the Bombay High Court to revise a decision passed by the First Assistant Collector, Poona.

17. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 9th October, writes:—As an instance of how justice is administered by Cantonment Magistrates may be mentioned the two cases that came up for revision before the Bombay High Court from two different Cantonment Magistrates. In both cases the judgments were reversed, and in one the Judges animadverted severely upon the illegality and irregularity of the Magistrate's procedure. We have

Cantonment Magistrates and their qualifications for administering justice.

often referred to the glaring inequality of having a Cantonment Magistrate in the same station with a Civilian Magistrate, the latter being perfectly familiar with his work and the former quite ignorant of it. It is impossible to blame the Cantonment Magistrates themselves. They are armed with magisterial powers. But it is surely the duty of Government to see that such Magistrates are duly qualified. How many Cantonment Magistrates are there who know the rudiments of law, and who are familiar with the Criminal Procedure Code and the law of evidence? They know nothing and are never made to learn anything, and yet they are armed often with first class magisterial powers. If they blunder, or often travesty justice, it is not their fault, but of those who put them in positions for which they are not qualified.

Liberty of the press and the British Government.

18. The *Dnyánodaya* (13), in its issue of the 17th October, refers to the adverse criticisms made by newspapers on the action of Government as regards the Indemnity Bill, says that the full liberty enjoyed by the press under the British Government is an index of the liberality of that Government, and asks if anybody dared openly censure the conduct of the ruling sovereign under the Mogul and the Peshwa administrations.

Suicide said to have been committed by a resident of Surat on account of his inability to pay the enhanced assessment of the income-tax.

19. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 15th October, says:—Our Surat correspondent states that Kanbi Parbhu Parshotam, a resident of Rámpara, received a notice from the Income-tax office to pay a tax of Rs. 42 this year. This amount was four times the tax he paid last year, namely, Rs. 10, and the notice calling for the payment made Parbhu go mad and frequently give vent to his inability to pay the enhanced assessment. In this deranged state of mind he committed suicide by throwing himself into the river Tápti, and his corpse has not been yet recovered. The son of the deceased has made a statement to the above effect. [A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 16th October, gives a somewhat similar account of the occurrence.]

A suggestion to the Commissioner in Sind to establish more salt depôts in the Thar and Párkar District.

20. The *Sind Sudhár* (161), in its issue of the 5th October, says:—At present there are only two salt depôts in the whole of the Thar and Párkar District, one at Dilyar and the other at Sarun. The Dilyar depôt supplies salt to the whole of the Nára division, and the Sarun depôt to the rest of the Thar and Párkar District. Just imagine what amount of inconvenience and expense this must entail on the residents of táluka Nagar, who, in order to procure their supplies of salt, are required to travel 40 or 50 *koss*. Prior to 1887 the people were at liberty to manufacture salt at any place they chose. The result was that salt was manufactured in almost every village, and, consequently, it was not only sold cheap, but was also obtainable without any trouble. But since the imposition of duty on salt, it is not only sold at high prices, but cannot be procured without considerable inconvenience. As an instance, we have shown above that the people of Nagar Párkar are required to go to Dilyar to get salt. It could never have been intended by the Legislature that the people should be subjected to so much inconvenience. The local officers should see to this and move Government to take steps to remove the hardship complained of. In a large district like Thar and Párkar there ought to be at least five depôts. There are large deposits of very fine salt. The smuggling of salt is chiefly due to the inconvenience suffered by the people in getting it. We hope that the Commissioner in Sind will give this subject his attention and take steps to establish more salt depôts in the Thar and Párkar District.

Proposed removal of a certain police station at Poona disapproved.

21. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in its issue of the 17th October, draws the attention of the police authorities at Poona to the dissatisfaction of the people at the contemplated removal of the police station known as the "Jái-gate" from its present locality to one near the Gymnasium on the Mhasoba Road, and says that it cannot understand how, in the event of

the contemplated removal being effected, the property of the people living in the vicinity of Nátu's Garden and subjected even now to frequent thefts will be protected.

Cultivators of Sánand in distress and a request to the authorities to take immediate steps in the matter.

22. In a contributed article the *Hitechchhu* (82), in its issue of the 17th October, writes :—The cultivators of Sánand are panic-stricken. They have already suffered a heavy loss from insufficiency of rain, and what little crop they have been able to raise is being plundered by a band of robbers during the night. The robbers number from 60 to 80 and carry weapons, and it is very difficult for one or two men to oppose them. At the village of Wásana two Girásias who were watching their fields were so severely wounded that one of them died on the spot. People are so much alarmed that they cannot venture to go to watch their fields at night. If this state of things continues any longer the cultivators are sure to be ruined completely. We, therefore, request the Collector and the Police Superintendent of Ahmedabad to pay immediate attention to this matter.

A request to the Post Master General, Bombay, to locate the General Post Office at Poona in the heart of the city instead of in the Cantonment as at present.

23. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 13th October, writes :—The Post Office in India is the most popular institution, and yet it is the most neglected one by the heads of the department. People are solicitous to have the post office as near as possible, but the heads of the department are invariably found to disregard the wishes of the people and to locate it far away from the town, beyond the easy reach of the public, at any rate of the Native public. Here and there we find, and that too but recently, that the post office is situated in the business centre of a town, but, as a rule, it is located one or two miles away from the town. How hard it is to have to trudge on foot in the sun or in the rain such a long distance in order to reach the post office for one thing or another, and after such a long trip it is not always certain that one will get all that he wants at the first call. The postal servants have on their lips several excuses to evade timely attention to the public. The local press has often raised a loud complaint against the inconvenience and trouble caused to the public by the post office at Poona being located at a distance. We really do not know why the Post Master General of Bombay should not see his way to redress this grievance. If the department works for the good of the people, the post office should be situated near them. Nearly three-fourths of the revenue of the Poona Post Office is derived trom the city. As at present arranged, the delivery and despatch of letters are delayed three hours, sometimes half a day even. Letter-boxes are not cleared in time to catch the trains. Letters arriving at Poona station at 5 A. M. and 1 P. M. are not delivered before 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., respectively. Had the post office been located in the city, both deliveries and despatches would have been accelerated by two hours at least. We, therefore, suggest to the Post Master General the desirability of removing the General Post Office from the camp to the centre of the city. In doing so the Postal Department will confer a great boon on the Poona people, and at the same time will effect a saving in the conveyance charges. There is a four-wheeled carriage that brings twice to the city the postmen with their loads of letters. This must cost the department a good deal and this amount can be saved by the location of the post office in the city. Besides, the pillar boxes placed in the city are not cleared after 5 P. M., and those letters that are taken away before that time are detained in transit for want of sorting. All this will be avoided by carrying out the proposal we make of bringing the post office into the city. We hope sanguinely that something will be done in the direction indicated. The post offices at Benares, Ahmedabad, Baroda and several other large towns, which were formerly situated far away from the centre of business, are at present, we are glad to know, located in the heart of the said towns and the public there are very grateful to the department for the same. Similarly, the Poona public will bless the postal authorities if they accede to this request.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Comments on the Official Secrets Act.

24. In noticing the enactment of the Official Secrets Bill, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 19th October, says:—The objectionable provision of the Bill for preventing the disclosure of official documents and information has remained intact, and His Excellency the Viceroy has defended its retention. The new law is sure to afford convenience to officers like Sir Lepel Griffin and Mr. Plowden, the late Resident at Kashmere, who misled Government by supplying untruthful information and accomplished works of great unpopularity. The *Amrit Bazar Patrika* obtained and published particulars of the despatches written by Sir Lepel Griffin and of his high-handed conduct in connection with the rulers of Bhopál, Rewah and Gwalior, and this enabled Lord Dufferin to get an insight into the actual state of things and to take steps to do justice to the wronged parties. But the Official Secrets Act has destroyed this important means of arriving at the truth. The enactment of the Bill was, it seems, hastened by the publication of the Secretariat memorandum about Gilgit, submitted to Lord Dufferin by Sir Mortimer Durand, the Foreign Secretary. His Excellency Lord Lansdowne was displeased with the publication. The first part of the memorandum, admitted by His Excellency to be substantially correct, shows that Mr. Plowden submitted a proposal to the Supreme Government to take possession of Gilgit without asking or caring for the Mahárája of Kashmere, and this information was very useful to set His Excellency the Viceroy on the right path. In preferring the charge of mal-administration against the Mahárája of Kashmere, the Supreme Government depended upon the information supplied by Mr. Plowden, but had it known the nature of the policy pursued by that officer, it would not have readily believed in the truth of the assertions made by him. The *Amrit Bazar Patrika* thus performed the useful service of showing His Excellency the Viceroy that a mistake had been committed by him in accepting the opinions of Mr. Plowden. The Official Secrets Act is likely to fail in achieving the object aimed at by it, by the course latterly adopted by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, of getting published certain official information first in England and then republishing it here. It is to be regretted that Lord Lansdowne should have, at the commencement of his Indian career, adopted an unsatisfactory policy in regard to this Bill and some other measures that preceded it. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issues of the 17th and 19th October, expresses disapproval of the Official Secrets Act on the ground of the vernacular newspapers and Native employés of Government being taken to task whenever any secret information happens to be published by the former, while the Anglo-Indian press, particularly the *Pioneer*, escapes such censure. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88) of the 19th October would not object to the Act, provided the Press Commissioner's office was revived for supplying official information to the press.]

25. The *Pársi Tikákar* (121), in its issue of the 15th October, writes:—It seems that the Official Secrets Bill is intended to deprive the press of its liberty. A restriction like the one proposed by the Bill is nothing but a political trick intended to rob the public of one of its rights. Enterprising newspapers take delight in obtaining official secrets and render immense service to the rulers and the ruled by their publication. The Bill in question is a measure that will cast a slur on the British administration. [While writing on the same subject the *Broach Mitră* (93), in its issue of the 16th October, observes that if the Bill is passed into law, the good name of the British Government will be stigmatized.]

Part III.—*Education.*

Transfer of the Bársi Anglo-Vernacular School to the control of the local municipality disapproved of.

26. The *Kalpataru* (38), in its issue of the 13th October, notices the transfer of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Bársi in Sholápur District from the Government Educational Department to the local municipality, and remarks that the transfer is one of the unworthy and dangerous efforts that Government are making to discourage

public education and is likely to create discontent among the people, and that it is doubtful how far the municipality, with the various calls which it has on its limited income at present, will be able to bear this additional burden.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Accidental deaths of labourers by mephitic poison in Bombay and the necessity for making pecuniary amends to the families of the deceased.

27. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 13th October, writes:—It is sad to see the lives of hale and strong labourers cut off in an instant by mephitic poison while engaged in cleaning drains. The latest instance is that of one who died thus on the premises of the Anglo-Indian Mill, and in whose case the coroner's jury recorded their opinion that during the rainy season the drain should be cleansed before the labourers are sent down. But similar fatalities occurring in municipal drains, and that, too, irrespective of the rainy season, are not unknown. Who is to blame for the omission of the necessary precautions to avoid these lamentable occurrences, and what provision is there for compensating the families of the poor for this sudden removal of their bread-earners? It is impossible by any means to obliterate the sense of bereavement of the families of the deceased; but what pecuniary amends can effect towards making up the loss of the survivors in worldly goods ought not to be left to individual sense of justice or generosity, but ought to be ensured by law. We should very much like to know if any such obligation exists in our civic law. The same remark holds good in the case of workmen employed in the mills who are killed, or disabled for life, by accidents to machinery.

PART V.—*Native States.*

Prince Albert Victor's Indian tour and advice to Native Princes and Chiefs in connection therewith.

28. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 15th October, advises the Native Princes and Chiefs to desist from giving costly receptions to Prince Albert Victor on his Indian tour, and recommends that the prince should be met throughout the country with hearty welcome and due reverence befitting his high rank and position. The Nizám, observes the *Jáme*, is said to have made preparations for giving a very costly reception to the prince, and if this report be true, the paramount Government ought to dissuade the former from doing so in the interests of his poor subjects, whose various urgent wants are left unprovided for; and if the Nizám is bent upon commemorating Prince Victor's arrival at his capital, he should do it by erecting some public work which will prove beneficial to his own subjects.

Remarks on the letter published by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* alleged to be addressed to Lord Dufferin by Sir H. M. Durand in connection with Kashmere and Gilgit.

29. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 13th October, quotes the letter alleged by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* newspaper of Bengal to have been addressed to Lord Dufferin by Sir H. M. Durand, and remarks:—If this letter be genuine, the cat is out of the bag. It is not extravagance, it is not misrule, it is not bad company, that has cost the Mahárája his *gádi*. It is Gilgit alone that is at the bottom of all this. Does Lord Lansdowne know of this letter and can he still say that the Mahárája's extravagance is the real reason of his degradation?

Disapproval of the proposal for placing all Native States under the control of the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

30. The same newspaper writes:—Latterly the subject of Native States has attracted most attention and the revelations made in the leading organs of Native public opinion are so startling that the sooner we look into the matter more closely the better will it be for us all. The Bengal papers, and the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* in particular, are taking the Foreign Department to task. While this department is passing through this crucial test, we are told that the Government of India is actually sitting over a scheme for placing Native States under the control of that department. Lord Lansdowne would be very badly advised, indeed, if he should be thinking of anything like this. The administration of Native States cannot, and we may even say ought not, to be made uniform. Any

attempt at centralization here would not only be fruitless, but would be positively mischievous. Our experience of Native States is that western civilization does them more harm than good. The Agent, no doubt, establishes schools and opens roads and dispensaries; he also tries to bring the revenue, judicial and other departments on a level with those of the British districts. But this transformation is precocious and the evil effects of it are patent in the administration of the State by its Chief. How this occurs it is not very difficult to realize. The history of the independent States of Káthiáwár and the Southern Marátha Country can well show that, but a few months after the investiture of the Chief, matters begin to crop up which place the State under the orders of many masters. The Chief, though he possesses little experience and administrative tact, very naturally feels a sincere desire to govern and shows wonderful activity in trying to coach himself up in State matters even to the minutest details, and not knowing the circumstances under which a particular system had grown, begins to condemn one portion of it, reform another and substitute a third. In this attempt at government, the Kárbhari loses his confidence and the Chief himself his respect. The Political Agent for some time poses as a friend to both, and turns this position to account and forces his fads upon the State, some through the Kárbhári, others through the Chief, and what he cannot do himself he gets Government to do for him. For this triple government the people are not prepared, and get soon disgusted. The obloquy of the whole is heaped upon the Chief and the administration is discredited. There is no harmony between the trinity, and one acts as a spy upon the other. Of these three, the only one whose most vital interests are at stake is the Chief. He gets confused, and rather than join hands with his Diwán, he surrenders himself to the all-powerful Political Agent. The control which Government exercise over their political officers is paper control, and inasmuch as very few communications are made in writing, the Chief or the Kárbhári has nothing to hold fast to, which in times of difficulty he can produce in self-defence. The Political Agent proposes and Government disposes. The orders of Government are communicated and are obeyed. This state of things makes it extremely dangerous to transfer the control of Native States to Calcutta. Provincial Governors are not unapproachable, and though the opportunities are not many, rulers of Native States are not quite out of touch with the *deu ex machina*. We all know how beneficial the Mahábaleshvar season is in this respect. The educational influence of a few week's stay at Mahableshvar upon the mind of a Chief and his Kárbhári is very great, and we know from experience of our own presidency that it was the Mahábaleshvar season that saved one or two young promising Chiefs from degradation and misery. The opportunities which a short season's stay at Mahábaleshvar affords to young Rájás of benefiting themselves by associating with some of the best administrators of the day are, it is well known, very healthy in improving the Chief's relations with his State officials and *vice versâ*. Representatives of the paramount power, in whose hands the destinies of our young princes are, also turn the Mahábaleshvar season to good account by trying to ascertain by personal conversation and other ways how their friends are doing under the supervision of the Political Agents. We have all perused with sad interest the heart-rending stories of Native States in the Central India Agency. Rájputána does not claim a happier position. In our own parts, however, Káthiáwár, Southern Marátha, and other Agencies have no tales to tell which are so disgusting. We know there are petty tyrannies here and there. But there are no scandals; and this is to a very great extent due to the nearness of control.

Alleged mal-administration of the Khairpur State in Sind.

31. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 12th October, writes:—Circumstances are tending to show that the cup of misery in the Khairpur State is full, perhaps brimming over. The population, miserable, poor and ignorant, have suffered in silence and patience, held in terror by the men to whose hands the administration has been entrusted, and who are the virtual rulers of the State. The aged Mir is entirely absorbed by his passion for hunting, and, as he has already lived the ordinary three score and ten years, must be looking forward to the happy hunting ground without feeling much concern about mundane affairs. The Political Agent—what a misnomer!—is at Sukkur, where he has to perform the very light duties of a District Magistrate and

District Collector. But there is a length beyond which misrule cannot go without recoiling upon the heads of its authors, and sometimes upon innocent people, because the guilty ones escape either by death or some other means before they are overtaken by retribution. At Khairpur, however, if a crash comes, it will fall upon the parties who have persistently provoked it. Every care is taken, thanks to the permanent absence of the Political Agent, to prevent any complaint from going out of Khairpur. We have seen how the post office at Khairpur is managed, and the fact is notorious that it is not so safe as post offices in British territory. The *rayats* cannot leave Khairpur with the knowledge of the men in power, who have established a system of extensive espionage. People who want to complain against the mal-administration have no access to the Political Agent, and dare not go all the way to him at Sukkur. Yet, in spite of all this, a body of men, numbering about a hundred, belonging to Lukman, a village near Khairpur, are on their way to Sukkur to lay their grievances before the Political Agent. That they should have ventured to take such a step shows the extent of the mal-administration of which they are the victims. They have encamped just outside the limits of Khairpur territory and are preparing to renew their march. Emissaries from the affrighted advisers of the Mir have followed the men, and are doing all they can to induce them to give up their desperate project and to return to Khairpur. It may be easily imagined that no stone will be left unturned. Remonstrances, threats, promises and all other means will be tried to reconcile the men and to make them turn from their dangerous resolve. And we shall not be surprised if they succeed. The men incur great danger in attempting to make a stand against the administration, and a few empty or half-fulfilled promises may reconcile them to all that they have submitted to so long.

32. A correspondent of the *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 10th October, writes:—The only method of stopping the villainous practices perpetrated in the Mir's territory, under official sanction, is for the British Government to keep the judicial arrangement of the territory in their own hands, when every peon of a Khán Sáheb can tread down with impunity any gentleman of the highest respectability to dust under colour of official authority. If the British officers have any human feelings, they should not be heedless of the cries of the unfortunate wretches, whose wrongs are really too pitiful to be allowed to go unnoticed. It is better to have no government than to have a Mir's government, where assassins go scot-free by paying a fine of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200, or by getting recommendations from some Diwán Sáheb or a *serai*, and innocent men are sentenced to imprisonment, which in all cases is fixed for life.

Complaints against the present administration of Cambay and a suggestion to Government in the matter.

33. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (135), in its issue of the 16th October, says:—The administration of Cambay is conducted in a very queer manner and there have been repeated complaints against it, but to no purpose. On the contrary, efforts are made to deceive the outside world. Extravagant expenses are incurred in erecting and re-erecting public buildings, at a time when trade is declining, while the real wants of the people are left unattended to. The absence of duly qualified officers to administer justice is an evil which nobody cares to remedy. It is the duty of Government to try to place Native States on a good footing, and we would recommend them to appoint a commission of inquiry and an honest and faithful Diwán in Cambay in place of the present one. The State is out of the way, and Political Agents see only the bright side of it during their short stay. It is, therefore, not possible for Government to hear any reports against the State from them. The people of Cambay are extremely miserable, and it is to be hoped that His Excellency Lord Reay will not fail to relieve them from their miseries before His Lordship's tenure of office comes to an end.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
26th October 1889.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 26th October 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
22	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
28	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
29	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
39	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
40	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
42	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
44	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
45	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
46	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	200
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
58	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
63	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
65	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
66	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
69	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
71	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
72	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
74	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
75	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
77	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
78	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
79	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
80	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
81	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
82	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
83	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
84	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
85	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
86	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
102	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
103	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
104	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
105	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
106	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
107	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
114	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
115	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
116	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
117	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
118	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
119	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
121	" Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	350
122	" Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
123	" Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
124	" Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
125	" Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
126	" Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
127	" Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
128	" Saurăshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
129	" Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
130	" Sneha Sindhu	Cambay	Weekly	...
131	" Stri Bodh...	Bombay	Monthly	630
132	" Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
133	" Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
134	" Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
135	" Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
136	" Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
137	" Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	200
138	" Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
139	" Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do. ...	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	" Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
143	" Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
144	" Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
145	" Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
146	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	75
	HINDI.			
147	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	400
148	" Bráhma Patrika...	Poona	Monthly	100
149	" Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
	URDU.			
150	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám ...	Ratlám	Weekly	33
151	" Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh...	Fortnightly ...	4
152	" Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
153	" Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
154	" Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
155	" Kushful Akhb[illegible]r...	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
156	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
157	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
158	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
159	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
160	" Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
161	" Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

A suggestion to change the financial year of the Government of India.

1. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 20th October, wishes that the official or financial year of the Government of India should begin on the 1st of January instead of on the 1st of April, and says:—One advantage of such an arrangement would be that all official correspondence, annual reports and statistics would cover one period of identical twelve months, instead of three of divergent components. Another advantage would be that in such a case the budget statement would happen to be made by the Government of India in the middle of December (instead of, as now, in the middle of March), and it would be ready for submission to Parliament in the January following, and could be reviewed by that body in the early part of its main session, instead of being put off, as at present, literally to its fag-end. But it might be said that the proposed change would tend to deprive the Ministerialists of the practical immunity from Parliamentary criticism which the present arrangement so comfortably secures to them, and they would not like to surrender it by sanctioning that change. Whatever be the language indulged in by Sir J. Gorst in the vexation of an unpleasant half-hour under a shower of disagreeable questions in the House of Commons, we do not believe that the Under Secretary or any other Minister would take such a low idea of his duty or would discountenance the suggested alteration, should it be practicable, from any such motive; and, at any rate, those who feel the inconvenience and the injurious consequences of the existing order of things are bound to urge the adoption of any and every reasonable course which is calculated to remove those evils. We would, therefore, respectfully invite their attention as well as the attention of the Government to this question, which, though apparently a trifling one, may, after all, yield some public good.

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay and his administration of the Bombay Presidency, and a suggestion to the people to agitate for the extension of His Excellency's tenure of office.

2. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 18th October, writes:—My Lord John This and Lord George That, as Sydney Smith said with bitter sarcasm, are ready enough to step into a place that is not yet vacant. His Excellency Lord Reay's term of office will not expire for some time to come, and yet with unseemly hurry the titled paupers who haunt Downing Street have been busy extracting promises. The whole of the Bombay Presidency, with rare unanimity, demands the continuance of Lord Reay's term, and if the voice of unrepresented people were of some account in the Councils of Ministers, it would not be easy to see on what grounds we are to be deprived of the one righteous administrator who has had the courage to perform a most unpleasant and trying duty shirked by his predecessors. We, therefore, cordially agree with our metropolitan friends that we should agitate for an extension of His Excellency's tenure of office. That will at least put on record the deliberate conviction and feeling of the whole Presidency, and show the Governor in what esteem he is held by the people, who are more discriminating than the old fogeys of the India Office. We confess that nothing will come out of the agitation. Lord Cross is a very weak man and cannot interpose his judgment against his united colleagues. And it is too much to expect the Prime Minister to forego the delicious luxury of patronage to which Prime Ministers have a prescriptive right. Least of all may we expect such self-denial from the jobbing Government which disgusted even Lord Randolph Churchill, and whose unconcern for public interest in their appointments led to the unusual spectacle of a revolt of their submissive followers in the House of Peers. It is difficult not to wish that the completion of the legal term had come a year later; still more difficult it is not to hope that the approaching death of the Tory Ministry may be anticipated by a twelvemonth to enable Mr. Gladstone probably to give to Bombay what the present Ministry are, perhaps, anxious to take away.

Comments on the Secretary of State's despatch disposing of the report of the Public Service Commission.

3. In noticing the despatch of the Secretary of State for India dealing with the report of the Public Service Commission, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 26th October, says:—The Natives complained that the rules under which the Statutory Civilians are appointed were defective, inasmuch as the appointments depended

upon servile flattery and influence and asserted that it was desirable that better rules should be substituted for those in force, indicating one of the two courses as the proper means for the removal of the grievance—namely, either that the competitive examinations should be held in England and India simultaneously, or that the appointments to the Statutory Civil Service should be disposed of on the result of competitive examinations to which University graduates of the highest standing alone should be admitted. It is to be regretted that this prayer of the Natives has not been complied with. The enhancement of the age-limit for admission to the Civil Service Examination will not enable Natives to enter the service in larger numbers than at present. It is, however, gratifying that Lord Cross should have refused to adopt such recommendations made by the Commission as were highly prejudicial to the interests of the Natives. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the same date expresses similar sentiments, and observes that Natives are very thankful to Lord Cross for ruling that no distinction whatever should be observed between Europeans and Natives in regard to pay, pension and leave of absence.]

4. The *Ahmedabad Times* (87) of the 22nd October thinks that the raising of the age-limit for the Civil Service Examination is of no great use to Indian candidates, inasmuch as a journey to England is both expensive and objectionable from a religious point of view, and that the cost of the Commission was a mere waste of money. The *Satyavakta* (126) of the 25th October expresses similar sentiments, and observes that the Public Service Commission made several unreasonable recommendations to the Secretary of State for India and that Lord Cross did well to reject them, as otherwise they would have done more harm than good to the natives of India. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 20th October, is glad to find that Lord Cross has approved of the suggestion of the Public Service Commission to increase the limit of age from 19 to 23 years, and that Lord Salisbury has not raised any objection to the enhancement. The paper remarks that Sir Raymond West, Sir James Peile and Sir Charles Aitchison, who are the ornaments of the Indian Civil Service, were the outcome of the 23 years' rule, and that no such good result can be expected from the 19 years' limit.

The Indian National Congress and Sir William Wedderburn.

5. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 21st October, says:—It is highly gratifying that Sir William Wedderburn should have condescended to accept the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress this year. Sir William's elevated social position and the fact of his having once been a high officer of Government will not fail to give a good deal of weight to the proceedings of the Congress meeting. A large portion of the Anglo-Indians has been deriding and running down the Congress, and the presence of one of the influential members of their community as a sympathiser and patron of the movement will prove a good damper to their enthusiastic opposition. The Government of India have hitherto refused to recognize the public character of the Congress, but when they see that a late high officer of their own has been a president at one of its annual gatherings their further ignoring the movement will appear peculiarly strange. More important than all this will be the effect of Sir William's presidentship in removing the wavering attitude towards the movement assumed by a certain portion of the different Native communities through undefined and causeless fear, and in giving the Congress the benefit of his experience of the Indian administrative policy, of genuine Native character and of the policy of the Home Government. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the same date, also thinks that the acceptance of the presidentship of the coming Congress meeting by Sir William Wedderburn will prove highly beneficial, briefly points out the advantages of this political movement, and exhorts the Natives, particularly the educated portion, to raise by public subscriptions among themselves a sum of fifty thousand rupees, which will be required to defray the expenses of the coming gathering. Several other papers of this week eulogize Sir W. Wedderburn for his sympathy with the just aspirations of the people of India, and are glad to hear that he has consented to become the President of the forthcoming Congress meeting.]

Remarks in connection with the loss the Indian National Congress will suffer by the appointment of Mr. Telang to the Bombay High Court Bench.

6. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 20th October, writes:—A correspondent, who holds rather too strong views on the Indian National Congress, writing about the elevation of Mr. K. T. Telang to the High Court Bench, says:—I am afraid the Honourable Mr. Telang's elevation to the Bench of the High Court will deprive the approaching so-called "National Congress" of its able and worthy leader. I for one am strongly opposed to the Congress for reasons repeatedly mentioned in these columns, but it is a thousand pities that a body which lays claim to safeguard the interests of the teeming millions should, at the present juncture, be deprived of the services of a man who always strove to steer clear of the Charybdes of misdirected enthusiasm and the Scylla of imprudence and effrontery. Mr. Telang's ripe judgment, his proverbial moderation and his spirit of toleration were a sufficient guarantee that the embryo statesmen and politicians who aspire to rule over the destinies of India would not overstep the bounds of discretion and indulge in all sorts of invectives and tirades against Government. We have known Mr. Telang to take a dispassionate view of things, political as well as social, and to pour the oil of his mellifluous words and sober sense over the troubled waters of heated controversy. He is not for arming the nation to the teeth for fear of their otherwise being "emasculated"; he is not for sending away the English and assuming from them the reins of the government of the country. That such a safety-valve should be removed from the heated boiler of the Congress is necessarily a misfortune. I sincerely wish that Mr. Dádábhái Navroji were in Bombay to hold the helm of the Congress, and to steer it clear of the reefs of youthful impetuosity.

Comments on the Act for indemnifying witnesses in the Crawford case.

7. The same newspaper writes:—The Indemnity Act has been passed and has become a law of the land, and we think we may congratulate every one all round on the golden mean discovered by the Indian Legislature in a difficulty which at one time threatened to launch the Bombay Government into serious complications. The difficulty about the peccant Mámlatdárs has been solved in a middle course which, though a happy compromise, does not compromise, in any way, the good name of Government by compelling them to retain in service men who have proved their corruption by their own lips; and the result in not putting them to any pecuniary loss is, or at least ought to be, pre-eminently satisfactory to them, notwithstanding their loss of service, which, in reality, is no loss to them, because of the fat pay and pension guaranteed to them. Lord Reay's visit to Simla must have greatly facilitated this solution of the difficulty; and now it is in the interests of all concerned that we venture to suggest the policy of "forget and forgive." Let a veil be drawn over this most unpleasant episode of the Crawford enquiry. The Mámlatdárs themselves will be best advised now in preserving silence, and earning a sort of double income in seeking such employment elsewhere as may be harmless to the public, whilst, at the same time, enjoying their emoluments from Government without doing any actual Government work. If there be anything worthy of remembrance in this unpleasant affair, it is the fact that the judicial calmness and the legal acumen of a Bombay man have succeeded in solving this vexed problem in the Imperial Legislature—we mean, the Honourable Mr. Scoble, who has guided the Viceregal Council towards this course of judicious and moderate action. Mr. Scoble has added a new feather to his cap by his tone of thoroughness and independence in this complicated discussion, and the brilliant record of his past services receives a new page by the passing of the Indemnity Act. We are glad he has not hesitated to speak out his mind against the sorry figure made by the "Congress-wallas" in carrying on what we cannot help calling a most unworthy agitation in favour of the Mámlatdárs. His remarks on the apologists of the incriminated officials who set them up as so many patriots and martyrs, are simply a repetition of our own words on the subject.

8. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 20th October, writes:—The pledge given in the name of the Bombay Government does not explicitly say that the Mámlatdár witnesses in the Crawford case will be kept on in the service. It merely indemnified them against certain loss, and this indemnity

will be given by the Bill in question. If the Bill, therefore, makes good what the Mámlatdárs will lose in the matter of their appointments, it does all that can be desired under the circumstances. While we are opposed to the retention of the Mámlatdárs in the service, we distinctly oppose the opinion put forward by the anti-indemnity newspapers that the manner in which it is sought to redeem the pledge is extravagant. What we would urge is, keep to your promise at any cost, but get rid of public servants of the stamp of the peccant Mámlatdárs as soon as you can. The longer they are retained in the service, the more shameful it is that the good name of the British in India should be tainted with the faintest blot. The illegality and the mischievous influences of confirming the guarantee in its entirety are too apparent to need further criticism. The Government is not going to break faith with its servants, and so there is no fear of mischief being done. The leaders of the agitation against the Indemnity Bill claim that His Excellency Lord Reay's promise must be fulfilled, despite any mischief that may arise out of the fulfilment. With this demand we cannot agree. It is ruinous to the interests of the Judicial Department to comply with a demand of this nature. If for a moment we suppose that Lord Reay did make a grave mistake in holding out the guarantee, there is no reason why the Supreme Government should not interfere and set matters right by adopting the lesser evil.

9. The *Satyavakta* (126), in its issue of the 25th October, writes:—The Bombay Government made a great mistake in giving a promise to the corrupt Mámlatdárs, and the Secretary of State for India thought it desirable to give some benefit of the mistake to them. Their advocates were not satisfied with what was decided on in favour of the peccant Mámlatdárs, and made unreasonable demands. His Excellency the Viceroy, in passing the Indemnity Bill into a law, made just remarks, and there can be no two opinions on the subject. In our opinion, the peccant Mámlatdárs are greatly benefited and their advocates should be satisfied with the final decision.

10. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112), in its issue of the 20th October, writes:—It would have been reasonable to give the corrupt Mámlatdárs a lump sum, and it is much to be regretted that they are to receive the full pay which they received before dismissal. This is an additional favour shown to them for their unjust acts. They are really fortunate beings, and, probably, they will have an additional source of income by serving elsewhere. Even those Mámlatdárs who have been retained in the service will envy the lot of the dismissed ones. In this case the Secretary of State for India has been so lenient that there will be no deterrent effect of the dismissal on the officers in the subordinate service. The Mámlatdárs have been dismissed, but they have hardly suffered any pecuniary loss. Moreover, the Honourable Messrs. Scoble and Hutchins, as also His Excellency the Viceroy, in passing the Indemnity Bill into a law, made long speeches in favour of the purity of the British service, but we are sorry to observe that it has not been protected as it should have been, and that these Mámlatdárs have not been dealt with with severity as they should have been.

11. The *Arunodayă* (23), in its issue of the 20th October, disapproves of the solution of the indemnity question in regard to the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case arrived at, and remarks that what the people agitated for was not that a few Mámlatdárs should be given full pay until they are 55 years old and pension thereafter, but that the British Government should not commit a breach of faith by dismissing them from the service, and that since this has not been done the result cannot be said to be beneficial to the entire administration of the country, although the few dismissed Mámlatdárs may be benefited by it.

Comments on the speeches made by His Excellency the Viceroy and two members of his Council in support of the Bill to indemnify certain witnesses in the Crawford case.

12. The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 21st October, writes:—A telegraphic summary of the discussion that took place at the time of passing the Bill to indemnify certain witnesses in the Crawford case has appeared in the columns of the *Times of India* of the 18th instant, and whoever reads it dispassionately will agree with the *Bombay Gazette* that "the Government of India, acting under the orders of the Secretary of State, are compelled to use arguments of which they must be ashamed." Indeed, it takes one's breath away to see the Honourable Mr. Scoble, and even the Viceroy himself, coming down

to the level of the lowest pettifogger, and advancing, with apparent earnestness and with undoubted petulance, arguments, exploded a hundred times, in support of their blundering policy. Really speaking, it was necessary for these high officials to preserve on this critical occasion all the equanimity of their mind and to take a high, judicious and statesmanlike view of the whole affair. But, instead of this, we find them throwing themselves into the arms of the party that has hitherto done everything to libel His Excellency Lord Reay and to pervert the course of justice, and trying, like persons driven into a corner, to make up by sourness of temper what they lack in argument. What an edifying spectacle, to be sure! First comes forward the Honourable Mr. Scoble to declare that in the numerous telegrams and other communications "received from various parts of the Bombay Presidency, one point entirely lost sight of was that the indemnity was conditional on the witnesses making a full disclosure of their misconduct, and had the Indemnity Bill been passed before the Commission began its labours, he doubted whether the necessary certificate would have been granted to a good many of the witnesses." And the honourable member goes on to say that "he scarcely understood the moral attitude taken up by the apologists of the incriminated officials that any promise made to the Mámlatdárs must be kept at any cost, but that the Mámlatdárs might break laws and violate duty with impunity." The Honourable Mr. Hutchins follows Mr. Scoble and announces that "the Secretary of State had sanctioned the continuance to the dismissed officials of the full pay they had been receiving." Last comes the Viceroy on the scene, and first of all claims that the solution "that had been proposed was, on the whole, a most reasonable one of which circumstances admitted and the most just in regard to the various interests affected." It deserves to be noted that none of these speakers makes the least allusion to the Macclesfield case and the manner in which the Masters in Chancery were indemnified to procure evidence against the nobleman who was the fountain-head of all corruption. Mr. Scoble's statement that it was doubtful how many of these Mámlatdárs would have earned a certificate of truthfulness, if the Indemnity Bill had been passed before the Commission sat, is an unwarranted libel on those poor fellows, which will find no echo except in the ranks of Mr. Crawford's party. For, who was to determine whether they had disclosed the whole truth or not? Not, certainly, Lord Cross and the Government of India, for they could understand nothing of the matter. Not, certainly, the members of the Crawford Commission, for the question whether the Mámlatdárs disclosed the whole truth or not was not before them. Evidently, then, it was the Bombay Government, and the Bombay Government alone, that could properly pronounce an opinion on this question. That Government, relying on the report of the able and intelligent officers who were entrusted with the work of enquiry and who gave the guarantee in its name, is satisfied that the Mámlatdárs have fully earned the promised indemnity. And yet we find the Honourable Mr. Scoble, in all seriousness, casting grave doubts on the truthfulness of the persons who, it seems to be thought, may now be trampled down by any one. Mr. Scoble also utters a gross libel and wantonly insults the public of this presidency, indeed of the whole of India, when he calls them the "apologists" of the incriminated officials. It surely ill becomes a man occupying the high position of the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council to thus pretend to misunderstand the motives of those who have thought it their painful duty to protest against the immorality of the Secretary of State's conduct. These public protests have been the result, not of any personal sympathy for the individual Mámlatdárs, greatly as some of them may deserve it, but of a sincere regard for the honour of the British name and of an earnest desire to avert the calamitous consequences certain to attend the violation of that honour. The announcement of Mr. Hutchins that the dismissed officials will be allowed to continue in the enjoyment of their full salaries considerably mitigates, it is true, the personal hardship of these men, but it really makes the position of the Government of India more untenable and unsatisfactory. For, it means that the poor *rayat* of this presidency is to be unnecessarily fleeced in addition to the violation by the Government of India of the honour of the British Government. It is idle to talk of the danger to public interests by the retention of these men in public service. The public has declared unanimously and in unmistakable terms, that it understands the circumstances under which these men fell, and that, therefore, it has confidence in their integrity when they are left to themselves. The Civilians of this presidency, who were consulted on this point, are also reported to have expressed their confidence in the straightforwardness of these men, and in some cases, such as that of Mr. Bápat, to have gone further and said that their dismissal would be a great loss to the public service. The Viceroy expressed surprise that the people of this country should ask him to be satisfied with a lower standard of public morality than that which is considered necessary in other countries. He forgets, or is anxious to forget, that in asking us to tamely put up with the dismissal of these Mámlatdárs, he asks us to be satisfied with a Government which cares less for its honour and its fair name than the Governments of other countries do. The retention of half a dozen or a dozen persons "tainted with some corruption" for fifteen or twenty years in the Government service is, in the opinion of the people, an infinitely smaller evil than the casting of a foul and indelible blot on the fair shield of British honour. By talking of the "reputation of the Bombay Government" Lord Lansdowne has endeavoured to create an impression that it is the Bombay Government alone that will suffer in public estimation from this breach of faith. But if His Lordship really thinks so, he was never more mistaken. As the Bombay Presidency Association has said, to the people it is the Sarkár that gave the pledge and it is the Sarkár that now breaks it. All these considerations, however, are for those who *will* consider the question calmly and dispassionately. They are thrown away on those who, in the perversity of their judgments, prefer to be blinded by passion and prejudice. None are so blind, it is said, as those who do not choose to see.

13. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 21st October, writes:—The Government of India has at last passed the Indemnity Bill only in the limited scope first proposed. It is a signal instance of official perverseness, flying in the face of the whole public opinion. Surely, the case of the Government must be at its worst when so eminent a man as the Legal Member of Council is driven to use the hackneyed argument of the opponents that the witnesses are not entitled to the full guarantee because, according to the Commissioners' report, they have not stated the whole truth. If the Commissioners' report is to be believed, the witnesses are not guilty of corruption at all. The witnesses said they paid bribes to Mr. Crawford. The Commissioners find the witnesses did not pay the bribes. Why, then, if the Commissioners' report is to be relied upon, should the witnesses be taxed with corruption? The fact of the matter seems to be that the Secretary of State for India has caught the cry that the self-confessed, corrupt Mámlatdárs must not be retained in office, and he is determined upon carrying out the removal at all costs. The Government of India is probably a helpless instrument in the hands of the Secretary of State. In their attempts to make the worse appear the better cause, the Honourable Members of the Council have recourse to the flimsiest arguments. His Excellency the Viceroy says: "The Government of India had not only to uphold the reputation of the Bombay Government, but also owed a duty to the people of this country, whose interests were largely involved in the maintenance of the purity of the public service." Is the reputation of the Bombay Government a thing different from the reputation of the Government of India? In public estimation the Bombay Government and the Government of India are absolutely one—only different representations of one and the same power. In ordinary matters Government is fully represented even by such an officer as the Collector, and his word the Government is bound to maintain. The obligation to maintain the word is all the stronger when the representative is such a body as a Provincial Government. His Excellency considers that the interests of the public will be best served by removing the men from office. Public opinion, on the other hand, as represented by almost the entire press of the country, the voice of public associations and public meetings, declares that the faith of the Government is an object of paramount importance, and that the best interests of the Government and the community require that that faith should be maintained, that the retention in office of a few incriminated officers is a smaller evil and is probably unavoidable in consequence of the area of corruption being so wide. But all these considerations are apparently lost upon the Government, and they have obstinately stuck to the hobby of absolute purity of administration at a very heavy cost. The loss of credit and prestige of the Government is irrepairable, the detection and punishment of bribery in future is made almost

impossible, and a money-burden is needlessly taken up, which with our chronic financial embarrassments can be ill-borne by the country. The Honourable Mr. Hutchins declares that the dismissed officials will continue to receive their full pay, and. if a correspondent of a contemporary is to be believed, they will even get their promotion and pensions in due order, as if they were in the service. This will be generous compensation to the aggrieved officials, but what about the poor tax-payer? The arrangement means the maintenance of a double set of officers, effective and non-effective. The result, on the whole, is greatly to be deplored. As the Viceroy says, it might have been perhaps different if the Government of India had been from the first consulted. The Government would not have then failed to approve of the guarantee, and would have now found it difficult to disown it.

14. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 20th October, writes:—The full proceedings of the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council at Simla held on Thursday last are not yet before us, but the telegraphic summary of the speeches made on the occasion, as reported in the Bombay daily press, clearly shows that the tone and attitude of the Supreme Government were both highly impolitic and objectionable. The particulars of the Mámlatdárs' indemnity question and the circumstances under which they paid bribes are now well known and public opinion has fully expressed itself in the "numerous telegrams and other communications" received by the Government of India. A wise and just Government would, certainly, have respected such an opinion, or, if constrained to go against it, would have done so in as few words as possible. But the unblushing way in which public opinion is criticised, the moral fibre of the Native officials talked of and the moral attitude of the so-called "apologists" of the Mámlatdárs held to public ridicule, only goes to strengthen the impression that under a foreign Government it is impossible to get justice to the ruled as against a member of the ruling race. The declaration of the Honourable Mr. Hutchins that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned "the continuance to the dismissed officials of the full pay they had been receiving" has partially removed a personal grievance, and, as far as the Mámlatdárs are concerned, they may find some consolation in this declaration. But what has the public gained by this soothing assurance? There is still a higher appellate authority—we mean, the British Parliament. We would strongly advise that the case should be placed before that body in its proper light, for it is not unlikely that the sense of honour of the British nation may yet be aroused and it may still set the matter right. But still that is no reason why we should not here express our disapproval and indignation at the shabby way in which the Government of India has treated public opinion, and under the name of honour and expediency, has knowingly committed a gross political blunder, fraught with present and prospective dangers, and we accordingly condemn alike the Bill, the manner of its passing, and the tone of the Government in replying to public criticism.

15. The *Gujaráti* (80), in its issue of the 20th October, writes:—The tone of the speeches delivered in the Supreme Legislative Council in support of the Indemnity Bill was as unhappy as the arguments advanced were interesting but painful specimens of fallacious reasoning. No leading representative of public opinion that we know of has ever put in the forefront the grievances of the Mámlatdárs as patriots and martyrs, and we are sorry that the Honourable Mr. Scoble should have based his observations on incorrect information in the very Council Hall whence the Viceroy a few minutes afterwards denounced the critics of Government for persistent misrepresentation. It is deplorable that all the telling and irrefragable arguments adduced by the upholders of the local Government should have fallen flat on the Supreme Government. It would have been much better if the latter had quietly carried out the behests of their master without undertaking to justify the measure with the help of transparent sophisms. It is a far-off cry from India to the Secretary of State, and when even the India Government fails to look at the indemnity question from the right standpoint, we are almost inclined to blame ourselves for having censured Lord Cross alone for his impervious understanding so long. The Indemnity Bill is a cruel farce. What has it to say to the shrewd officers who acted on the maxim that silence is golden and are now reaping their golden harvest without molestation? The recent decisions of the local High Court in the Ahmedabad bribery cases have rendered the detection of corruption almost

impossible, and the way in which the Bombay Government and their plighted word have been treated will lead to consequences which it is impossible to contemplate without feelings of shame and alarm, especially when it is remembered that eight Mámlatdárs have been condemned unheard, simply because they were guileless enough to put implicit faith in the Government pledge.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Telang to the Bombay High Court Bench and remarks in connection therewith.

16. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 20th October, writes:—The appointment of the Honourable K. T. Telang, C.I.E., to succeed the late Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás on the High Court Bench has been announced. The Native public especially will receive this appointment as a handsome tribute paid by Government to Native talent and as a due recognition of their claim to hold the highest offices under Government. Being now successively held by two Natives one after another, a sort of a moral right to the place is established for the pick of Native merit to aspire to. For this we have to thank His Excellency Lord Reay and his Government, to whom we already owe so many other good selections elsewhere, and probably also to the present and former Chief Justices of our High Court. Mr. Justice Telang is comparatively a young man, and, in the best sense, a precocious Judge, and we wish him a long career of usefulness to the public and credit to himself on the Bench.

17. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 21st October, writes:—The most noteworthy feature of the appointment of Mr. K. T. Telang as a Judge of the Bombay High Court is that it has given unfeigned pleasure to all classes. From all sides we hear a chorus of applause. Mr. Telang's distinguished public career, his extraordinary success at the bar, the reputation he has gained as an expert in Hindu law, his high intellectual powers and attainments, added to a remarkably fair and affable temper, have made him a general favourite, and the absolute unanimity with which his appointment has been hailed by all communities fully justifies the wisdom of the choice made by Government. It is in connection with his public works that his present elevation gives rise to a regret. It removes from the field of Bombay politics one of the steadiest and sincerest of workers, and our movements, especially the Indian National Congress, will, it is to be feared, suffer a severe injury by the loss of his ever-watchful and guiding hand. We cannot, indeed, here conceal the fact that not a few persons think that Mr. Telang might have done a greater service to himself and to his country by declining the present honour, as he did in 1881, and electing to remain a free man. The shackles of Government service must needs impair his public usefulness. In fact, his career as an independent leader of the people of Bombay in political matters must be considered for the time to be closed. His promotion to the Bench may be likened in some measure to the relegation of an active member of the House of Commons to the obscurity of the upper House. At the same time it must not be forgotten that a Judgeship of the High Court is too high and useful an office to be declined even in the interest of the community. The appointment establishes a double precedent. It removes the long-felt difficulty about the eligibility of Advocates, and it secures the succession of a Native Judge. The whole community rejoices in the appointment. We heartily join in the rejoicing, and earnestly pray that the Almighty will be pleased to spare the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang a long life of usefulness in his new sphere of activity.

18. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 20th October, writes:—Although the appointment is not officially announced, we are glad that Mr. Telang has come to his own. He is carved out by nature for a Judgeship or Professor's chair. He goes up to the Bench young in years, and, let us hope, in spirits too. The Government and the public alike may be congratulated on this appointment,—one of the best of the many good selections made during the present *régime*. In Mr. Telang the High Court of Bombay gets an accession of strength, of which it has stood in sore need. To judicial talents he joins a sound knowledge, of Indian as well as of English law, standing unequalled in these respects.

19. The *Bakul* (25), in its issue of the 20th October, says that although Mr. Telang is quite fit for the post of a Judge of the Bombay High Court, yet considering the ability, long experience, and other qualifications of Ráo Bahádur

Mahádev Govind Ránade, the latter's claims appear to be far superior to those of the former, and asks whether His Excellency Lord Reay himself recommended Mr. Telang in preference to Ráo Bahádur Ránade, or whether his appointment was made by the Secretary of State for India, and whether it was because Ráo Bahádur Ránade declined the post. In the interests of the public, says the paper, Ráo Bahádur Ránade's appointment was not really wished for, for the people have been advising him to throw off the shackles of the Government service and to devote himself to public good.

20. Writing on the appointment of Mr. Telang to the Bombay High Court Bench, the *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 20th October, writes:—Out of fourteen Judges, Bengal has three Native Judges, while Bombay is comforted with only one. There is no lack of ability or standing, and any other seat in the local High Court would be satisfactorily filled either by Mr. Mehta or by Mr. Badrudin. The administration of the Mahomedan law requires a competent Native gentleman like Mr. Badrudin, and we hope that the day is not far distant when the administration of this branch of our judicature will be strengthened by the elevation of a competent Mahomedan lawyer. While eulogizing highly the selection made, we cannot help deprecating the attitude of Government towards the claims of High Court pleaders. Barristers have a chance to Judgeships, but in the present arrangement the pleaders lose a sort of prescriptive right, almost secured to them by the previous arrangement.

21. The *Gujaráti* (80), in its issue of the 20th October, writes:—The Honourable Mr. Telang's elevation to the Bench will create a vacancy in the local Legislative Council, and we doubt not that His Excellency Lord Reay will do justice to the claims of an influential, wealthy and commercial people like the Gujaráti community in Bombay to be represented in it. They have a worthy and universally respected representative in Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájnik, whose wide experience and intimate knowledge of city and mofussil life ought to enable him to assist the deliberations of the Council. On land and land revenue questions he is an authority, and his distinguished but quiet services in the Bombay Municipal Corporation as well as in the Standing Committee, extending over many years, entitled him to a seat in the Council long ago. But some of his views as a publicist were not quite to the taste of Sir James Fergusson's Government, and his claims were unjustly ignored in favour of other persons who were, perhaps, not quite so experienced. Lord Reay has won the golden opinions of the entire Native community by nominating him to the shrievalty, and we hope His Excellency will seize this opportunity of doing honour to the patient industry, quiet scholarship and wide experience of a public man like Mr. Javerilál, who is in every way qualified to take up the distinguished *rôle* of a Councillor.

Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájnik recommended for the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council to be vacated by Mr. Telang.

22. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 22nd October, says:—On the return of the Honourable Mr. Richey, the Honourable Mr. Pritchard's connection with the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will cease, and it is uncertain whether he will return to his substantial post of Commissioner in Sind. Very likely he will go to England on sick leave, and if he goes, he does not, it is said, wish to return to India. This report is not likely to be received with regret by the people of this presidency, who have been much annoyed by the severities of his ábkári administration. On Mr. Pritchard's transfer to Sind the public expressed their gratification at his removal from the A'bkári Department. His temporary appointment to the Executive Council of the Governor was not less distasteful to the people, and it was wished that he would soon leave the Council as well as India.

Unpopularity of the Honourable Mr. Pritchard on account of his ábkári administration.

23. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (135) of the 23rd October protests against the rumoured abolition of the Kaira Collectorate and the absorption of its various parts in the Ahmedabad, Panch Mahàls and Broach Collectorates, as it will cause serious inconvenience to the inhabitants of the

Disapproval of the rumoured abolition of the Kaira Collectorate.

Kaira District.

24. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 24th October, says:—

Comments in connection with the subscriptions that are being collected for throwing up a bridge across the river Bhima at the sacred shrine of Pandharpur.

Those gentlemen of Pandharpur who have been going round soliciting subscriptions at Bombay, Poona and other places for constructing a bridge across the river Bhima at the sacred shrine of Pandharpur, deserve much praise for having by their incessant exertions brought the construction of this large work within measurable distance. This fact brings forward the question, why should not the Government, which spends large sums on public works and has maintained a permanent department for their erection, pay for a bridge across the Bhima which is indispensably required for the convenience and safety of the public. According to the general administrative policy of the Indian Government this bridge ought to be raised at the cost of the State, but this public work and several others which are urgently needed have been neglected, giving rise to much complaint on the part of the people who are more immediately concerned with them. Any petitions on this subject made to Government are replied to with the assertion that Government are short of funds. Local Governments are not, however, to blame for this neglect, for they have to make heavy contributions to the imperial treasury, confining local expenses to small balances left in their hands. For several years past large funds have been spent by the Supreme Government on frontier defences, and local public works of importance have been neglected to the great inconvenience of the public. This fact should be pressed by the local administrations on the attention of the Supreme Government, which ought to take the necessary steps to remove the complaint.

25. The *Broach Mitra* (93), in its issue of the 23rd October, writes:—

A complaint against the income-tax and the manner in which it is collected.

The "income-tax" is an unpopular impost and people in the mofussil are tired of it. The income-tax collectors levy the tax according to their own whims, and no justice is to be had even though appeals be made. We know people who are overtaxed and are praying the Almighty to relieve them from this misery, and there is no wonder if we hear of a case of suicide on that account. A Kunbi named Parbhu Parsotam of Surat lately committed suicide by drowning himself into the river Tápti by reason of his income being assessed too high. It is necessary that Government should make enquiries and take notice of ambitious income-tax collectors, who are anxious to show an increased income with a view to secure the favour of Government. There are some income-tax collectors who do not take the trouble to make proper enquiries, but depend on the representations of one or two of their acquaintances in such matters and levy the tax accordingly. In the case of Parbhu Parsotam, we do not know what causes induced the officer to increase the tax from Rs. 10 to Rs. 42. It is quite desirable that Government should institute enquiries into the matter.

26. The *Nyáyadarshak* (120), in its issue of the 21st October, writes:—

Alleged prevalence of corruption among Government servants in the mofussil and suggestions in connection therewith.

Government have appointed Inspectors and Superintendents to watch the interests of the A'bkári and Opium Departments, but no steps have been taken to protect the public from the tyranny of Government servants who openly take bribes from people. If one or two honest and clever detectives are appointed to each district, in a short time all corrupt servants of Government are sure to be exposed. These detectives should not be permanently located at one place, but should be made to go on tour in the district along with officers in order to keep a watch on the conduct of the latter. If this course be adopted many cases of bribery are sure to be disclosed and poor villagers will be saved from much annoyance and worry. We also recommend Government to appoint a commission to ascertain the property that an officer may have got by inheritance, his ordinary income, his expenses, and the fortune amassed by him. It is also necessary to amend the provisions of the Penal Code which make the givers of bribes liable to penalty.

An anomaly in connection with the right of appeal in criminal cases.

27. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 19th October, writes:—The reason why the privilege of being tried by his compeers is granted to a European British subject is that an Indian can never possibly enter into the feelings of a European British subject and judge of his actions rightly. Admitting for the sake of argument that a European British subject alone is qualified to judge rightly of the conduct of another European British subject, it would follow quite naturally that it can only be in such cases that he should be clothed with final authority. But, strange to say, it is in the very cases in which he can be more appropriately clothed with authority to try a case conclusively that he is not clothed with such authority, but, when trying a person not of his own nationality and whom he cannot know so well, he is clothed with final authority. The distinction between European and Indian British subjects as regards the right of appeal can in no way be justified by even special pleading and should certainly be abolished. It may be necessary for the due protection of the European British subjects to vest the criminal jurisdiction over them exclusively in a select body of Magistrates. But when such a select body of Magistrates is formed, there is no reason why it should have more authority over one class of subjects than over another. There is no reason why Europeans alone and not Indians should be allowed to question their decisions. Decisions are either good or bad, no matter whom they affect, and there is no logic in permitting only a certain class to take exception to them. Thus, there is absolutely no justification for the standing anomaly that Indians should not have a right of appeal from convictions without reference to the amount of sentence or to the trying Magistrate, as their fellow-subjects belonging to a different nationality have. The pride and glory of the British administration is its justice, and the statute-book should not be disfigured with enactments opposed to all justice and equity.

Alleged carelessness of the police and the municipality at Dákor, Kaira District.

28. A correspondent of the *Din Mani* (76), in complaining against the carelessness of the municipal and police authorities at Dákor, in its issue of the 22nd October, writes:—Dákor is a well-known place in Gujarát and a very large number of pilgrims resort to it annually. However, both police and municipal arrangements there are very defective. The temple of Shri Ranchhodráyaji is overcrowded at the fairs. The *Sevaks* (the hereditary temple servants) beat the visitors with whips so carelessly that some of them faint and fall on the ground. Women are robbed and indecently assaulted both in the temple and at the Gomati tank. It is strange that such cruelty should be allowed to exist in this enlightened age. We strongly recommend Government to increase the police force and to establish police-stations near the temple and in other places in order to check the immorality going on very widely. A better management in the temple should also be enforced. The municipality levies a tax of one anna per head from pilgrims, but no better sanitary precautions have been taken than those which were taken when no such tax was imposed. We therefore request Government to impress upon the municipality the necessity for improving the sanitary condition of the place.

PART IV.—*Legislation.*

Approval of the Official Secrets Bill.

29. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 20th October, writes:—Both England and India enjoy the liberty of the press to the fullest extent possible. The Argus-eye of the press is allowed to have a peep into every nook and corner. It is allowed to speculate and guess on every conceivable subject. It imagines and invents, approves and condemns, as it pleases. The highest personages in the land have to stand before "the bar of public opinion," just as well as the lowest individual. Nothing is spared. Title, power, wealth, are all equally liable to praise and blame, to adulation and calumny. Nothing is respected, not even truth. The privacy of the great in arts, letters and politics is public property. Their

very house is searched; their mode of living scrutinized. Some like this, others do not. But the press is all-powerful and it has nothing to do with the likes or dislikes of others. However, the Official Secrets Bill, which is now before the Supreme Legislative Council and is only a re-enactment of the Act which was passed during the last session of Parliament, sets a wise limit to the liberty of the press. Henceforth no official secrets will be published with impunity. It is possible to conceive secrets whose disclosure may endanger the State, or create unpleasant complications with foreign powers, or point out a disparity existing between the public professions of Governors and their secret motives. There can be no objection to the Bill. Its necessity in this country may rather be taken as a compliment to the growing enterprise of Indian journals.

Disapproval of the Official Secrets Bill.

30. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 20th October, writes:—In his speech on the occasion of the passing of the Official Secrets Bill, His Excellency the Viceroy pointedly alluded to the publication of the letter of the Foreign Secretary in regard to Kashmere affairs by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*. His Excellency said that one part of the letter was as in the original, while the other a pure fabrication. It may be so. But if the policy of the Government towards Kashmere is all aboveboard and perfectly fair, we fail to see what harm the publication of such a document could do to the Government. At best, the real document could have been published and the fabrication exposed most effectively, and then there would have been no harm done. The question of determining what is an official secret and what is not, will be decided by the Secretariat officials according to their own whims and fancies, and the poor Native editor will have to pay dearly for the temerity of publishing any unpleasant fact culled from Government records.

31. The *Gujaráti* (80), in its issue of the 20th October, writes:—The Official Secrets Bill has at length been hurried through the Supreme Legislative Council. If Government were bent upon passing the new Bill without modifications, they could have still gracefully condescended to allow sufficient time to the public for the discussion of its provisions. The incident will remind a good many people of the supreme contempt shown by Lord Lytton's Government for public opinion in rushing post-haste through the Council the notorious Gagging Act. Whatever the applicability of the Official Secrets Bill to the circumstances of England, where the executive is kept under efficient control by the House of Commons, its suitability to the present condition of India, where the executive power reigns supreme, may well be questioned. In a country like India where everything is done in secret by Government, a portion of the new Gagging Act will give rise to widespread suspicion and dissatisfaction and will even lead to tyranny, since the question as to what is an *official secret* is to be decided by the arbitrary discretion of some official belonging to the Secretariat. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112), the *Broach Mitră* (93), and the *Samsher Bahádur* (124), in their respective issues of the 20th, 23rd, and 25th October, and many others also express disapproval of the Official Secrets Act and observe that the Act is an unnecessary restraint on the liberty of the press. The *Samsher Bahádur* recommends that when any Government officer is maliciously slandered by a paper, he should be asked by Government to prosecute the paper and get the editor punished.]

32. The *Hindi Punch* (107), in its issue of the 20th October, gives a cartoon representing the Honourable Mr. Scoble in a police uniform with a bandage of 'Official Secrets Bill' in his hands, the Press standing in front of him and the *Pioneer* laughing at the scene. The letter-press runs as under:—*Policeman Sc-ble*—Now then, you meddlesome little mischief-maker, I've caught you at last. Here's something that'll effectually silence your rattling tongue—*for a time at least*. You've defied other bobbies before, but you can't get over me. I'm more than your match.

The gag, the gag, the gag's the thing,
You're soaring too high, I must clip your wing.

33. The *Jagan Mitrā* (37), in its issue of the 21st October, disapproves of the Official Secrets Bill now passed into an Act, and remarks that the Act will prevent newspapers from ventilating the grievances of the *rayats* and that great oppression will be practised on the latter by Government officers, there being now no fear of their conduct being authoritatively exposed by newspapers. The *Chikitsak* (28), in its issue of the 23rd October, says that some English officers have been so much irritated at the disclosures of their intrigues by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, which has but performed its duty in so doing, that they have passed a law to gag the mouths of the newspapers—a measure which even surpasses the Vernacular Press Act. The paper continues :—That the publication of secret documents is far more injurious to an intriguing Government than the vague criticism appearing in newspapers on its conduct, is proved by the disclosures of the high-handed administration of Bhopál and Rewah by Sir Lepel Griffin, and the Kashmere affair. What sort of justice is it to boast, on the one hand, that under the British rule the way to obtain redress is wide open to the people, and, on the other, to shut their mouths by an Act? Why is it that the instinct of the British Government has been gradually changing for the worse? Is it a rule that nothing should be done in a straightforward manner under a Conservative Government?

Disapproval of the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill.

34. The *Sind Sudhár* (161), in its issue of the 19th October, writes :—It appears to us that the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill will not fulfil the object with which it has been framed. On the contrary, it will complicate matters and inflict additional hardship on the villagers. That the provisions of the Bill are compulsory cannot be doubted. It appears to be superfluous, for Bombay Acts VII and VIII of 1867, which are still in force, contain certain penal provisions regarding sanitation. It therefore seems unnecessary to repeal that law, to which the people are now accustomed, and substitute for it a fresh one. If this Bill is passed into law, thousands of sanitary committees and boards will be appointed to try all offences of breaches of the law and to assess taxes, in order to raise funds necessary for the purpose of carrying it out. As a rule, the majority of the population of villages consists of poor cultivators. Even at present they are required to pay heavy rates of assessment. If, therefore, any fresh tax is imposed upon them for sanitary arrangements, they will be reduced to greater poverty. The other objection which we have to urge against the passing of the Act is that it will interfere with the powers of the Táluka and District Local Boards appointed under Act I of 1884. It is not necessary to have sanitary committees in places in which there are already Táluka and District Local Boards. The members of the sanitary committees will, as a rule, be uneducated people, and it is a matter for consideration whether they will be able to frame rules on sanitation. We admit the insanitary condition of villages, but we doubt whether the present legislative measure will remove it. It will, therefore, be well to set the existing law in motion.

PART III.—*Education.*

Comments on the Government of India's resolution on moral instruction in schools and colleges.

35. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 20th October, refers to the resolution issued by the Government of India on moral education and remarks :—The alleged decline of morality in India is not the result of the closure of any schools in which morality was formerly taught; morality is never learnt by the study of books, but is inculcated only by good moral conduct. Government had rather set an example of morality to the people than teach it by means of books. To tell the truth, it appears strange that the British Government should undertake to teach its Indian subjects lessons in morality. That men who are intentionally guilty of breach of trust, misappropriation of other men's property, breach of promise, partiality to people of their own race, persecution of the distressed, cruelty, selfishness and such other shameful things, should profess to teach other people morality is as ridiculous as that Tantya Bhil or Hari Rámoshi should read long lectures advising people not to commit dacoities or that prostitutes should

preach chastity in temples. The British Indian Government may attempt to cover itself under the cloak of politics and may, by sometimes speaking the truth, sometimes the untruth, and sometimes sweet words, show the ways of kings to be changeable like those of prostitutes, but we have yet sense enough to understand their hollow eloquence. Duplicity is allowable in a king, but that is as regards his enemy and not as regards the subject people. In eastern countries kings are looked upon as God and we have not yet given up that idea. The conduct of Government has therefore an immediate effect on us, and it is desirable that Government should itself first learn morality and then undertake to instruct others therein. To us it appears quite improper that those who were the wirepullers in the Crawford and Wilson cases, in the distribution of the waters of the Gokák waterfalls, in the appropriation of the property of a temple at Benares, in the deposition of the Mahárája of Kashmere and in the breach of promise with the Mámlatdárs involved in the Crawford affair should come forward to give moral instruction to others.

Necessity for compulsory education in India.

36. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 21st October, writes at some length on the disadvantages which the Indian masses suffer from in consequence of their ignorance and submits for the consideration of the Indian National Congress a suggestion to the effect that Government should be moved to pass a law whereby all children above the age of eight years will have to attend public schools for a certain number of days every year for a certain period, and adds that in order to give effect to such a law of compulsory education it will only be necessary to devote six pies out of the anna of local cess towards primary education, instead of four pies as at present.

Insult said to be given to the feelings of Mahomedans by His Excellency Lord Reay's reference to the wife of the Prophet in his address at the opening of the Mahomedan Girls' School at Poona.

37. The *Kushful Akhbár* (155), in its issue of the 10th October, in an article headed "Insult to Mahomedanism," writes:—Formerly the Mahomedans were very much respected by all, but by their luxurious habits and want of union they have now become a subject of joke to all. As an instance, we point to the speech made by His Excellency Lord Reay at the opening ceremony of the Poona Mahomedan Girls' School on the 13th September last. His Excellency said that the English people were convinced that many mischievous and wicked girls would turn out as good as Hajarat Aisháh Siddikáh, the wife of the prophet Mahamad, under the tuition of Miss Small. We regret to see the name of the prophet's wife made mention of unnecessarily by such a high authority as the Governor. Is not His Excellency aware of the insult that the Mahomedans will take at the comparison of the women of the present day with the prophet's wife? The former, howsoever pure, will never become so virtuous as the prophet's wife. It is possible that the students of Miss Small's school may lose their ancestor's reputation and religious faith, become atheists, disobey their husbands and turn out worse than prostitutes. In short, they are too low to be compared with the prophet's wife, and it is unbecoming on the part of His Excellency Lord Reay to use an expression that is likely to hurt the feelings of the Mahomedans.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Instances of promotions alleged to have been obtained by immoral favours in a branch of State Railway service.

38. A correspondent of the *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 20th October, writes:—In your issue of some time back you produced some lines dealing with a very painful, if not nasty, character. The writer of those lines very plainly, but in hidden terms, threw out what influences were at work in one branch of the State Railway service to serve private ends, and how promotions were affected thereby. Now that the matter is being ventilated in the public press, will you allow me, through your paper, to say that I could give the names of two officers at least, who had obtained, it is currently reported, promotion under influences as those alluded to? As a matter of fact, the wife of one of these officers has gone so far as to make a boast amongst her lady friends (and it was in this way I heard it) of how she secured the promotion for her better-half. That the officers concerned are aware how their advancements came about

at unexpected moments, there is, I think, no doubt. With such influences at work, no married officer's position is secure; he does not know when his turn may come to *deliver up*, or stand the consequences. It will be readily understood how the whole department will, if it has not already, become demoralized, and it will also be understood how easy it is to obtain unfavourable reports on or to write down any officer, no matter what his record of service, who has the courage to make a stand against such degrading conditions; and I am sorry to have to record that I know of one officer at least who had the courage to make it known that he would not allow his wife to be seen inside the gates of the "Great Unclean," who has suffered considerably for such *unfeeling consideration.* My husband says that the "*Cadre*" idea is only an excuse for covering irregular promotions, and *I think to myself* how handy it will be to cover promotions made for digraceful favours. The Government of India may preach of the Bombay scandals, and argue how the system of bribery undermines the best of administrations, but here is a scandal of a far graver nature that has been going on for a long time directly under the nose of the Supreme Government.

Alleged exercise of official influence and use of Government stationery by Mr. Buckland, District Locomotive Superintendent of the N.-W. Railway, in favour of his head clerk in a municipal election at Sukkur.

39. The same newspaper writes:—A very interesting, yet a most objectionable, document has been placed in our hands for being suitably dealt with. It appears that a vacancy in Municipal Ward No. 6 having taken place in Sukkur, Mr. H. H. Buckland, the District Locomotive Superintendent of the N.-W. Railway, and stationed at Sukkur, issued on the 10th instant a typographed memorandum to several European railway employés under them, to meet at the Railway Institute and to vote in person for one Dwárkádás, described as head clerk to the District Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Buckland. We reproduce the circular letter, but regret we cannot reprint the list of names to whom the document has been addressed, the list being much too long. But if need be, we shall at a future date publish the names as well. The circular letter runs as follows:—"Dwarkadas, Head Clerk, District Locomotive Superintendent Sukkur's Office, having been proposed for a member of Municipal Ward No. 6, it is hoped that those whose names are entered in the margin, and are willing to vote for him, will kindly attend the Railway Institute between 7 and 10 A.M. and 4 and 6 P.M., on the 12th October 1889, to vote in person, as the municipal rules do not allow votes being given by proxy. It is desirable that Adamshah should be represented by one who may be long resident of this place. Hence this proposal. Those whose names may have been omitted will also kindly attend." Now, so far as our information goes, no less than 70 copies of this circular letter, on foolscap size paper, have been struck off and circulated. There were three candidates for the vacant ward, viz., Mr. Corke, Mr. Jackeria Mahomed, and Mr. Dwárkádás, the head clerk. Mr. Corke received only 4 votes, Mr. Jackeria *nil*, but the head clerk secured 62. Now, we are by no means opposed to Mr. Dwárdádás or any one else competing for a seat, either on the municipal corporation or on the banks of the Indus, provided he possesses the necessary intelligence to do his duty to his voters. But the question is, can Mr. Buckland use his influence over his subordinates in a matter of canvassing votes for his head clerk? Can he use Government stationery and printing material for the purposes of a municipal election? Will Mr. Buckland deny that the paper and printing material are Government property? Can the election be called legal, brought about as it was by the open influence of a superior officer over his subordinates? What business had Mr. Buckland to have his hand in his clerk's election? Is not his action apt to be misconstrued and the pressure brought to bear on his subordinates likely to be misunderstood? Our curiosity to know if all this was properly and fairly done becomes keener when we find that this circular letter is signed by Mr. H. H. Buckland, over the official designation of "District Locomotive Superintendent." What has the Locomotive Department got to do with municipal elections? If it was intended that Adamshah should be represented by a railway employé, because the workshops are situated there, it was the business of Government to *nominate* a member from the railway community. We trust the Director, N.-W. Railway, will have inquiries made in this matter and prevent similar pressure being brought to bear on subordinates. The circular letter is in our possession and is open to inspection.

Remarks in connection with an accident on the N.-W. Railway.

40. With reference to an accident, which occurred on the N.-W. Railway on Monday last, by which a woman and her baby were burned to death, the *Sind Sudhár* (161) of the 19th October remarks as follows:—After the occurrence of such a serious accident, we hope that the railway authorities will open their eyes and order coal to be used instead of firewood. The railway officers are bound to adopt all measures which are likely to promote the convenience of passengers. In former times, when the working of the Karáchi line was in the hands of the Sind, Panjáb and Delhi Railway Company, every effort was made to increase the comfort of the travelling population. But seeing that the State has taken charge of the whole line, it is only reasonable that better arrangements should be made. It is a general complaint that the arrangements now made by Government for the working of the line are not as satisfactory as those of the Company.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Untruthfulness of Indian history and the character of the British Indian administration in connection with Native States.

41. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 21st October, while writing on the Kashmere affair, says:—The history of no country in the world is so untruthful as that of India, and especially of the British Indian administration. Some Englishmen say that Lord Dalhousie annexed so many Native States to the British territories, not out of personal perversity, but in accordance with the general principles of the British administration, and this assertion is supported by what Lord Dalhousie is said to have written on this question in his autobiography which is about to be published. So the history of his career which has been current among the people will turn out to be untrustworthy. This is the character of the British administration throughout, as will be clearly seen from the Kashmere affair of the present day. Up to this time it has been loudly proclaimed by newspapers that a Regency has been appointed in Kashmere by the British Government because the Mahárája thereof confessed to his inability to administer his State. But from what has lately transpired it appears that this version is not quite true, but that the Mahárája has been deposed because the British Government wanted Gilgit to be added to its own territories for political reasons. Such an underhand and deceitful policy towards the Native States is unworthy of the British Indian Government, which has now become very powerful and has the Native Princes entirely under its control.

The British Government and their policy towards Native States in India.

42. The *Násik Vritt* (48), in its issue of the 19th October, says:—The high officers of Government have found out a nice way for the gradual annexation of Native States. When they are inclined to annex a State they first try to get its ruler declared a lunatic. If they fail in this they accuse him of cruelty to his subjects, who are supposed to entertain a dislike for him; and if they fail in this too, they charge him with disloyalty and pronounce him unfit to administer his State, and this they can do easily. The Mahárája of Kashmere fell a victim to this policy and the recent exposures made by a Bengal paper have brought to light the intrigues of high Government officers. The paper then refers to the memorandum of the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India to Lord Dufferin, the late Viceroy, and observes that the desire to annex Gilgit, and, if possible, Kashmere is the cause of the deposition of the Mahárája, and the various charges brought against him by Government and the insinuations made by men like Sir Lepel Griffin are quite false.

Alleged maladministration of the Khairpur State in Sind and a request to the British Government to interfere in the matter.

43. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 19th October, writes:—Intrigue is so prevalent in Khairpur and the conspiracy of silence so successful that we were almost prepared to hear that the hundred subjects of the Mir who had left his State would be persuaded to return to their homes without laying any complaint before the Collector of Shikárpur. But the cup has actually run over. The dissatisfaction has become so great and the misery so intolerable that the movement has rapidly spread, and instead of a hundred men, about six or seven hundred men,

belonging to nearly forty-eight villages, are on their way to Sukkur to make the same complaint. They come mostly from Khairpur itself and the villages of Ranipur, Lukman jo Goth, Musti Khan jo Tando, Nara, Gumbat, Hingorja, Bhurgri, Biji jo Kot, and other villages. They have made up their mind not to return until they have laid their grievances before the Collector of Shikárpur, and, if need be, the Commissioner in Sind. Without any one to guide them, possibly without any good advice, these men have come seeking the justice which they never received from the Mir's Government. If there has been any doubt as to the maladministration of Khairpur, can any doubt be left now, and can the British Government still decline to interfere? To our own mind, this policy of masterly inactivity bodes no good to Khairpur. If an attempt is now made to introduce some reform in Khairpur it may be successful, but if the Government allow the misrule to take its own course it is more than probable that the Supreme Government will be awakened some day and its conscience will be troubled, and a line from the Foreign Office will make Khairpur a part of British territory and the Mir's sons will become petty pensioners at Karáchi or Quetta. This is a contingency which is vividly present to our mind, although, we dare say, it never occurs either to the aged Mir, his sons, or the Mir's advisers. Princes have been deposed and States annexed before the maladministration reached anything like what it evidently is in Khairpur, if this impressive demonstration of seven hundred ill-used, suffering, desperate and impoverished subjects is any indication. If no notice is taken of this serious complaint, which carries its proof on the face of it, it can only mean that the *coup* is not very far off.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
4th November 1889.

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(For the week ending 26th October 1889.)

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BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH OCTOBER 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ..	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ..	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ..	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

A complaint against the judicial administration in Berár.

1. A correspondent, writing from Malkápur to the *Vaidarbh* (2) of the 19th October, bitterly complains of the inconvenience caused to the people of Malkápur and Buldhána by the closing of the local judicial courts and to the residents of Yavatmál and Pusad owing to insufficiency of judicial officers in Berár, and questions the authority of the Judicial and the Deputy Commissioners to order a reduction of the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Courts at Telhára and Badnera from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 500 when it has been fixed at the former amount by the local Government.

Nuisance from a class of beggars in Amráoti who extort money from the people.

2. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 18th October, says:—Recently some beggars have come to Amráoti, who extort money from people by becoming naked in their presence, to the utter disgust of men, women and children, or by inflicting wounds upon their persons. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will put down these beggars.

A complaint against late delivery of letters at Amráoti.

3. The same newspaper writes:—The Postmaster at Amráoti is a good man and well acquainted with his departmental affairs, and it is known that he discharges his duty faithfully. We have nothing to say about the office work, but the delivery of letters is unsatisfactory. The letters are not delivered in time to their addresses. In a town like Amráoti, the delivery of letters should be twice, but as the train comes at 6 P.M. it is a great bar to the second delivery. The morning delivery, and the only one, is made after the morning train reaches Amráoti at 7. The letters, we think, should be handed at least within two hours from the arrival of the train. But such is not the case. The post peons, either through negligence or being few in number, deliver letters at 11 or so. This is quite inconvenient, particularly to Government servants, who are obliged to be present in their offices exactly at 10 and who get their letters in the evening on their return home. Thus a long interval of about 24 hours elapses between the arrival and delivery of letters. We hope care will be taken to remove this mismanagement as soon as possible.

G. M. SATHE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
4th November 1889.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 44 of 1889

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 2nd November 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
22	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
28	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
29	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
36	„ Hunnar Uttgák	Poona	Do.	...
37	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
40	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
41	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
42	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
43	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
45	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
46	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
47	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
49	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
59	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
70	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
72	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
73	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
76	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
78	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
79	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
80	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
81	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	...
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
92	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
93	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
99	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
100	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
101	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
102	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
103	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
106	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
107	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
114	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
115	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
120	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
121	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
122	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
123	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
124	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
130	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
132	„ Sneha Sindhu	Cambay	Weekly	...
133	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Monthly	630
134	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
135	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
136	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
137	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
138	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
139	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	200
140	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
145	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
157	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

A suggestion regarding the appointments of Governors and Governors-General of India.

1. The *Sneha Sindhu* (132), in its issue of the 1st November, disapproves of the present system of keeping Governors and Governors-General in office for only five years, as they thereby leave India just when they become somewhat acquainted with the character and wants of the people of the country, and recommends that a Prince of the Royal family should be appointed Viceroy of India, as this arrangement will prove very beneficial to Native Princes and the public in general.

Remarks on the despatch of the Secretary of State for India on the report of the Public Service Commission.

2. With reference to the despatch of the Secretary of State for India on the Public Service Commission, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (114), in its issue of the 27th October, observes:—We entertained great fears from the beginning that the suggestions of the Public Service Commission would be accepted by the Secretary of State for India, and our fears have been realised. The only gain that has accrued to us is the raising of the limit of age from 19 to 23 years for the Civil Service Examination. In other ways the expense incurred for the Commission and the trouble taken by it in collecting evidence may be said to have been simply wasted. With reference to the Act of 1870, Lord Cross has authorized the Indian Government to give it full operation, but we believe that such suggestions are intended more as a dead letter than for actual practice. His Lordship has, however, ruled that no distinction should be drawn between a Native and a European as regards pay, leave and pension. On the whole, the despatch is very disappointing and shows the necessity for appointing a Parliamentary Commission to give increased rights to the natives of India. [The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the same date, makes similar remarks, and says that the Secretary of State for India has done well in not accepting all the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, as, if accepted, they would have done more harm than good, though, on the whole, the decision of the Secretary of State is not beneficial to Natives. Apparently, several new departments have been thrown open to the natives of India, but, in reality, says the paper, the object seems to reserve them for Europeans alone. In our opinion, neither the country nor its people have been benefited by the labours of the Commission.]

Ironical comments on the attitude of the Government of India in carrying out the decision of the Secretary of State with regard to the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case.

3. In an article headed "A great lesson in practical morals by the Government of India," the *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 27th October, writes:—A deputation of Indian students representing a large school recently waited on the Government at Simla, and had a conference on the subject of practical morals and purity of administration, and the following may be regarded as a tolerably correct summary of the conversation which ensued:—"*Government.*—Well, boys, it is well you have come up, as it affords us a favourable occasion for impressing on you (and through you on the rest of your fellow-students at large) our views on the important questions of practical morality and the purity of the public administration, which are so essential to the happiness of the people. *Deputation.*—We are all attention to hear the discourse. *G.*—It need not be long at all, and in brief it is this. Boys, when on leaving school and college any of you enter the public service, take care never to offer or give a bribe to your superiors for purchasing office or securing official favours and even to avoid official disfavours; for we cannot tolerate in the service a man that is touched with any taint of corruption. *D.*—We fully understand it, and there is no doubt a pure service tends best to the interests of the people; but we feel a doubt on one point. *G.*—What is it? Speak out freely. *D.*—The maintenance of the principle of purity will be practical and easy generally, for the officers empowered to make appointments are, as a rule, pure-minded in the exercise of patronage, and are free from corrupt motives, if not always from some spirit of favouritism, which latter is inevitable. But occasionally one may, either from avarice or extravagance or from both, be led into reckless borrowing and the actual sale of offices and official favours. What are poor subordinates to do

under such circumstances? *G.*—Well, they must show strong moral fibre and resist the pressure. That is a plain remedy? *D.*—In theory, but it will not be found to be so in practice. *G.*—Why? *D.*—The law punishes the giver and the receiver of a bribe, and an officer highly placed and trusted by Government has absolute power over the fortunes of his subordinates, whom he can ruin with the greatest ease if he is minded to be unscrupulous. How then can they resist him? *G.*—*(Aside)* Surely, that is a hard nut to crack! And those among us who know the real situation evidently realise it; but it's best to say it out. *(To the Deputation.)* Well, in such a case the best thing is to hold your tongue, the second best thing being not to confess the payment. *D.*—That is just what our uneducated elders tell us; but our educated relatives who have been educated English teachers advise differently, and we agree with the latter. *G.*—Your orthodox relations are wise: the others have yet to learn the lessons of bitter experience in the world. *D.*—But if a conscientious Governor, with Puritanic notions of justice and right, offers immunity and asks us to tell the truth in the public interests and the cause of purity of administration, and appeals to our sense of patriotism and martyrdom, what course should we adopt? *G.*—There is nothing in the indemnity, that is contrary to our notions of morality or judicial procedure; but they in England do not understand Indian matters, and ignorance is darkened by the shadow of party spirit, and we cannot guarantee a sound or fair decision in the matter: so you must take the consequences along with the Governor who gives the promise. *D.*—But, we are told, a precisely similar case once occurred in England itself and a promise similarly given to men who had bought offices with money obtained by breach of trust, was there strictly observed by Parliament itself. We are told it is called the Macclesfield case. Why should it not be followed as a precedent here? [There was no answer.] *D.*—Is the lesson we have now heard to be embodied in the moral text-book which the Government has ordered to be prepared? [No answer was audible again.] *D.*—So, then, if we pay a bribe under compulsion but do not confess it, we or those of us who do not so confess will remain in the service. Will not this be paying a premium to corruption? [There was no answer to the question.] *D.*—How can the service be purged of men tainted with corruption in such a case? [The answer was once more inaudible.] *D.*—What then is the value of the great lesson in practical morality which has been just impressed upon us? [There was no answer.]" And no wonder. For the Government were justifying to the deputation the convictions of another authority: and so they cut the poor figure represented in the above dialogue.

His Excellency Lord Lansdowne and the Act indemnifying witnesses in the Crawford case.

4. The same newspaper writes:—His Excellency Lord Lansdowne has, thus far, we regret to say, failed to show that he can rise superior to his surroundings, which, as an experienced statesman coming out from the vigorous political atmosphere of England to fill the exalted office of Her Majesty's Viceroy in India, he was expected to do. The first blunder committed by his Government was in connection with the treatment of Kashmere, and it has been repeated in the disposal of the Mámlatdárs' Indemnity Bill. The former mistake being now made clear, it may be hoped that it will be retraced within the period of His Lordship's term of office. His Excellency justly complained regarding the latter question that his Government was called upon to intervene at the eleventh hour. This excuse does hold good in regard to himself personally; but his Councillors and Secretaries, who constitute the Government and have been all along familiar with the proceedings of the Bombay Government sent to them every month, cannot plead any such excuse; for, if they held the opinions they now profess in the matter of the indemnity, they could move, and indeed they were bound in duty to have moved, the Secretary of State for India long ago to prevent the mischief. Of course, they are now acting under the orders of that authority, and if they felt they could do nothing to mend his error, the best course for them was to pass the Indemnity Bill as it was dictated from London, in silence and without indulging in arguments which are calculated to add insult to injury and to lead the great mass of Her Majesty's Native subjects in India to believe that her Government minds less its plighted word of honour than the clamour of

irresponsible parties which seeks to subordinate law and justice to the claims of race ascendancy in India.

The news of the illness of Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., and the sorrow it has caused to the people of India.

5. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 27th October, writes:—We read with no small concern the news that Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., who has shown such energy, ability and determination in sifting Indian questions, and desire to see justice done to this country, as are calculated to bring to grateful memory the labours of the late lamented Mr. Bright, Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Slagg in this direction, has been seized with a dangerous illness, and can only hope that he may be spared for the sake of the disinterested work he has marked out for himself. [Many other papers express sympathy with Mr. Bradlaugh in his illness.]

A complaint concerning the manner in which money is being raised from the people and Native Princes for the Indian National Congress.

6. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 27th October, writes:—Is it right that the Native States should be pressed hard to extend a liberal pecuniary support from their impoverished exchequers to the so-called National Congress of half-educated men in British India? Strenuous exertions are being made to collect from other peoples' pockets the half a lákh that is estimated to be frittered away, during the coming Congress-week in Bombay, over the reception and entertainment of self-elected delegates who represent themselves; and the fleecing of a good round portion of this half a lákh out of the poor purses of our princes and chiefs—the stock milch cows, common to all, for such purposes—is being vigorously pushed forward through private influences on sympathising Kárbháris, who may be willing that all manner of revolutionary reforms be introduced into the British administration, but not willing that any defects in their own be ventilated or discussed. We do not object to the youthful delegates from all parts of India making merry over their Christmas in Bombay at the expense of Bombay folks—and the Congress, as it has outgrown itself in its present proportions, is not more than a Christmas excursion ending in pleasant talk,—but we do object to their enjoying a holiday at the expense of the poor rayats of the Native States unconcerned in the Congress.

The appointment of the Honourable K. T. Telang and the Indian National Congress.

7. The *Hindi Punch* (109), in its issue of the 27th October, gives a cartoon representing Messrs. P. M. Mehta and Badrudin Tyabji as sitting with eagle-wings on the Congress heights, and Mr. K. T. Telang as caught in a snare (Government service). The letter-press runs as under:—

Caught, not suppress'd; with his peers, or apart,
Still may his country's cause engage his heart;
Though now, with eagle wings, he may not soar
On *Congress* heights, his abundant, varied store
Enrich us still; still with unerring hand,
Our trembling footsteps guide to th' promised strand!

Appointment of Mr. Telang in preference to Mr. Badrudin Tyabji to the Bombay High Court Bench, and the feelings of the Mahomedan community in connection with it.

8. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 27th October, writes:—Some of our Mahomedan brethren are anxious to know why the claims of Mr. Badrudin Tyabji to the vacancy on the High Court Bench have been ignored in favour of a Hindu. They maintain that, admitting the principle that the best legal talent ought to be procured for the maintenance of the dignity of the Bench, Mr. Badrudin was in every way qualified for the post. We are sorry we are unable to say why the choice should have fallen on a Hindu rather than a senior Mahomedan Barrister of long standing and experience and of acknowledged abilities as a lawyer. From the recent appointment the Government made of a not much experienced and junior Mahomedan Barrister when there were many candidates with superior claims for the post of a Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, it may be safely said that neither the Secretary of State nor the Bombay Government will ever give any cause of dissatisfaction to the Mahomedan community. There is a report—but we cannot vouch for its truth—that as Mr. Badrudin is likely to become the Advocate-

General after the retirement of the Honourable Mr. Latham, it has not been deemed necessary to press his claims to the High Court Judgeship. There is also another explanation which seems to us to be more plausible. The original object of creating a Native Judgeship was to attract the best Native talent to the Appellate side, and the bestowal of the honour was held out as the prospective reward to a successful legal practitioner. The Honourable Mr. Telang has been appointed, it is said, not as a successful Advocate, but as a successful Pleader, and if this explanation be correct, the present arrangement is unjust to Mr. Telang and future Advocates as it perpetuates an anomalous distinction between Advocates and Barristers and puts the former on a footing of inequality when in everyday practice they meet on equal terms. Whatever the explanation, we may assure our Mahomedan brethren that their distinguised co-religionist is universally respected as much by the Hindus as by the Mahomedans, and they need have no cause of disappointment as they have simply to wait for a more fitting opportunity.

The steps taken by the Government of India in regard to the *Praja Bandhu* newspaper of Chandernagore approved of.

9. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 31st October, approves of the prohibition of the circulation of the *Praja Bandhu* in British India and the dismissal of one of its proprietors from the Government service, and observes that the order for the prohibition shows that Government have sufficient authority to deal with libellous and seditious newspapers, and that there is no need at all for a special Act to curtail the liberty of the press and thereby to cast a slur on the respectable portion of the public press by reason of the existence of one or two scurrilous papers.

The prohibition of the circulation of the *Praja Bandhu* newspaper of Chandernagore in British India disapproved of.

10. In alluding to the order of the Government of India stopping the circulation in British India of the *Praja Bandhu* newspaper of Chandernagore, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 28th October, observes:—There are numerous influential vernacular newspapers in India and the suppression of a petty sheet like the *Praja Bandhu*, accused of slandering Government and publishing seditious effusions, is underrating their services and the good sense of the loyal subjects. The larger portion of the population of Ireland is considered seditious by the English authorities and the Coercion Act has been passed to suppress sedition. Notwithstanding this, most of the Irish newspapers continue to write against the authorities and the Queen-Empress so strongly that the so-called scurrilous writings of Indian newspapers dwindle into insignificance before them, and yet the circulation of these Irish papers has never been prohibited in Ireland itself or in the rest of the British Empire, apparently for the reason that freedom-loving Englishmen will not sanction the curtailment of the liberty of the press. The prohibition of the circulation of the *Praja Bandhu* looks like a slur on the boast of England that she is the only country in Europe which has a free press, and the advantages derived from a free press are too evident to need an explanation here. Under the administration of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne several unpopular steps have been taken, such as the deposition of the Maháraja of Kashmere, the revival of the Contagious Diseases Act, the passing of the Official Secrets Act, the curtailment of the educational grant and the suppression of the circulation of the *Praja Bandhu*. Lord Dufferin seems to have paved the way for these unpopular measures, leaving their enforcement to his successor, Lord Lansdowne.

A suggestion to the Collector of Sátára for the supply of official information to newspapers.

11. The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (46), in its issue of the 31st October, says that if the Collector of Sátára desires to enforce the Official Secrets Act lately passed with pure motives, he should reserve a part of his office room where circular orders, resolutions, weather reports, annual reports, orders of transfers of Government servants and such other papers as may contain information fit to be published in newspapers, should be placed for reference by newspaper-writers, and that this arrangement will save the many newspapers which are now published in Sátára from the annoying consequences of the publication of prohibited information.

Advice to mill owners and mill hands of Bombay in connection with the petition adopted by the latter at a public meeting for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy.

12. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 28th October, in referring to the petition to be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy, and adopted at a recent public meeting of the mill hands of Bombay, asks the mill owners and their agents to duly consider the several demands made in the petition and arrive at a decision, without prejudicing the interests of the mills or of the workmen, and advises the mill hands not to be carried away by the successful strikes of European workmen, as the economic condition of India widely differs from that of Europe and therefore the Indian mill hands are not likely at all to succeed in their contest with their employers, but to confine their efforts to reasonable demands, which will prove beneficial to them without injuring the interests of the mill industry. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90), in its issue of the same date, observes that the prayers of the mill hands, excepting the one for giving wages in cases of sickness and lifelong injuries by serious accidents, are quite reasonable and ought to be granted by the mill owners.]

A suggestion to transfer the Subordinate Judge's Court at Nadiád to Mahudha.

13. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (137), in its issue of the 30th October, suggests that the Subordinate Judge's Court at Nadiád may be transferred to Mahudha, as many of the cases in that Court are from the latter place, and that the Court at Kapandvanj may be abolished as it has very little work at times, the Subordinate Judge at Mahudha being asked to hold his Court at Kapadvanj.

A complaint regarding overcrowding of coasting steamers plying on the Malabár Coast.

14. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 27th October, writes:—The coasting steamers plying on the Konkan Coast have resumed traffic, but there seems to be something wrong either in the state of the law or the official supervision over its management; for, the crowding on the steamers is reported to be going on as usual. The steamer which left Bombay on Sunday last, a passenger by it writes, sailed all right till she reached Ratnágiri, but after leaving that port the engine went wrong, and there was a stoppage of three hours in her subsequent voyage. The delay was not serious, of course; but the machinery ought not to have shown such a fault at the very commencement of the season, when, it must be supposed, everything is kept in perfect order. We would request the authorities especially to look to the complaint of overcrowding. The trouble and suffering resulting from this practice are at times described as unbearable. A country passenger hailing from the south once remarked to us that his soul was so vexed with it that he heartily wished the steamer carrying him was at the bottom of the sea with himself!

A'bkári appointments in Kánara.

15. The *Kárwár Samáchár* (41), in its issue of the 24th October, again calls attention to bad appointments in the A'bkári Department in the district of Kánara.

A certain proclamation in Dhulia commented upon.

16. The *Khándesh Chitraguptă* (43), in its issue of the 27th October, says:—An *Eskar* or *Mhár* of the town of Dhulia having proclaimed, about 10 days ago, that all persons in the town having cash or gold and silver jewelry in their possession should keep them in iron safes instead of keeping them in wooden boxes or in earthen or metal vessels, or wearing them on their person, and that in the event of their not keeping them so, no notice would be taken or enquiry made by Government if they be stolen, every one in the town is in a state of anxiety about the safety of his property, and thieves are reaping a rich harvest in consequence of this proclamation. Several thefts have latterly taken place and several families have been ruined. Government will do well to enquire as to who ordered the issue of this proclamation and why.

Indecent dramatic performances in Bombay.

17. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 28th October, says that in Bombay indecent performances are often enacted in theatres, producing thereby a prejudicial effect on the morals of the audience, and that the police ought to place these performers before the Magistrates.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

His Excellency Lord Lansdowne and the Official Secrets Act.

18. ′The *Kesari* (42), in its issue of the 29th October, says:—Liberty of thought and speech is a peculiar boon which the people of India have received from the British Government, and which they could not have secured from any other rulers. But the matter for regret is that some high-handed and tyrannical officers envy the people for this gift and make efforts to deprive them thereof. There is nothing very uncommon in this tendency of these officers, because, having long exercised unlimited authority over a subjugated nation, they are blinded by pride and forget their former state. In England the people have the means of dispelling this sort of blindness from the eyes of the officers, but no such expedients are available to the people of India, and the consequence is that this pride goes on ever increasing, and it would have made havoc but for one circumstance, viz., that the chief executive officers who have the reins of the administration in their hands are changed every five years and are replaced by fresh men from England, who, being accustomed to the administration of that liberty-loving country, appreciate the importance of the liberty of the people. Even among such men there are sometimes some like Lord Lytton or Lord Lansdowne, who, being deficient in strength of mind, are puppets in the hands of officers habituated to tyrannising over the subject people. When Lord Lansdowne came to this country English newspapers spoke of him in high and eulogistic terms and raised hopes in the minds of the simple people of this country that His Lordship's *régime* would be more beneficial than that of Lord Dufferin; but from the experience of the last few months it has fallen to our lot to say that the past *régime* of sugared speeches was far preferable to the present machinations. We were grieved more by the Official Secrets Act than by the Mámlatdárs' Indemnity Act, and it seems that the *régime* of Lord Lytton will be repeated during the administration of Lord Lansdowne. Lord Lytton's Press Gagging Act and Lord Lansdowne's Official Secrets Act are similar in their aims and ends. Lord Lansdowne is as ready to make light of public opinion as Lord Lytton was unwilling to respect it. It is highly deplorable that the former should not have been in the least moved by the agitation made by the public in connection with the Indemnity Bill and should not have considered the opinion disapproving of the contemplated breach of promise with the Mámlatdárs to be real public opinion. It is right and desirable that arrangements should be made to keep State secrets undivulged; but those secrets ought to be such as the disclosure of which may create danger from a foreign nation. The objects of the Bill that has just now been passed are not, however, so straightforward. For some time past some officers have been thinking of a device to gag the Native newspapers, and our readers may remember that Mr. Seton-Karr has recently urged that the Native press being seditious, it is necessary to gag it, and that newspapers like the *Pioneer*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Englishman* and the rest, which are the mouthpieces of the officials, have expressed their concurrence in this recommendation. It may, therefore, be said that the officials desired such a law and that the Official Secrets Act is an outcome of their desire. This Act is not openly called the Press Gagging Act, because, such high-handed and despotic procedure does not find favour with Parliament which repealed the old Act of that name. In England there is a law for the protection of official secrets and Parliament cannot well disapprove of a similar law in India, and therefore it is that Government have hit upon this expedient. The state of England and that of India are, however, very widely different. There, if oppression is practised by anybody, questions are asked in Parliament on the subject and official papers in connection with it are brought before Parliament. In India, however, it is difficult even for news of oppression to come out, not to speak of evidence of such conduct. Documents affecting the interests of Government can never see the light of day, and if copies of them are asked for they are flatly refused. If, in spite of these difficulties, any enterprising man brought any such matter to the notice of the public, Government would now send him to jail on a charge of disclosure of an official secret. In short, the Act in question will be an instrument of oppression.

19. In commenting on the Official Secrets Act, the *Jagan Mitră* (38), in its issue of the 28th October, says that before passing this Act Government ought to have consulted public opinion on it, and asks what other object Government could have in hurrying this Act through, than to silence newspapers on the subject of the intrigues of political officers in Native States and thereby to secure opportunities for exercising unrestricted authority in them without fear of exposure or of public criticism. The *Poona Vaibhav* (52), in its issue of the 27th idem, puts the same construction on the Act, and remarks that the severe punishment provided in the Act for supplying or publishing information on State matters shows that the civilized British Government is no better than the oppressive and barbarous administration of the Mahomedan rulers. The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (46), in its issue of the 31st October, considers the Official Secrets Act to be highly prejudicial to the interests of the State and argues as follows:—Now that the fear of exposure by newspapers has been removed by the Act, any officer can safely misrepresent matters to Government and annoy the people. This annoyance will produce discontent and discontent will unite the people, and some mischievous persons will come out to form them into gangs, who will oppose Government officers and produce disturbances in the country. These latter will lead to the disrespect of law, which, in its turn, will enrage the Government officers, who will arrest the disturbers of the public peace and put them into prison. This will excite the people, and in their excitement wicked chiefs on the frontiers will gain them over by assurances of safety and protection, and the British Government will be reduced to the necessity of increasing their military forces. To provide for this additional expenditure Government will have recourse to new taxation, which will end in creating public disaffection. So, on the whole, it is very hard to say how far-reaching will be the effects of this legal measure. Several other vernacular papers write disapprovingly of the Official Secrets Act, and interpret it as a measure intended to restrict the liberty of the press and to secure to Government servants immunity from public criticism.

20. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 27th October, writes:—The authorities have not been slow in making capital out of the unauthorized publication, in the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, of the so-called Foreign Office minute on Kashmere. Accepting the official version to be true, how was the publisher to know that part of the document submitted to him was fabricated? There is little room for discretion in newspaper reports. As long as there is a system of secrecy, so long will there be a system of espionage to unearth secrets. We doubt if the passing of the Official Secrets Bill can affect the truism we have just cited. But it is not the Official Secrets Bill that we so much object to as the term 'official secrets.' Many an act of oppression, many an attempt at collusion and corruption may be covered by that term. The victim is helpless where the tyrant has recourse to secret correspondence, while the secret department exists. This new measure cannot be viewed with equanimity. The howling of newspapers, however irritating at times, was a safety-valve. Are they wise who closed the only channel through which the aggrieved sought relief?

21. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 30th October, writes:—When the Official Secrets Bill was about to be brought before the Council no one considered it to be of any importance. Scarcely any heed was paid to it. It was considered a mere formal enactment of a law already passed in England. That was a stamp of guarantee on the face of the measure. It was a law passed in England, and was only to be extended to India. Who could object to such a course? It was even useless to discuss the principles or details of the legislation. We all want nothing better than English laws, and how could we object to a purely English law being introduced into India? The new Act was mainly intended to prevent the publication of military plans or the sale of plans of fortifications to an enemy or a stranger. It was not for a moment supposed that it would interfere with the liberty of the press, or would place any restrictions upon the publication of official documents which are not ordinarily published, but whose publication promotes the public interest. The Act has given rise to feelings different from those that the Bill gave rise to. There is now a feeling of wide-

spread alarm in the press. It is being said that the Official Secrets Act is a revival of the Vernacular Press Act in another and a more dangerous shape; that it will be impossible in future to expose any official wrong, or any bad State policy, with any degree of effectiveness; and that, since all official documents will be protected under the new Act, the press will be compelled to abandon criticising official measures, and hence the chief function of the Indian press will be gone. These fears may be exaggerated, and the alarm may be unfounded. It is wrong, in the first place, to say that the new Act is a revival of the Vernacular Press Act. It is an English Act and has been merely placed on the Indian statute book. The Viceroy or the Government of India had nothing to do with its inception. It is the method by which the Bill has been passed into law that has given rise to alarm. The Viceroy's speech has made all the difference. The *Amrit Bazar Patrika* affair was merely an accident. The Bill had been introduced before the disclosure in the *Patrika* was made; it was conceived in England and no publications in India hurried the legislation in England. The document published in the *Patrika* was quite fresh. The Bill was about to be passed, and the Viceroy and his advisers were very much irritated on account of such a confidential document being published. So the illustration was promptly seized upon by the Viceroy in passing the Bill, and a warning was at the same time conveyed to newspapers in general. This end may have been attained, but the Viceroy's speech itself cannot be praised. It is full of bad logic, bad argument, and bad temper, all of which should be carefully avoided by a personage so placed as the Viceroy. A few Anglo-Indian papers are grieved that Lord Lansdowne noticed the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, without at the same time noticing the pleasant and inoffensive character of the Anglo-Indian papers. Perhaps, it was a mistake, but Viceroys are not proof against newspaper prickings. Lord Lansdowne's predecessor in office had a personal tussle with an Indian journalist, face to face, and the thing ended by Lord Dufferin frankly apologising to the gentleman whom he had no right to offend even as Viceroy of India. How well confidence can be kept by Indian gentlemen may be judged from the fact that this scene that we refer to was witnessed by several other people, some journalists among them, and still on Lord Dufferin's request they all held their peace and never published the incident. Lord Lansdowne has been probably a little more indiscreet than his predecessor, but it must be admitted that it is much better to be frank and outspoken than affect supreme indifference to newspaper criticism. When a newspaper is merely foolish and scarcely knows what it writes about, it can be well ignored, but when it says something effective or states facts, an affectation of indifference is quite useless. The Viceroy saw a good opportunity of giving a bit of his mind to the newspaper which is about the most troublesome to Secretaries, Governor-General's Agents, and sundry other exalted personages, and he had his say in vigorous Anglo-Saxon. But every fair-minded on-looker, be he Indian or Anglo-Indian, must admit that the Viceroy comes out second best in this strange encounter. The Official Secrets Act may prevent the *Patrika* from publishing any official documents, but the Viceroy's criticism will not affect its credit or the well established belief in the accuracy of its information. It would have been better, therefore, had Lord Lansdowne confined himself to denouncing the *Amrit Bazar* and its policy, instead of making so much of a fraction of its facts. This narrowing of the whole question, and the use of such an illustration to emphasize the scope of the Official Secrets Act, must give rise to the apprehension that it will serve to keep the locks of the bureau even safer than hitherto. The right of public criticism, instead of being allowed to extend, as a just and sincere Government should allow, has been curtailed, and the new Act must be regarded as a victory for the bureaucracy.

22. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 2nd November writes:—From the general principles of the Indian Official Secrets Act, and the remarkable manner in which it has been passed into law, we must pass to details and to a consideration of the repressive policy of the measure. That any English law should interfere with the liberty of the press, or the right of public criticism, appears almost incredible. Is it or is it not in the interests of the State to expose the declared motives of high personages actuating them in any particular act? If a certain official declares that he did a particular act or sanctioned a particular

measure for such and such reasons, is it not open to any member of the public, either in the press or elsewhere, to prove by undeniable evidence that the professions of that official are hollow and that he was really guided by motives other than those he laid claim to? Assuming for a moment that the famous document published by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* was substantially accurate in every respect, would it or would it not have been in the interests of the State to publish it to the world and to show to higher authority, *e.g.*, the British Parliament which has the final control over the destinies of India, that the professions of the authorities here are hollow, that they took a certain measure from sinister and unworthy motives, that whilst they pretended to have the welfare of the Kashmere State and its subjects at heart they really intended to establish an outpost at Gilgit, and that therefore their action in Kashmere should be reversed or revised? This may be a strong way of putting it, but it is a case of probability and the Government of India cannot lay claim to perfection, although self-worship may be one of its weaknesses. Is there any harm or wrong in complaining against an officer of Government, however high or exalted his position may be, to his superiors, and exposing his actions and motives and substantiating the complaint in the only manner in which it can possibly be done, viz., by the production of papers calculated to throw light on the subject-matter of the complaint? The right, nay, the duty, of a subject to comment on the acts of public men which concern the public has never been hitherto denied or questioned, provided, of course, that comments are made *bonâ fide*, that is, with due care and caution, as the term *bonâ fide* is understood in legal parlance. Unless the comments are thus made *bonâ fide*, *i.e.*, based on facts true or honestly believed to be true, the person making the comments lays himself open to a prosecution for libel. And how can a writer ever possibly exercise his right of commenting on public acts of public men and justify the exercise of such right on any particular occasion, if the materials on which the comments are based are withheld from him or if the use of those materials is made penal? If the public have an undoubted privilege of criticising and exposing official acts of officials, does it not follow as a matter of necessary consequence that he has a right,—or rather, we would say, is it not his bounden duty—to place before the public the materials on which the criticism may be founded? Otherwise, how can he possibly expect others to believe in the *bonâ fides* of his criticism and make it effective? But what would be in the true interests of the State would not be on many occasions in the interest of individuals. And the question is, is the interest of individuals to be identified with the interests of the State, or even the interest of a body of persons to be the same as the interest of the State? It certainly was not in the interest of the Viceroy, the Foreign Secretary or the Resident at Kashmere to have the document unearthed by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* published, but can it therefore be said that it was not in the interests of the State to publish it, assuming that it was genuine in all respects? The Viceroy's speech shows that the interest of the State is no other than the interest of individuals, and it is this construction of the words "interest of the State" which makes us very apprehensive about the results of the Act. The Viceroy, on the occasion of the passing of the Act, explained its object by saying, "It should be generally known that the new law is intended to be in force in such cases (*i.e.*, cases similar to the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* case), and that those who publish *official documents without authority* will come within its scope, whether the persons by whom those documents have been divulged are discovered or not, and whether the documents themselves *are published in their entirety*, or, as in the present instance, reproduced in a garbled and truncated form." If this is the object of the Act, *i.e.*, to render penal the publication, pure and simple, of an official document, or of official information which is generally contained in official documents, "without authority," without having regard to the question whether such publication was in the interests of the State or not, then, we think, a very serious blow has been given to the liberty of public criticism and one of its most important privileges has been taken away by this Act. But we doubt whether this object has been achieved, for in the Act the words "in the interest of the State" occur and the communication of a document is made punishable only when it "ought not in the interest of the State to be communicated at that time," *i.e.*, on the occasion on which it is published. Unless the words "in the interest of the State" are perfectly meaningless, there will be always a fair ground upon which to meet an official prosecution, if the expression is liberally interpreted. But whether this will be done or not is conjectural, and there is grave reason for apprehension. In connection with this, there is another point very closely allied, viz., who is to say whether a particular communication should or should not, in the interests of the State, have been made at the time it was made?

23. The *Rájyabhakt* (125), in its issue of the 29th October, remarks that Government have shown weakness in passing the Official Secrets Bill so hurriedly, that this law will lead foreign Governments to suspect that the Indian public is discontented with the British Government, and that the latter have no confidence in the former.

24. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 27th October, writes:—There is not the slightest doubt that the Official Secrets Act will work more mischief than it is believed it will do, at no distant date. It will be soon found out to be practically unworkable, and therefore inoperative, for the simple reason that it is by no means a comprehensive Act. It is the Government of India itself, through its various functionaries, high and low, that first taught the Indian press how to divulge official secrets. The tit-bits that an official organ has been supplied with from time to time led other journals to seek for them by fair means or foul, and to follow suit and try to unearth official secrets. Had Government from the beginning refrained from this practice of patronising any one journal in particular, the necessity for the Act and all this bitterness would never have sprung up. A new bone of contention has been supplied by this penal legislation, and it is by no means easy to foresee the consequences arising out of the wrangling.

Draft Bill to reform the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils of India prepared by Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., approved.

25. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (111) of the 30th October generally approve of the draft Bill to reform the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils of India prepared by Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., to be brought before the House of Commons at an early date, observe that the Bill properly represents the demands of the Indian National Congress on the subject and is suited to the present condition of the people, and express a hope that the Bill with a few immaterial changes, if necessary, will be passed by Parliament when it is brought before it.

PART III.—*Native States.*

The publication of the original of the alleged Foreign Office memorandum published by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* advised.

26. In noticing the explanation given by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* in regard to the remarks made by His Excellency the Viceroy at the passing of the Official Secrets Bill, in connection with the publication of the alleged memorandum of the Government of India about Gilgit, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 29th October, requests Government to publish the original memorandum, as, it says, it is beneficial to Government as well as the people that the document should be placed before the public.

Disapproval of the proposals of the Native States of Hyderabad (Deccan) and Mysore to spend large sums of money in entertaining His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor.

27. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (114), in its issue of the 27th October, observes:—It is really objectionable on the part of the Native States of Hyderabad and Mysore to squander the large sum of one or two lákhs of rupees on the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. Of the two States, the pecuniary condition of Mysore is much better than that of the Nizám. However, it is much to be regretted that Native States should thus waste their money on momentary pleasures. As for the Nizám, he is careless in attending to the wants of his subjects and wastes enormous sums in showing himself to advantage. It would be reasonable to spend 5 to 10 thousand rupees on such an occasion as the reception of the Prince. It would also be better to spend heavy sums in commemorating the visit of His Royal Highness in a permanent manner. It will be well for

Government to interfere and give the Native States good advice. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (82) and the *Svadesh Bandhu* (137) of the 27th and 30th October, respectively, express similar sentiments and recommend Native Princes, municipalities, private individuals and others not to spend money beyond their means on the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. The *Svadesh Bandhu* adds that splendid receptions given to Royal or distinguished visitors during their short stay do not give them a correct idea of the real condition of the people of India and that consequently India continues to labour under heavy taxation. It observes that it is desirable to give them a reception according to our means that they may know that India is poor.

Serious allegations against Captain Ferris, late Assistant Political Agent, Káthiáwár, with regard to Vana and Dhrángadra matters.

28. The *Rájyabhakt* (125), in its issue of the 29th October, writes:—Captain Ferris, late Assistant Political Agent, Káthiáwár, has been guilty of such high-handed and objectionable acts that if Government were to enquire into the matter he would be found utterly unfit to be entrusted with political duties. On the 9th September 1889 he sent an order, No. 635, to the District Thánadár of Wadhwán to the following effect:—"There is a Bania named Premchand at Vana who makes *khatpat* (intrigues) with Jamsung; therefore, on receipt of this order, he should be sent away from Vana so long as Government continue in the management of Jamsung's Girás, and the fact should be reported." Accordingly Parmánandás Harjivandás, on the 26th September, made an order that Premchand should leave Vana or otherwise he would be forced to do so. It is certain that Premchand is not guilty of murder or of any such grave offence and is not liable to transportation. But even supposing that he were guilty of such an offence, we fail to see how he could be transported by force without any inquiry. The conduct of Major Ferris in connection with the heir-apparent of the Dhrángadra *Gádi* is still more flagrant. That Prince was sent by Mr. Lely to Dhrángadra for eight days and was told that if he wanted to leave Dhrángadra even before the expiration of that period he was at liberty to do so. But as soon as the Prince Ajitsingji went to Dhrángadra he was practically reduced to the state of a prisoner and Captain Ferris is the cause of it. We have been informed that the Rája Sáheb (the Chief of Dhrángadra), Captain Ferris and Mr. Oshea told the Prince that he should proceed to Australia, and when the latter declined, Captain Ferris threateningly told him that if he did not wish to proceed to Australia, he should take whatever the Rája Sáheb would give him and make a written statement that he had no further claims on Rája Sáheb. Captain Ferris further threatened that if the Prince did not do this, he would report to the Political Agent and the Bombay Government and have him declared unfit for the *gádi.* The Prince, as we are told, has wired to Mr. Lely and the Bombay Government, and we trust that the latter will take severe notice of the conduct of Captain Ferris.

Alleged mal-administration of the Khairpur State in Sind and a request to the British Government to interfere in the matter.

29. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 2nd November, writes:—Finding promises of no avail in bringing the discontented rayats back to Khairpur, other means are being employed to intimidate them. We learn that the houses of the men who have come to Sukkur are being guarded, and their families are under surveillance. The men themselves are threatened with arrest and confinement on their return to their homes. Colonel Mayhew had an interview with the Mir some days ago, and then came down to Karáchi to see the Commissioner in Sind, probably on this subject. It would be certainly unwise to ignore such an unmistakably emphatic demonstration.

A petition presented to the Political Resident at Konkreli by the leading Bráhmans and Mahájans of Jeysulmere against a State officer there and remarks in connection with it.

30. The same newspaper of the 23rd October writes:—A petition signed by the leading Bráhmans and Mahájans of Jeysulmere has been presented to the Political Resident at Konkreli, complaining against the oppression of Sheodan Sing Kunwarji, who combines the functions of Judge, Fauzdár and Councillor in himself. The high-handedness and tyranny of this officer have created widespread discontent, and the entire Bráhman community

threaten to leave Jeysulmere in a body unless their grievances are attended to and Kunwarji is removed from office. He was appointed by the Resident against the wishes of the Rája, who, although related to the Kunwar, was averse to his appointment. The Rája himself is a religious and devout prince, and very popular with his subjects, whom he is anxious to conciliate and to see prosper. As the complaints are of a serious nature and are specified, it behoves the Political Resident to make an inquiry, and, if it is found that the charges are true, to remove the official in question from his office.

A complaint against improper appointments in Mahi Kántha.

31. In a contributed article, the *Hitechchhu* (83), in its issue of the 31st October, complains that in filling vacancies in Mahi Kántha Agency preference is given to unqualified strangers over qualified Natives of that place and gives a list of such instances.

Practical instruction given to girls of two higher schools in Baroda and remarks thereon.

32. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 27th October, writes:—One of the most novel features of the Educational Department of Baroda is the provision made by the State for practical instruction to the girls of two higher schools in the culinary art. Every Saturday afternoon, the girls, each of whom is supplied with a stove and pots and pans, get practical instruction at the hands of a cook attached to their school. We hope arrangements will also be made by the State for teaching other branches of domestic economy and fitting the pupils for the most delicate and responsible work that will devolve upon them as mothers. The experiment is extremely interesting and we draw the attention of our Government to it. Baroda also possesses a music-school under the sympathetic management of the well-known Professor Moula Bux, who has his whole heart in the work. About 150 boys are receiving instruction and are making excellent progress. These efforts on the part of the Mahárája to restore a divine but a discredited science in India deserve the highest commendation, and we hope that other Native Princes will emulate the enlightened efforts of the Gáekwár to ameliorate the condition of his subjects.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
11th November 1889.

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For the Week ending 9th November 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
22	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
28	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
29	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
36	„ Hunnar Uttejak	Poona	Do.	...
37	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
40	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
41	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
42	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
43	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
45	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
46	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
47	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

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	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
49	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
59	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
70	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
72	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
73	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
76	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
78	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
79	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
80	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
81	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	...
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
92	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
93	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
99	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
100	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
101	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
102	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
103	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
106	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
107	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
114	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
115	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
120	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
121	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
122	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
123	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
124	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
130	„ Saurásthră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
132	„ Sneha Sindhu	Cambay	Weekly	...
133	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Monthly	630
134	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
135	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
136	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
137	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
138	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
139	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	200
140	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
145	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
157	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The Amir of Kabul and the British Government.

1. The *Muin-ul-Islám* (162), in its issue of the 1st November, writes:—From the latest frontier news it seems that ere long there will be a disagreement between the Amir of Kabul and the British Government, as it is now well-known that secret negotiations are going on between Amir Abdul Rahman Khán and the Russians. Sirdár Ayub Khán will proceed to Afghanistan with the sanction of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne.

Comments on the despatch of the Secretary of State for India on the Public Service Commission's report.

2. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 3rd November, writes:—The despatch of the Secretary of State for India on the report of the Public Service Commission is full of exuberant verbosity, in spite of the importance of the different subjects treated in it. We regret, however, that the limited space at our disposal precludes the possibility of reprinting the whole despatch. There are, however, certain portions of it which cannot be passed over without notice. Lord Cross' opinion on the subject of the Statutory Civil Service is fraught with gloomy forebodings, for it sounds the death-knell of that service; and for this we are indebted to that mischief-making body, the Indian National Congress, which, in its enthusiasm for doing good, has, like the camel of the Hebrew fable, now left the tail behind while going out in search of its ears. Lord Cross finds "that there is almost universal agreement of opinion among the authorities consulted, both European and Native, that the Statutory Civil Service has not fulfilled the expectations with which it was formed." Ere long, therefore, we may hear of the abolition of this service, in lieu of which we have now the age-limit for the Covenanted Civil Service raised. But the gain, we again repeat on this occasion, will be most incommensurate with what we shall lose by the abolition of the Statutory Civil Service. Without imputing any dishonourable motives, we venture to say that the recommendations of the Congress have been but too willingly and gladly adopted by the Secretary of State, for the measure proposed in the resolution of the Congress will secure to India as few of the higher appointments as possible. A few years hence we hope to be able to show that not one-third of the 57 Statutory Civil Service appointments will have been secured at the end of A.D. 1900, in spite of the enhancement in the age-limit.

Suspicion about the authenticity of the reply given to Dhulip Sing by the Sikhs of Gujaranwálla.

3. With reference to the reply of the Sikhs of Gujaranwálla to Dhulip Sing, the *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 3rd November, observes:—People have full confidence in the British administration, although they know that there are some defects in it, and we never for a moment thought that any Native community of any part of India would give a reply to Dhulip Sing. The Sikhs of Gujaranwálla, in their reply to him, have, however, used such mean and insulting language towards his father, Ranjit Singh, that people are led to suspect that it may have been written by some European officer in the name of the Sikhs, or that it may be the result of the instigation of a military officer, for no Sikh would otherwise have penned such a letter, which has only lowered the officers in the estimation of the public. [The *Din Mani* (77), dated 5th November, doubts the authenticity of the reply said to have been written by the Sikhs of Gujaranwálla.]

Comments on the Indemnity Bill and on the speeches made at its passing.

4. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 4th November, writes:—The Viceroy, in closing the debate on the Indemnity Bill, gave a warning to all representatives of public opinion in India, which, in effect, amounts to a prohibition of adverse criticism on the action of the Government. Adverse criticism is threatened to be construed as an indication of "a lukewarm sense of official purity," and it is darkly hinted that it may have a prejudicial effect on the policy of the employment of Natives in offices of trust and emolument. In spite of this warning, we feel we shall be wanting in our duty if we fail on this occasion to say, as frankly and freely as we can, how keen is the sense of disappointment and disgust felt by almost the entire Native community at what seems to them to be persistent perverseness on the part of the

Government of India. Here was a question in which the Native community of a whole presidency, and a not inconsiderable and not the least influential section of the European community, together with about the strongest Local Government in the country, all ranged on one side, urging emphatically and unmistakably one view and policy, and the Government of India obstinately sticking to a contrary policy in spite of all remonstrances and protests. This is an act of despotism for which it will be difficult to find a parallel in the history of British India, and it is the more to be regretted as it lays down a most mischievous precedent. In England such an act would probably be impossible. No Government would venture to defy public opinion in so outrageous a manner. But here the Supreme Government is for all practical purposes responsible to no one, except in a very distant way to Parliament. It is the sole arbiter of the destinies of the Indian Empire and is restrained in its actions by nothing except its own sense of right and wrong. When that sense of right and wrong comes into conflict with the sense of subordinate authorities or the people, then the latter must needs go to the wall. The passage of the Indemnity Bill through the Council is a painful illustration of this unsatisfactory state of things, and shows the urgency of a prompt remedy. In any case, in regard to the present question at least, the popular opinion must assert itself against the high-handed and contemptuous treatment it has received from the Government of India by a strong and earnest appeal at the bar of the British public. The case made by the Government of India for passing the Bill is only a reiteration of the arguments used in proposing it. In spite of all the telegrams and petitions sent up by public meetings and public associations the Government stands unconvinced of what ought to be patent to the meanest intellect, viz., the impolicy and impropriety of breaking the solemn word of Government pledged to the people. The Honourable Mr. Scoble, indeed, doubts if all the agitation is real and spontaneous, but the other members of the Government are generous enough not to question its reality. If the honourable legal member wishes to get his doubt cleared, he cannot do better than come here once more and live among our people. There is one error which glaringly pervades the speeches of all the three members of the Government who have spoken. It is assumed and repeatedly asserted that those who ask the entire guarantee to be carried out do so in the interest of the incriminated Mámlatdárs, whereas all the responsible exponents of public opinion have, time after time, protested that they have not the smallest concern with the individuals affected, and that it is the public weal,—the question of the faith of the Government as a matter of principle,—that alone concerns them. For the officials affected by the Act the measure of Government is, perhaps, more advantageous than the complete observance of the guarantee we pray for. They get all the advantages of pay and pension without the worry and risks of service. But, as we have said above, the question with the public is not the gain or loss of individuals, but the honour and credit of the Government. On this point there is a hopeless divergence of opinion between the Government of India on the one hand and the Bombay Government and the people on the other. The former talk about public morality and official purity and so forth, but have not the slightest regard for the grossest immorality involved in the charge of faithlessness implied in the breach of the guarantee. The Honourable Mr. Scoble and the Viceroy both affect surprise at the moral standard of those who ask that the corrupt Mámlatdárs should be maintained in office. Here, again, we repeat we do not ask anything for the sake of the officers. Besides, we say, the Mámlatdárs are indeed to blame for having gone wrong in one instance, but the circumstances in which they did go wrong were quite exceptional, and their fall under those circumstances does not prove them to be so hopelessly corrupt as to be unworthy of further confidence. In fact, the present ordeal ought to make them more than ordinarily careful about their moral conduct in future. The danger to public interests from keeping such men in the service is much smaller than from the breach of faith. Further, the considerations of the loss of prestige and humiliation of the Local Government, the sense of insecurity and diffidence in the administration, and the all but absolute impossibility of a similar exposure of corruption in future have no place at all in the mind of the Government. If a strong Presidential Government is likely to be overruled and humiliated before its own subjects, will any like or smaller authorities venture to enter on such enterprises? The Government of India admit that the guarantee was indispensable, but they say that it was illegal. If it was so, legalize it and give effect to it, especially when Government are passing a special legislative measure for securing part of the object. But the different members of the Government of India delude themselves by various fallacious arguments, such as the witnesses not being entitled to the full guarantee in consequence of their having been discredited by the Commissioners, the officers not having had courage to expose the fraud earlier, and so forth. They assume airs of superior morality, and totally fail to appreciate the true position of affairs in Bombay, the magnitude of the evil exposed, the utter prostration and demoralization of the subordinate and even the high European service, the difficulties of the Government in enforcing purity and so forth, and express a hope that their decision will be acceptable to the public, at least the public outside the Bombay Presidency, or to all except a small class within the presidency. We say that Government have done a grievous wrong, and it will be difficult to repair the mischief their action has done. The decision will not, we premise, be approved by any public outside or within the presidency except a small section which has throughout supported Mr. Crawford and vilified the Government of Bombay by all manner of misrepresentation and abuse. The feeling of dissatisfaction at the act of the Government is, we believe, most keen—not the least so in the highest quarters of the Civil Service. The Government of India have shown a lamentable want of grasp and appreciation of local conditions and have made everyone unhappy. Up to the last we were not without hope that the uniform expression of popular opinion, the high personal character of His Excellency Lord Reay and the inherent justice of the cause will mollify the Government, but we have been cruelly disappointed.

5. The *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 1st November, disapproves of the Indemnity Act and the speeches made by His Excellency the Viceroy and the other members of his Council at its passing, and says that the people did not agitate for the retention of the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs in the Government service, that it was simply absurd on the part of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne to say that as the people have praised the Bombay Government for getting one corrupt European officer dismissed from the service they should more highly praise the Government of India for dismissing from the service a number of corrupt Mámlatdárs, that the Mámlatdárs never received bribes like Mr. Crawford and that one does not know what to say of the morality of the honourable member in charge of the Bill, who, it says, must have been aware of the corruption of Mr. Crawford at the time he was Advocate General in the Bombay Presidency, and who, in spite of this fact, has the boldness to question the morality of those who have protested against the dismissal of the Mámlatdárs connected with the Crawford case.

6. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 3rd November, writes :—Since we wrote last on the subject we have received full proceedings of the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council held at Simla on the 19th ultimo, and we are sorry to find that they have served only to strengthen our feelings of indignation and disgust created by the telegraphic report of the speeches made on this memorable occasion. Except on the occasion when the Council passed at one sitting the notorious Press Act, the Legislature has never before exhibited such perverseness and obstinacy. In the cool heights of Simla, the Councillors considered themselves high above the reach of public criticism and have repeated, with wonderful presumptuous self-confidence, arguments which have been exploded a thousand times. Those that opened their lips manifested a remarkable unanimity of views, while some lent their silent and passive support to the measure. Thus, within the short period required to read, or to take as read, the set speeches, the whole thing was disposed of almost in indecent haste, lest fresh difficulties might arise. We say indecent haste advisedly, for we firmly believe that there was no necessity whatever to hurry on either the Mámlatdárs' or the Official Secrets Bill. The country had definitely pronounced against one, while hardly sufficient time was allowed to apprise the public of the fact that the second was to be introduced and passed at one sitting. In the face of such a scandalous, and we might even say insolent, neglect of public opinion clearly and emphatically expressed, who can doubt that there is an urgent necessity of reforming our Legislative Councils? It makes patent, if it was not already so

before, the fact that we need not expect, as of right, any good from the official demigods at Simla, whose official education and position have taught them to regard any concession to public opinion as inconsistent with the prestige of Government, and who, if they condescend to do any favour at all, will do so with all the show and affectation of superior authority and wisdom. The Viceroy alone is expected to be free from such belief; but Lord Lansdowne, who, as remarked by a contemporary, is too young for the office, is evidently playing into the hands of his advisers and has thus begun his career in a manner which leaves little hope of any constitutional rights being gained or respected during his administration. It is needless here to examine in detail the arguments used by the speakers to set aside the opinion of the public. They have been discussed and refuted many a time in our columns, and had it not been for the position of the speakers we should certainly have left them to die the death they so richly deserve. The decision of the Commissioners in the Crawford case is now a topic of common notoriety, and it has been pointed out in almost every journal that if their decision be right the only offence of the witnesses is that they have told a lie. Despite this simple and logical deduction we are told by so learned a lawyer as the Honourable Mr. Scoble that, according to the view of the Commissioners, the witnesses have not earned the guarantee. But the reply of the honourable member to the objection of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, that the violation of Government pledges in this case will render it impossible hereafter to detect corruption in high places, is still more surprising. If the officers are now punished, argues the learned lawyer, it will inspire officials with the best sort of confidence, and corruption will be rendered impossible of detection because it will no longer exist! Here is an example for all civilized legislatures to imitate! Break your most solemn pledges and punish men for the confessions made by them in confidence,—for the willing help they rendered to expose long-standing scandals;—and it will be impossible for corruption to exist! The thanks of all civilized nations are undoubtedly due to Mr. Scoble for discovering this new sovereign remedy against corruption of every kind. The arguments of Mr. Hutchins were not less amusing. The task of discriminating between the various cases had been assigned to him, and consistently with his duties he undertook to distinguish between the Macclesfield and the Crawford cases. The fact that the Masters of the Rolls had judicial powers in virtue of their office was inconvenient to him; he therefore completely ignored the larger question and confined himself to the fact that they had no magisterial powers. He has thus been unconsciously led to the discovery that corruption does not disqualify a man to exercise judicial powers generally, but only magisterial powers. Then, again, we are told that the number of the Masters was small; and that, finally, the guarantee was granted previous to any legislation being passed in that case, which, according to the honourable member's view of law and morality, makes all the difference between the two cases. The honourable member does not, however, stop to see that the difference, if any, as pointed out several times, is in favour of the Mámlatdárs and not against them. The guarantee of the Bombay Government was no doubt *ultra vires;* but the plea is all but creditable in the mouth of those who can make and unmake laws and upon whose word of honour and power to fulfil it so many Mámlatdárs confidently relied only to find themselves betrayed at the last moment. But it is, as stated above, useless to argue the case any more before such Judges, especially as they have now given their final decision. They have discarded public opinion, truth and honour alike, and being hard-pressed for arguments have even ventured to express doubts about the genuineness of the public feeling of indignation. Under these circumstances it is, we believe, the duty of the public to carry the matter to the ultimate appellate authorities—we mean, the British Parliament—and we are glad to find that steps are being taken to do so. The scene of action, as justly observed by the *Bombay Gazette*, has now been transferred to England, and every attempt should be made to lay the case fairly before Parliament. The Government of India may have no faith in the pressure which a superior officer of the Commissioner's position may bring to bear on the Mámlatdárs, but we all know that Government itself is acting under pressure in this matter and the same pressure properly used may turn the scales in our favour. It is not the Mámlatdárs that we care so much for. The question is a graver one. It is, as observed in the memorial of the Sabha, a constitutional question, whether the

Government of India or the Secretary of State should be allowed to break the pledges, admittedly moral and just, given by a Presidential Government, and, viewed in that light, the case is a strong one to go to Parliament. We, therefore, trust that no pains will be spared to carry the matter to England and to educate English public opinion on the point. It is now no secret that if we can obtain any redress it will be from Parliament itself and not from the official autocrats of the land of the type of the speakers at Simla. [The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 3rd November, also advises the officers who have been dismissed in consequence of their confessions in the Crawford case to appeal to Parliament against the decision of the Government of India and to try the last chance in their own interests without minding trouble or expense.]

Comments on the Indemnity Act.

7. The *Poona Vaibhav* (52), in its issue of the 3rd November, thus comments on the Indemnity Act:—The Indemnity Act has been so worded that, although it was necessitated by the scandalous behaviour of a high European officer, the fact has not been stated therein, while it has been clearly mentioned that the witnesses whom Government is said to have treated very kindly were all Natives. All this has been done to keep back from posterity who may read the Act, the fact that the arch offender was a high European officer and a member of the Civil Service, and to bring to their notice that the witnesses who gave bribes were all Natives. This shows that under the present rule there are many men to cover the faults of Europeans, while there is none to conceal those of the Natives. This is but natural under a foreign rule and shows the difference between native and foreign governments! Oh God! are we ever likely to get some one to cover our faults?

A circular addressed to the Bombay Civilians on behalf of the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case.

8. In alluding to a printed circular said to be addressed to the Bombay Civilians of over ten years' standing, requesting them to memorialize the Secretary of State on behalf of the peccant Mámlatdárs, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90), in its issue of the 8th November, says:—It is not likely that Civilians who are men of high principles will recommend the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs to be retained in the service and will try to throw a blot on British justice; and if they did such a thing they would be guilty of a piece of great folly. His Excellency the Governor should try and find out who are the authors of this document, which is intended to create dissatisfaction against the acts of the supreme authorities, and visit the originators with the punishment they deserve.

Disapproval of the rumoured appointment by Government of Mr. A. F. Maconochie, C.S., to write an account of the official career of Mr. A. T. Crawford.

9. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 4th November, with reference to the report that Mr. A. F. Maconochie, C.S., has been employed by Government to write an account of the official career of Mr. A. T. Crawford, says:—Now that Mr. Crawford has been dismissed the Bombay Civil Service, it is unaccountable for Government to set one of its high officers to write an official account of his services. Whence is this sudden accession of love for Mr. Crawford? What is the occasion of this official trumpeting? If the object is to preserve a record of his evil-doing as a warning to all officers in the future there is some reason in it; but if the record is to be the precursor of proposals for awarding pension or other compensation to Mr. Crawford, we should protest against it as a piece of the grossest iniquity and the most scandalous jobbery. There is, indeed, no definite basis yet for such a suggestion. But Mr. Crawford is such a consummate master of intrigue, and enjoys such influence and sympathy in high quarters, that his formal acquittal and the money compensation given to his criminal accomplices, the Mámlatdárs, are apt to be used by his friends as pegs to hang an agitation on for obtaining pension for him. If these be the tactics of Mr. Crawford's friends, we raise our warning voice betimes against the perpetration of the scandal. We cannot, indeed, suspect the Local Government of any partiality for Mr. Crawford, but that Government may be, in this matter as in others, a helpless tool in the hands of higher authorities. We hope our surmise is wrong, but we must confess that the news, if it is well founded, is quite inexplicable to us.

Approval of the rumoured disestablishment of the State church in India.

10. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 7th November, writes:—The Indian State church is said to be threatened with the application of retrenchment shears, and under the recommendations of the late Indian Finance Committee a large saving may be effected. We must thank the Committee for their courage to make such a recommendation to an administration which, though professedly neutral in all religious matters, patronizes the English church. Religious neutrality is the motto inscribed in bold letters on the Indian administration, and yet we have a State church flourishing with all the luxuriance of freshness, as if all the Indian people professed the religion of their rulers. The tenacity with which the department is retained is really wonderful, and though proposals for its disestablishment have often been made, they have never been carried out. Those who oppose disestablishment make a great point of the religious necessities of a European soldier; but the religious necessities of an Indian soldier are not the less important than those of his European comrade, and since the former are not provided for, we cannot see why there need be any provision for the latter. The religious beatitude of Native soldiers is paid for by them, and in justice both to them and to the country, not partial, but complete disestablishment of the church ought to be the aim of Government.

Comments in connection with the suppression of the *Praja Bandhu* newspaper of Chandernagore.

11. The same newspaper writes:—Government action in the matter of the suppression of the *Praja Bandhu* has been, we are constrained to say, characterised by considerable short-sightedness. According to the Government resolution that insignificant print contained some seditious matter, but Government could have well afforded to pass it over in contemptuous silence; but by their present short-sighted action they have, at least in the eyes of the ordinary people, thrown a halo of sanctimonious martyrdom, both around that paper and its proprietor. Lord Lytton's Gagging Act was no less a terror to the people than the present Official Secrets Act; but, so far as we are aware, Lord Lytton's sword of Dimocles did not do practical harm to the people. Government were perfectly justified in enforcing the rule that their servants should in no way be connected with such institutions as the public press, and Bábu Tincowri ought to have no cause of complaint. But his dismissal ought not to have been simultaneous with the enforcement of the sections of the Penal Code and of the Customs Act against the *Praja Bandhu*. Government may have cause to feel annoyed in this matter, but the colleagues of Lord Lansdowne should not have advised His Excellency to take a leaf out of the history of Russian administration in this matter for his guidance. Since His Lordship is quite fresh from England and has to pass through his noviciate, we shall not be justified in making an estimate of his *régime* so soon, but one will not be wrong if he says that His Excellency's expressed opinions in regard to certain matters do not hold out the prospect of brilliant success from a popular standpoint of view. One may not pretend to be a prophet and may find his prediction falsified. Lord Lansdowne is new to the country and will do well to study everything for himself before allowing official opinion to weigh much with him.

The *Pandit* newspaper and the alleged unjust conduct of some Commanding Officers of regiments towards it.

12. The *Pandit* (159), in its issue of the 8th November, after approving of the action of the Government in the regard to the *Praja Bandhu* newspaper of Chandernagore and its editor, says:—The *Pandit* newspaper has been accused by certain parties of publishing seditious articles, but this accusation is false and the weekly reports of the Reporter on the Native Press will bear testimony to this assertion. One or two Commanding Officers of regiments made attempts to get this newspaper suppressed, and it behoves Government to explain to them the real nature of the writings appearing in it. The *Pandit* publishes Government orders and conveys instruction to military men of all arms about parade and military tactics and makes them staunchly loyal. It is therefore a piece of great injustice to this newspaper that it should be accused of writing seditious articles and that some Commanding Officers should threaten the men of their regiments for subscribing

to the paper. Government ought to see the proofs we possess about such conduct of these commandants. If the *Pandit* is really guilty of writing seditious articles, it will have no objection to be suppressed as a punishment for its crime.

Disapproval of spending money on the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor.

13. The *Chandrodayă* (143), in its issue of the 2nd November, says that it would be far better to spend money on the reception of gentlemen like Mr. Bradlaugh, who take interest in us or in supporting the Indian Political Association in London, than on the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. The paper adds that the Mysore State, which has resolved to spend several thousand rupees in receiving the Prince, ought to respect this aspect of the question.

Question of the legality of spending municipal funds on the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Victor.

14. An "outspoken and loyal" correspondent, writing to the *Dnyán Prakásh* (14) in its issue of the 7th November, draws the attention of the municipal commissioners of Poona to the illegality and uselessness of spending a sum of Rs. 1,000 on the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, and remarks that they are welcome to evince their loyalty to the Sovereign by presenting addresses to Royal visitors, but that they have no power to spend the hard-earned money of the ratepayers on receptions of personages whose visits do the people of poor India very little good, or for such other purposes as are not contemplated by the Municipal Act. The paper endorses this view of its correspondent and says that the commissioners should always bear in mind the provisions of the Local Self-government Act and act in conformity with them.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's tour in India and Native States.

15. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 3rd November, writes:—While cordially welcoming His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor to our shore, we feel sorry to note that some Native States are going to mar the visit of the Royal guest by depriving him of the solid pleasure and instruction which an unfettered and humble traveller derives from his travels, the more so especially when it was expressly directed by Her Majesty that the young Prince's tour through her Indian Empire should be unconnected with any public ceremonies or functions and should afford him an opportunity for educating himself by coming in personal contact with the people of this country. Tawdry finery and gaudy show, ostentatious hospitality and dazzling splendour, are entirely out of harmony with the strictly educational object of Prince Albert Victor's visit to the East. What is then the meaning of the report that the Hyderabad State is going to spend two lákhs of rupees on pompous festivities in connection with the Prince's visit to that State? What does the Mysore State mean by proposing to spend a lákh and a half in powder and smoke? We pity the Royal guest as much as the poor subjects of these States; the former, because they are depriving his tour of its educational value, and the latter because of the waste of their money on costly but profitless ceremonies. But we pity the rulers of both the provinces even more, because they are, with all their loyal intentions, treating with disrespect the express wishes of Her Majesty to allow her grandson to see the world in its native simplicity.

Approval of a leaflet issued by the Bombay Standing Committee of the Indian National Congress.

16. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 3rd November, sincerely regrets that the Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang, being raised to the Bench of the Bombay High Court, will be aloof from the Indian National Congress and other public movements, and observes that he has rendered one last service in writing the recently published Congress leaflet. Mr. Telang, adds the paper, is one of the leaders of the Congress, but is not one of those who are overzealous.

Increase of intemperance alleged to have been caused by the ábkári policy of Government.

17. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 7th November, writes:—The Government of India assert with pride that their ábkári policy is such as to check intemperance, but the fact is the reverse of it. Last year 52½ lákhs of gallons of beer were brewed in India, which was largely in excess of the production in any one of the last ten

years. Of this large quantity 30 lákhs of gallons were purchased by Government and the remainder was evidently consumed by Natives, as Europeans do not like Indian beer. Besides, there was a large consumption of whisky and brandy. This is certainly no check on intemperance. Lower brands of Europe liquors, which are slow poisons, have replaced innocent toddy and pure country liquor.

A complaint against the delay in settling the question of the relative position of Zamindárs and Maurási Haris in the Shikárpur District in Sind.

18. The *Sind Sudhár* (163), in its issue of the 26th October, writes:—When His Excellency the Governor visited Karáchi on the last occasion he promised to issue a resolution, in the month of August, concerning the relative position of Zamindárs and Maurási Haris, in the Shikárpur District. We notified this fact in our paper, dated the 6th April and 22nd June 1889. Although the month of August has passed, no such resolution has been published. We admit that the matter, to be dealt with, is a serious one and deserving of careful consideration. But the delay which has already taken place has caused much anxiety to the Zamindárs and Haris interested in the settlement of the question. We, therefore, sanguinely hope that His Excellency Lord Reay will dispose of the matter at an early date.

A suggestion to the Director General of Post Offices in India to enquire into the alleged unscrupulous and high-handed conduct of a certain officer in the Postal Department.

19. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 3rd November, writes:—The Director General of Post Offices in India is shortly expected in Karáchi. It is believed that he will personally enquire into several serious cases of appeals preferred by certain ex-employés of the Postal Department. There is apparently great discontent and dissatisfaction in the Department under Mr. Barwise, the Deputy Post Master General, Sind and Beluchistan, and we would strongly urge upon Mr. Fanshawe the urgent necessity for a thorough inquiry in the matter, as we hear that some of the appellants have been dealt with in a very unscrupulously high-handed manner by a certain officer in this division.

Fradulent cart-drivers in Bombay and the local police.

20. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90), in its issue of the 6th November, says:—Within the last fortnight three cases of fraudulent cart-drivers having made away with bags of grain entrusted to them by grain-merchants to be carried to their godowns or elsewhere in Bombay have occurred, and it is highly desirable that this daring crime should be put down by the police expeditiously in order to protect the dealers from further loss. It would be well if licenses for carts and other hack-conveyances were issued to such persons as were not damaged characters, and if it were insisted upon that those persons alone should ply the cart or other hack-conveyance in whose names the licenses were issued, a strict watch being kept to see that this condition was not infringed, and that a list was kept showing the particular building in which a hired conveyance was stabled. These precautions would be very useful in tracing fraudulent drivers of these conveyances.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Comments on the Official Secrets Act.

21. The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 4th November, writes:—We must record our emphatic protest against the manner in which an Act of such public importance as the Official Secrets Act has been placed on the statute-book of India. Even if it were allowed, *for the sake of argument*, that it was necessary to have a measure of this kind, there was certainly not the least necessity for being in such hot, one might say indecent, haste about it. Within a fortnight of the announcement of the introduction of the measure the Bill was passed, and that during the Simla session, and the Act received the assent of the Viceroy. And all this took place before public opinion had time to express itself on the merits or demerits of the measure, as during the fortnight that was so graciously allowed to intervene between the introduction of the measure and its third reading the public mind was engrossed with the one topic of the day—the dishonourable Bill about indemnity to the Bombay Mámlatdárs. We have been

assured both by the Viceroy and the Honourable Mr. Scoble that a measure of this kind was long needed, but no one has endeavoured to show that the necessity was so immediate as to justify Government in dragging it through the Legislative Council in the brief space of a fortnight. A technical blunder of such a kind in connection with such a Bill goes far more to discredit Government than even the measure itself. The principle which underlies a measure of this kind may appear harmless and unobjectionable at the first glance. What is more natural or unexceptionable, it might be asked, than a precaution on the part of Government that its *secrets* shall not be disclosed, or rather betrayed? And yet on deeper consideration it will be seen that the matter is not so simple. We are aware that the millennium has yet to arrive, when the tiger and the lamb shall drink of the same fountain. So long as it has not arrived, and so long as the savage instincts of the human breast make wars possible and even not unfrequent, it is but natural that the normal relations between neighbouring nations should be those of half suspicion and half sympathy or antipathy. We can well understand that, as a consequence of this at best partial distrust, a nation should be anxious that its weak points should be, as far as possible, hidden from the gaze or knowledge of other nations, so that in times of active hostility the enemy should not be able to take advantage of any such knowledge. In the present state of the world, therefore, it is perfectly justifiable and even necessary for a nation to take precautions that its *secrets* shall not be disclosed to other nations. But how can the same thing be said of the relations between a Government and its subjects? What right has a Government to screen its doings forever from the knowledge of its own subjects? The Government exists only for the good of the subjects, and its existence, therefore, is not justified, if it has perpetually to assume an attitude of distrust towards the people. It is, however, possible that on occasions it is necessary, in the best interests of the subjects themselves, to prevent premature disclosures even with regard to matters of domestic policy. It is not difficult to secure such prevention without resorting to such stringent *legislation* as the present; the object can be attained by exercising a little more care than is exercised at present in selecting the officers to be entrusted with the charge of such secrets, and by holding them personally responsible if any disclosures take place. But all idea about any perpetual withholding of information in connection with matters of domestic policy deserves, strictly speaking, to be entirely repudiated. While, therefore, the present state of international relations may justify the enactment of an Act of the kind, a good, conscientious and righteous Government will not and ought not to claim any such powers with regard to its home administration. The functions of Government, as at present recognized, do not include an obligation on the part of a State to take others into its confidence, as it is not bound to actively exert itself for their welfare. But the duties of a Government towards its subjects being of a different order, and their good will and confidence being among the most essential requisites of its healthful existence, no far-seeing and wise Government should desire or attempt to claim to itself the right of permanently keeping its subjects in the dark on any question of domestic policy. It has been argued that if the English people, with all their devotion to the liberty of the press, have accepted a similar Act without objection, *a fortiori* should the Indian people have nothing to say against it. The fallacy of this reasoning it is not at all difficult to perceive. In the first place, the two Houses of Parliament afford so many facilities to the people of England to satisfy all their reasonable demands for official information that any effort to obtain such information surreptitiously there is undoubtedly vastly more inexcusable than a similar effort here, where there is an absolute absence of all such facilities; and, secondly, it should be remembered that the press of England is so great a power that the least breath of public opinion has to be respected by Government, while here the loudest blast of public opinion goes unheeded. The chances, therefore, of such an Act becoming a mere engine of oppression are infinitely smaller in England than here. It is thus idle to contend that because England has swallowed the Act tamely, poor India should do the same.

22. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 3rd November, writes:—It is quite hard to see the necessity of the new Official Secrets Act; for, we are told that the English law on the subject applies to India, and that ought to be suffici-

ent to guard the military and really political secrets of the Government, while our comprehensive Penal Code ought to answer for the rest. But if the object of the new enactment is to prevent any kind of official documents or information oozing out, except what the authorities choose to publish formally, we cannot felicitate the Government on it, unless it is prepared for darkness surrounding its administration, clouds of suspicion gathering round its treatment of Native Princes and Native interests generally, and to shut out from such information rigorously all papers alike, whether they are Indian or Anglo-Indian, semi-official or non-official, in favour or out of it with the officials concerned. We certainly do not stand up for or justify the sale or divulging of real official secrets, nor do we approve of anybody committing a breach of trust or tempting others to do it; but we ask if the Penal Code or other existing laws have been shown to be found insufficient? The analogy of England is of little use, because the circumstances of the Government of India are so very different from those of the Government of England. We observed last week that the bar sought by the new secrecy law to be put on the publication of "official secrets" is calculated to destroy a safety-valve in the administrative machinery, and to lead to oppression and mischief-brewing in darkness. We may here cite an instance. Colonel Anderson, late Survey Commissioner, a few years ago made certain proposals which tended practically to withdraw the right to superannuation pension possessed by the Native employés of Government, and thus to destroy their efficiency and trustworthiness. The press got a scent of his proposals and discussed them freely. This ventilation of the subject showed the gallant Colonel's proposals in such colours that they were simply burked, and thus a serious administrative evil was averted. Had this exposure not taken place, it is hard to say if the matter would have ended thus harmlessly, for there was in the suggestion the part of pecuniary 'saving' to Government, and there was no chance of those affected injuriously by it being heard at all until it was too late. If, however, the new law had then existed, those who had helped to render this service to the Government would have rendered themselves liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment, and even to transportation for a long term of years. There is, therefore, good reason for an effort to have the Official Secrets Act amended, so as to confine it to the betrayal of military plans and other real secrets of Government, and not to the publication of the vague "official secrets" by the public press, which seeks only to point out abuses in the administration.

23. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 3rd November, does not consider the Official Secrets Act to be justifiable from the single instance of disclosure of an official secret by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, and says that if the document published by that paper was a malicious fabrication Government should have prosecuted that paper, but should not have gagged the whole press. The paper adds:—The intemperate language used and the spirit of pettiness shown by the Viceroy in his speech on the occasion of passing the Act, were altogether improper and degrading to the high position held by him. It is His Lordship's business to see if he is shedding lustre on the exalted office of the highest representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. There is reasonable ground to fear that the Act will not be impartially put into force, and will be a standing monument of the partiality, injustice and oppression of the present administration.

24. The *Kannadă Suvarte* (142), in its issue of the 4th November, writes:—Close upon the Kashmere episode has followed the passing of an Act styled the Official Secrets Act. That the Act is a malicious and mischievous one is evident from its very imperfection, and the fact that the Bill was passed into law in hot haste and in utter disregard of even the commonest of formalities partially betrays the feelings and intentions entertained by Government. The strenuous efforts made at all times by one of the leading Native papers of Bengal to bring to light all cases of injustice and bureaucratic high-handedness have been always looked upon with jealousy and not without fear of fair criticism. And to shut the mouths of newspapers something similar to the late "Gagging Act" was considered imperatively necessary, and seizing upon the opportunity of the passing of a similar law in England, the Government of India, without the least show of patience and forethought, enacted the law in question. Lord Lansdowne may now be fairly said to rule with an iron hand and may be sure to secure the

approbation of Anglo-India as being "just the sort of man" to govern India; for he has already adopted the Dalhousiean policy of annexing the Native States and the Lyttonian policy of suppressing the Native press. What more does Anglo-India expect from her ideal Indian Viceroy?

25. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in its issue of the 7th November, writes:— It may be conceded at once that so far as the principle underlying the legislative measure is concerned, the Official Secrets Act may be said to be unobjectionable; for there is nothing wrong in the legislature declaring the unauthorized publication of important State secrets to be a penal offence. But the State, which invokes the assistance of the legislature in securing this important object, is at the same time bound to provide adequate and lawful means for satisfying the legitimate curiosity of the public at large in respect of important events in the administration of the country, whether domestic or foreign. In the case of the United Kingdom such adequate and lawful means are provided by the representative institutions of the country, whose members have the right of addressing interpellations to the responsible heads of the various departments of the administration, and of thus enabling the public at large to satisfy its legitimate curiosity by means of the replies elicited. But in a country governed like India, there are no such means available, and both the Government and the public—more especially the latter—not unfrequently suffer in consequence. In his minute on the subject of the proposed reform of the Indian Legislative Councils Lord Dufferin very frankly admitted the necessity for conceding to the non-official members of the Legislative Councils the right, under proper safeguards, of addressing interpellations to the official members of Council. What is, however, more important to our argument is that, in thus admitting the necessity of this particular reform, the late Viceroy advocated it more in the interests of the Government than in those of the public; for the former suffered more than the latter from the absence of a legitimate medium through which to communicate important official information to the public and thus to prevent all possible misapprehensions as regards the objects and intentions of Government. Lord Lansdowne, the present Viceroy, admitted also the same necessity, though not in the same outspoken manner, during the course of his speech in the early part of this year, when the financial arrangements for the current year were under discussion. We have no objection whatever to being placed under the laws under which the subjects of Her Majesty in the United Kingdom or in other equally favoured parts of her other dominions are placed, provided that we are allowed the same privileges as those enjoyed by the people in the United Kingdom or by those in the more favoured parts of Her Majesty's dominions. But it is hardly fair to the Indian subjects of Her Majesty, that while the same restrictive legislation which applies to the United Kingdom is made applicable to them also, they are denied the corresponding privileges. What we object to most decisively is that any differentiating treatment should be accorded to us. Apart from such differentiating treatment in other respects, which have been sufficiently indicated above, the legislative enactment under notice itself affords an instance of such differentiating treatment. This can be easily seen by comparing Section 6, clause 3, of the English law with its Indian edition, which has no corresponding section; for, whereas in the former the tribunals which alone can take cognizance of the offences under the law are specified, in the latter the tribunals are *not* mentioned. Then, again, while it may be taken for granted that the accused under the English law will have the right of trial by jury, no such privilege will necessarily be available to the accused under the Indian law, more especially when any person happens to be charged with the minor offence, the maximum penalty for which is fixed at one year. The Indian legislature ought to have provided at least this safeguard against possible magisterial vagaries. [Many other papers of the week have written on the subject of the Official Secrets Act, disapproving of and protesting against it as a legislative measure utterly uncalled for by the circumstances of the country, fraught with danger to the interests of the public and the State, and quite unworthy of the British Government, which professes to be just and equitable in its dealings and to respect liberty of speech and liberty of the press. They consider the Act to have been passed in hot haste and without due attention to public opinion, and say that such a hasty enactment is calculated to cause much harm to the

people, inasmuch as it frees the officers of the State and their doings from the wholesome check of public criticism and virtually gives them a license to say or do anything in the interests of the State or in their own without fear of exposure.

PART III.—*Municipalities.*

A complaint against the Surat Municipality.

26. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 3rd November, writes:—We hear there is a good deal of agitation in Surat regarding the manner in which the municipality is enforcing the Land Acquisition Act against some people there. The late fire destroyed whole streets in the city, and it is now proposed to widen the streets by taking up adjacent lands. This, we have no doubt, is a desirable improvement, and, to a certain extent, a precaution against similar ravages by fire in the future. But from two or three cases which have been brought to our notice, it appears that the acquisition of land is being made in a most high-handed manner. In the first place, the municipality has gone about in a bungling manner by allowing people to rebuild the houses burnt down, and then proceeding to acquire the land built upon. In the next place, there does not seem to have been any settled or definite plan upon which the improvements are to be made. To-day a few feet of ground are asked for. This is increased subsequently, so as to embrace the whole premises. This is unjust and harassing to the people. Then, as regards compensation, in two cases brought to our notice, Rs. 689 and Rs. 495 have been offered as the price of lands worth Rs. 216 and Rs. 384, *respectively*, *per annum*. This would be incredible, if we were not informed of it on credible authority. Then, again, the whole premises are compulsorily taken from the owners, and as much of them as is required to widen the roads is used for the purpose, and the rest actually made over to third persons. And this is done, although the owners are willing to give as much as is actually required for public purposes. We doubt if the Land Acquisition Act was ever intended to cover such proceedings. We trust that the Government will make inquiries into the matter, and see that its assistance is not invoked by the Surat Municipality to the annoyance and injury of the people.

PART IV.—*Native States.*

Documents alleged to have been forged by Colonel Marshall with regard to the debts of the late young Sir Sálar Jung.

27. The *Arunodayă* (23), in its issue of the 3rd November, says:—However highly one may praise European officers for their honesty, we, for our part, have no faith in it. Mr. Crawford, who, had it not been for the recent exposure of his conduct, would have shortly become Governor of Bombay, was, we believe, very corrupt. European officers do not get much illegal gratification in British territory, but in Native States they have a good time of it. When the present Nizám and the late Sir Sálar Jung were estranged from each other, Colonel Marshall was thrust into that State by Lord Dufferin in a diplomatic manner. It has now come to light that Colonel Marshall has forged some documents and it is also stated in newspapers on that side that the documents which show the debt of the late Sir Sálar Jung to be 30 *lákhs* were forged by him as soon as it was known that His Highness the Nizám had consented to pay off the liabilities. This case is similar to that of the forged document made by Lord Clive to cheat Omichand. Who knows how many European officers there are in Native States who do such things? If men like Colonel Marshall forge documents, why should we laugh at the Mahomedan rule?

Alleged arbitrary conduct of Major Ferris, Assistant Political Agent, Káthiáwár, towards the Prince of Vana and a request to Government in the matter.

28. The *Rájyabhakt* (125), in its issue of the 5th November, bitterly complains of the alleged arbitrary order, No. 673, dated 4th September last, addressed by Major Ferris to Jamsinghji, the *Bhágdár* (Prince) of Vana, through the District Thánadár, which runs thus:—"Jamsinghji, the Prince of Vana, has gone home owing to the Garásia School being closed for the vacation. For some time past he has been living separate, but that is not proper; therefore,

on receipt of this order, he should be directed to live with his grand-mother and his acting up to the order should be reported immediately." Jamsinghji, on the 27th September, wrote back to Major Ferris to say that his step-grand-mother was inimically disposed towards him and his wife, that his father died owing to this circumstance, and that he also would meet with similar fate if he lived with his grand-mother, and that he was therefore unable to obey the order. Major Ferris, being incensed at this, has discontinued the allowance paid to Jamsinghji's wife and taken other steps to bring pressure to bear upon him. We recommend Government to enquire into this conduct of Major Ferris.

Alleged precarious state of the heir-apparent of Drángadra and a request to Government in the matter.

29. The same newspaper writes :—The Rája of Dhrángadra intends to make Prince Sajansinghji his successor to the *gádi* and to set aside the claims of the heir-apparent, Ajitsinghji, and there is every reason to suspect that Mr. Popat Velji is concerned in this intrigue. According to our information, Prince Ajitsinghji's faithful advisers have been removed from him and he is treated like a prisoner. The Prince thinks that his life is in danger, and that his claims to the *gádi* will be overlooked by being reported on unfavourably, as threatened by Major Ferris. The Prince wrote to Mr. F. S. P. Lely complaining of the threat of Major Ferris and praying to be allowed to leave Dhrángadra, but Mr. Lely in reply ignored the threat altogether and pressed the Prince to stay at Dhrángadra. We recommend Government either to appoint a commission to inquire into the allegations made against the Rája or to make proper arrangements for the maintenance of Ajitsinghji and permit him to live wherever he likes.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
15th November 1889.

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(For the week ending 9th November 1889.)

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REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9TH NOVEMBER 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	,, Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	,, Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	,, Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	,, Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Messrs. Bradlaugh and Hume praised for their services in the interests of India.

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 1st November, says that Messrs. Bradlaugh and A. O. Hume, most noble-minded gentlemen, have laid the people of India under such obligations that it is impossible to repay their services, and that the whole credit of the agitation that is being carried on in this country and in England in the interests of the people of India belongs to these gentlemen.

The new judicial scheme introduced in Berár and the inconvenience suffered by witnesses in sessions cases.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 2nd November, in a long article, describes the inconvenience and hardships suffered by witnesses, who have to travel sometimes a distance of more than a hundred miles to give evidence in a sessions case since the new judicial scheme was introduced into Berár, disapproves of the arrangement of holding sessions court only at Akola and Amráoti instead of in every district as heretofore, and says that the change brought about by the new scheme in this respect is very expensive and likely to defeat the ends of justice in murder and other important cases, for people will neither give information to the police, nor be willing to give evidence in criminal cases on account of the inconvenience and expense they will have to undergo thereby.

Alleged inexperience and carelessness of a police officer in Berár.

3. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 4th November, refers to the acquittal of the accused who was tried before the Sessions Court held at Akola from 21st to 24th October last on a charge of murder committed at Shelgaon, and says that the offence was not brought home to the accused on account of the inexperience and carelessness of Mr. Bakhtarulla, Police Inspector, Malkápur, who was deputed to investigate the case, but who, in his turn, entrusted the investigation to his subordinates, and requests the authorities concerned to take proper notice of his conduct.

Disapproval of the changes recently made in the office-hours of the Akola Railway Post Office.

4. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 2nd November, writes :—Recently a change has been made in the office-hours of the Akola Railway Post Office. The Post-master attends only to the day trains, the night trains being left to the care of his peon, who does not even know to read and write. He opens the letter-box 10 minutes before the arrival of the trains and hands over the letters to the mail sorter in the train. Thus letters for the Nágpur side go to Bhusával and those for the Bhusával side to Nágpur, causing thereby a delay of about 12 hours in the letters reaching their destination. The Railway Post-master wanted some relief, which he has been given at the cost of public convenience. We hope steps will now be taken by the Postal Department to remove this inconvenience of the Akola public, especially the mercantile community, who are very anxious to get their post at the earliest moment in this busy season.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
***Office** of the Reporter on the Native Press,*
16th November 1889.

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No. 46 OF 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 16th November 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
22	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
28	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
29	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
36	„ Hunnar Uttejak	Poona	Do.	...
37	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
40	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
41	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
42	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
43	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
45	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
46	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
47	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
49	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
59	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
70	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
72	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
73	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
76	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
78	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
79	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
80	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
81	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	...
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
92	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
93	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
99	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
100	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
101	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
102	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
103	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
106	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
107	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
114	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
115	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
120	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	625
121	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issu
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
122	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
123	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
124	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
125	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
130	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
132	„ Sneha Sindhu	Cambay	Weekly	...
133	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Monthly	630
134	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
135	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
136	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
137	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
138	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
139	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	200
140	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
145	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
147	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
148	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
149	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
150	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Monthly	100
151	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	65
	URDU.			
152	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
153	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
154	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
155	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
156	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
157	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
158	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
159	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
160	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
161	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
162	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
163	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor to India.

1. In writing about the arrival of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor in India, the *Mahárashtră Mitră* (46), in its issue of the 14th November, says :—The affection which Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress bears to her Indian subjects is made evident by her sending, on account of her old age, her sons and grandsons, and through them conferring upon this country the benefit of her personal visit; and the whole Indian public prays God that the British Government may have a firmer footing in India. However, the benefits which the people wish to gain from such Royal visits are not secured in consequence of things not occurring, or not being likely to occur, as they ought to do in connection with these visits. It is the duty of these Royal visitors to acquaint themselves with the weal and woe of the Indian people, to enquire into the conduct of the officers, to see Native Princes and Chiefs at leisure, to learn the drift of their mind, to communicate the affection of the Mother-Empress to them and to do other similar things, and it is simply a mistake to suppose that the aims and ends of such visits are fulfilled by receiving addresses and entertainments at select places and by carrying the impressions of these shows to the Mother-Empress. His Royal Highness Prince Victor should, therefore, do the duties above mentioned during his tour in India. [Several other papers of the week refer to the visit of His Royal Highness, advise the people to receive him with feelings of sincere loyalty but without incurring expenditure which they are unable to undergo, and hope that His Royal Highness will utilize his opportunities of learning the real state of the people.]

2. In welcoming His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor to Bombay, the *Satyă Mitră* (127), in its issue of the 10th November, observes that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has done well to stop Native Chiefs and others from spending money extravagantly in giving reception to the Prince. The present system, remarks the paper, of wasting money in entertaining members of the Royal family and giving them costly presents has lowered the rulers in the public estimation, because, in old times, when sovereigns of Persia and India went on a visit to some part of their own territory, they spent large sums of money in charity for the welfare of their subjects and made costly presents of *jághirs* (hereditary grants of lands, villages, &c.,) to philanthropic, pious and other deserving persons.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's visit to the Hyderabad State and the amount proposed to be spent on his reception by that State.

3. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 10th November, writes :—We should be simply giving utterance to the unanimous voice of India, if we expressed our emphatic disapproval of the extravagant proposal of the Nizám of Hyderabad to spend two lákhs of rupees on the reception and entertainment of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. The Royal visit to Hyderabad will be very short, while the sum assigned for the reception is simply ruinous. It will be remembered that it was from the first decided to make the visit a private one and to avoid all ceremonial demonstrations, and we are, indeed, much pained to find that this imperial edict has been made light of. But this is not the first time that the Nizám of Hyderabad will be throwing away extravagant sums on smoke and powder. It is said that no less than four lákhs of rupees were spent at the reception and entertainment of the Duke of Connaught, and who knows how much money was spent in entertaining Lords Ripon and Dufferin on the occasion of their visits to Hyderabad? The Government of India ought to interfere and prevent such wilful waste of money on the approaching visit of Prince Victor. This is just where the British *can* very properly interfere in the affairs of a Native State.

Rejoicings at Dhárwár in honour of the arrival of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor at Bombay.

4. A correspondent of the *Karnátak Patră* (145), in its issue of the 11th November, writes :—It is no wonder that the 9th of November was observed in Bombay as a great and festive day in honour of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's arrival, but that day was also observed as such at Dhárwár. At the request of the chairman of

the local Municipal School Committee a large gathering of school boys and girls was held in the municipal office. Songs were sung in praise of Her Majesty the Empress of India, and sweets and garments were distributed both to the boys and girls at the cost of Ráo Sáheb Govindráoji Vakil and Chanmalláppa Anna. A similar gathering was subsequently held at the Native Gymkhana and some gymnastic exercises were gone through by some of the boys and speeches were delivered in praise and honour of Her Majesty by Ráo Bahádur Bábájiráo Sávant and others. The meeting dispersed after the distribution of *pán* and *attar*.

Remarks in connection with a transparency exhibited at the visit of Prince Albert Victor to Poona in praise of the ábkári policy of Government.

5. With reference to the transparency with the inscription "Oh Prince, Few are Indian luxuries: Pritchard right: We want no more Caines," exhibited by a Pársi liquor-contractor on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor to Poona, the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 16th November, says:—It is no wonder that an ábkári contractor should praise the ábkári policy. However, he had no right to use the word "we" in the inscription. Mr. Pritchard's ábkári administration has been condemned from one end of the presidency to the other, and the contract system is one of its worst features. Mr. Caine's services to India are gratefully acknowledged by her people, and the Pársi liquor-contractor's conduct in the matter of the transparency is condemned by everybody in Bombay as an instance of bad taste.

A suggestion to the Indian public to reserve for the present their judgment on the Viceroyalty of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne.

6. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 9th November, writes:—For our own part we think it is rather early to form a definite and final opinion of Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty. As a rule, it is both safer and fairer to let half the period of a Viceroyalty pass before forming any opinion, amounting to a decision, about it. Of course, floating, transient impressions must begin to form as soon as the Viceroy's hand in public affairs can be seen and his voice heard, but considering that continuity of policy is the chief secret of successful government, and that, therefore, a Viceroy cannot be held responsible for measures which may often be merely the accomplishment of a policy initiated before his time, it is certainly more in consonance with advanced canons of criticism to suspend judgment and keep an open mind until satisfied that the administration has made its own mark in the old groove. This considerateness was shown to Lord Dufferin, who managed to keep agoing the internal administration of a peaceful and uneventful character while seeking fresh laurels and coronets in Ava and Mandalay. That Lord Lansdowne has not been equally fortunate is to be regretted, but, so far as we can at present see, nothing has happened to give one a final and clear idea as to the distinctive character of the present Viceroyalty. An unpopular measure, an authoritative *fiat* and a coincidence of one or two more circumstances have given rise to the suspicion, freely expressed in several quarters, that His Lordship has placed himself at the head of the dominant party. In forming this opinion the Viceroy's critics are unconscious of an abrupt change. Lord Lansdowne has shown great abilities during his brief Viceroyalty; this cannot be denied. We do not say that an able man can necessarily be a successful administrator. But the first important speech made by His Excellency carried him a long way towards popularity also. His speech on the proposed reform of the Indian Legislative Councils was taken as a guarantee of his advanced statesmanship. Had it not been for the Official Secrets Act, this pouring faith would not have been shaken. But the Official Secrets Act is not an Indian Act. That it will be probably more mischievous in India than in England is unavoidable. When a Government, such as that of India, finds an opportunity of safeguarding its interests, it will do so. To identify Lord Lansdowne with the Official Secrets Act would be a mistake. We must see how it is worked during his administration. The *Prajá Bandhu* affair has an ugly coincidence with the Official Secrets Act, and that is the worst of it. It is a purely departmental affair, showing, perhaps, a great deal of ado about a very small matter, but nothing more serious than that. If a Government servant breaks standing rules he is dismissed; if a newspaper published in foreign territory accuses another power, its circulation in the latter country may be stopped. The only ground for surprise is that the Government

has never done this before, and it would have been better, perhaps, if it had not done so in the case of an obscure vernacular paper. But, so far as the Viceroy is concerned, public judgment should be reserved, as the chances are now quite equal that His Excellency may turn out a very satisfactory administrator.

Remarks on the Viceroyalty of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne.

7. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 7th November, writes:—We were the first to remark, while noticing a certain measure of Lord Lansdowne, that it betokened a weak steersman at the helm of the Indian Empire, and it is lamentable to find that our fears in this respect were in no way unthinkingly or hastily expressed. If Lord Ripon has done anything to create an ill-feeling between the rulers and the ruled, Lord Lansdowne has not by any means done less to foment the same. Within the brief space of twelve months, Lord Lansdowne has done quite enough to indicate that he is one of a class of political enthusiasts, generally called mischief-makers.

8. The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 11th November, says:—It is generally feared that the *régime* of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne will be similar to that of Lord Lytton. He has been a little less than a year in this country, but during that period he has done nothing for which he will be gratefully remembered. On the contrary, His Lordship's speech at the time of passing the Indemnity Bill, his unbecoming attack on the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* while passing the Official Secrets Bill, and the suppression of the *Prajá Bandhu*, an insignificant newspaper, lead one to think that His Lordship has joined the party of a bad type of Anglo-Indians. May God yet inspire him with good thoughts!

Remarks on the recent increase in the Civil Service age-limit.

9. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 7th November, writes:—As regards the question of age for the Civil Service Examination, the Secretary of State for India states that, after a most careful consideration of the subject and after consulting the Civil Service Commissioners, he decides to raise the maximum limit to 23 and the minimum to 21. There is, undoubtedly, an advantage gained, but it has been given in a half-and-half sort of way. For, to place the new ruling more clearly, it means that after spending thousands of rupees in sending the young Indian to England he has the chance of appearing for the examination but twice, and no more; and should he fail at his second appearance, he must return to India or study for some other profession in England. We hoped at least to have the concession of the candidate appearing for a fourth time. The raising of the age-limit is, therefore, not very beneficial, and when we bear in mind that the Statutory Civil Service will be abolished, the gain will appear to be scarcely worth the trouble of agitating for it.

The scheme of aided emigration to Burmah pronounced untimely.

10. In alluding to the Government subsidy in connection with the scheme of aided emigration to Burmah, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 13th November, says that under this scheme a larger number of emigrants than hitherto are certain to go to Burmah, as the proposal is good, but since that country has not yet been completely pacified and its people have not returned to their peaceful pursuits, it is wise not to send a large number of Indian emigrants to a country unknown to them.

Remarks in connection with the decision of the Government of India in regard to the Mámlatdár witnesses in the Crawford case.

11. In referring to the letter from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay dated the 28th ultimo, issuing final orders in the cases of certain Mámlatdár witnesses in the Crawford case, the same newspaper says:—As remarked by us before, the dismissed Mámlatdárs have been branded by the Government of India as undeserving of confidence, and they have little hope of any more favours, than what has already been done for them, being received from that quarter. Nor is there any chance of a favourable reception being granted to an appeal from the dismissed officials, either by the Secretary of State or by Parliament. It seems, therefore, likely that the decision of the Government of India has

finally disposed of this unpleasant matter, which has been agitating the public for a long time past.

12. Referring to the same subject the *Kesari* (42), in its issue of the 12th November, says:—Everybody will be surprised to read the letter and the orders of the Government of India regarding the case of each official. Government have tried to show that they have carefully considered each individual case before giving their decision thereon, but from such punishments as that a certain official should be permanently debarred from serving in the Násik District and that a certain other should not be allowed to remain at Shirpur, one can see that the Indian Government have throughout this case behaved in a childish manner. Among those who have been retained in the service there are many whose cases are similar to those of the dismissed Mámlatdárs. But of what use are these thoughts when justice has been dealt out as if by lottery? Government have on their part somehow put an end to this scandal. Now it is time for the people not to be deceived by it, and to place the matter before Parliament.

13. The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 11th November, writes:—The question has been asked, what should the dismissed Mámlatdárs now do? Our answer to this is the same as that of an esteemed contemporary, viz., carry the agitation to England; place it in able, experienced and sympathetic hands; work at it day and night; and then, when everything is ready, challenge the decision of the Secretary of State in the House of Commons. Almost the whole body of the Parnellites and the Gladstonians, and not a few of the followers of Hartington and Chamberlain, and even some of the rank and file of the Tory party, would, if you work properly, be on your side, and then woe to Lord Cross!

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay for his efforts in the interests of the indemnified Mámlatdárs, and advice to those who have been dismissed from among the latter not to accept the pay and pension which the Government of India have proposed to give them.

14. A correspondent of the same newspaper writes:—Among the sincere well-wishers of His Excellency Lord Reay, you are, as far as I am aware, single-handed in calling upon that noble Lord to resign his office in order to mark his sense of the treatment accorded him by the Secretary of State for India. No doubt, you deserve praise for this singular boldness in speaking out your mind. But I would call your attention to the obverse side of the coin. By remaining in his place, and perhaps *only by remaining in his place*, has Lord Reay been able to do all that has been done for the Mámlatdárs, for whose fate his solicitude appears to me to have been next only to that which he must have felt in the matter of cleansing the Augean stable of Mr. Crawford's shameless corruption. Kindly, therefore, take care that your sympathy for the dismissed Mámlatdárs does not lead you to do injustice to His Lordship. Allow me also to add one word here with regard to the fate of these men. It now seems well-nigh settled that these men will draw their full salary till they attain the age of 55 years, and that after that time they will be allowed half-pay as "pension." I believe the abstract sheet which they will have to sign before they receive their pay will designate them as "*Corrupt Mámlatdárs*" *or some such thing*. Oh, what a shame! You have thought it fit to cry "shame, shame," on Lord Reay for remaining in office after his word was dishonoured by the Tory Lord Cross. I believe, in all fairness, you ought to join me in crying tenfold shame on these Mámlatdárs, if they have such utter want of self-respect as to accept a *money* compensation *for their honour*, offered again in such an insulting form. My sympathy with these men, in their unfortunate plight, is not less keen than yours. But every particle of it will disappear if these men prefer to accept the revolting proposal of Government and express their willingness to fleece the poor rayat for their own sake and eat the bread of *idleness and shame* during the remainder of their lives. There are so many *honest* professions open to these men that, in the name of honour, I call upon them to kick away with scorn the ignominious proposal of the Government of India.

15. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 10th November, writes:—The arguments used at Simla in passing the Mámlatdárs' Indemnity Bill are calculated to add insult to injury and are a direct challenge to prove the *boná fides* of the late demonstrations of the Bombay public concerning the violation of the indemnity promised by the Bombay Government to the witnesses in the Crawford case. The matter must, therefore, be carried before Parliament. The time is favourable, too. Several English notables and politicians will be here next month, amongst whom will be Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P. To them the true nature of the situation must be brought home, and the danger to the purity of the administration in the future, resulting from the present miserable compromise in connection with the late gigantic scandal caused by the long continued immunity enjoyed by Mr. Crawford in his official wrong-doing, pointed out. All this must need further effort at demonstration and explanation. The Indian National Congress, too, we think, must endorse the view on the subject of the indemnity which has found such wide national expression. If, in spite of all these efforts, Parliament should confirm the blunder which the executive authorities have committed, its responsibility will rest on the proper shoulders.

Necessity for proving the *boná fides* of the late demonstrations in connection with the indemnity promised to the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case.

16. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 10th November, writes:—The *Times of India* says that "a printed document addressed to all Bombay Civilians of over ten years' standing, urging them to memorialize the Secretary of State on behalf of the peccant Mámlatdárs, is now being circulated." For ourselves we do not know of any such circular. The *Times of India* does not speak out openly as to the person by whom the circular is issued. The Mámlatdárs themselves could not be the authors of the circular. It must emanate, supposing that a circular of the kind is going round, from persons who are likely to carry some weight with those to whom it is said to be addressed. Such influence is likely to be possessed by men who belong to the same service and who are in every way their equals, if not superiors. The evidently tame manner in which the *Times of India* alludes to the circular leads us to believe that it emanates from a very influential quarter. If our surmise be correct, then, indeed, we fail to see why the circular should be called "pernicious." If the British Government of India has achieved honour in the past and possesses great prestige in this land, much of this honour and prestige is the result of the noble work done by the Civil Service—the glorious service the like of which is not seen anywhere else—as Anglo-Indians are very fond of reminding us every now and then. Now, if a few members of this service believe honestly that the action of the Secretary of State and the Government of India is likely to deal a serious blow to the prestige of that Government,—if they sincerely hold that the course followed by the superior authorities is inconsistent with either justice, morality, or sound policy,—then have they not a right to appeal to their brethren, placing the true facts of the case before them, and to protest against the action? Such an appeal to the Civil Service, so honestly made, does not seem to be in any way heinous or objectionable. Of course, it is for the Civilians to see if it would be consistent or not with their position to take any active steps in such a matter, whatever their private opinion of the action of the Secretary of State might be. It is not for the *Times of India* to point out to them the path of honour and strict integrity. They can think for themselves. We fail to see the object of the *Times of India* in inditing such a paragraph. At the end of it the following sentence occurs, and it may probably give a clue to solve this question:—"Lord Reay and the members of the Government must be aware of the existence of this pernicious circular, and it would be interesting to know what action they intend to take in the matter." What action can they possibly take? They will simply ignore the circular, if one exists, as alleged by our contemporary. Look, again, how skilfully does our contemporary insinuate that Lord Reay and his colleagues "must be aware" of the existence of the circular. This is intended to create the impression that the circular has the sanction and authority, tacit if not avowed, of Lord Reay, who will be next held up to public abhorrence as a ruler who preaches open sedition and rebellion against constituted authority. These are the tactics which people can see through. They have been employed

Remarks in connection with a circular alleged to have been addressed by some one to all Bombay Civilians of over ten years' standing.

ad nauseum in this Crawford affair, always with the same object in view, viz., to throw ridicule upon a Government which did its best to root out the very centre of corruption. As for the circular itself, if there be one of the kind, it would certainly be to the credit of the Civil Service. It will show of what stern stuff the members of that corps are made. The opinion of such protestants must carry considerable weight. Native public opinion will thus be vindicated.

17. The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 11th November, writes :—It gives us unfeigned pleasure to learn that a movement is afloat among the Covenanted Civil Servants in this presidency for sending a memorial of that branch of the service to the Secretary of State to protest against his violation of the solemnly plighted word of England. It is said that some of them have already sent individual protests, and that most of them have declared to Government that in their opinion the dismissed officials are not unworthy of their confidence and that they are, in fact, much better than several others who are left in the undisturbed possession of their ill-gotten gains. Our readers might remember that some time ago we ventured to address, in these columns, an appeal to these Civilians, and we implored them to take this very threefold course, viz., to send in individual protests, to send in a joint protest, and to declare to Government that the dismissed men would, in their opinion, walk straight in the absence of extraordinary temptations, that they were really better than several others in the service, and that therefore they were prepared to repose confidence in them.

18. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 10th November, writes :— If the Bombay Civilians desire to demonstrate to the world, or at least to the Indian world, their possession of a keen sense of honour and a spotless integrity, or rather their undiminished concern for that undoubted possession of theirs, they cannot do better than act on the suggestion which, it is said, is being made to show that they should memorialize the authorities in the matter of the Government guarantee. Such an act on their part cannot be a violation of discipline, but it will be one of fidelity to their duty, as intermediaries between the people and the Government. It will, in fact, be like a faithful Diwán opening the eyes of an erring Rája to the danger of the mistakes into which he may be led. And have they not, in those words of one who may be called their official Adam, Mountstuart Elphinstone, warrant enough to follow such a course? We regret we cannot just now lay our hands on the quotation, but, speaking to a comrade, he is reported to have said, "The Governor-General may pass any orders he pleases; but we, who have to carry them out, must see that no plighted word of the Government is violated." Nothing can be more to the point. The outside world may be deluded as to the real situation, but the Civilian administrators of the country cannot but be thoroughly conscious of it, and, therefore, they can only have one opinion as to the consequences of the violation of the plighted word of the Government, not only morally and politically, but even with regard to the very question of the purity of the administration. They cannot afford to see comparatively innocent men dismissed from the service in the name of that purity, while men whose guilt is of a deeper dye, but who are taken to be innocent because they have not confessed, are retained. What influence can the Civilians exercise over the people under such circumstances, unless they speak out as their covenant and their courageous sense of duty lead the public to expect that they should?

19. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 10th November, writes :— We are glad to hear that a suggestion is being circulated among the Covenanted Civil Servants of this Presidency to the effect that its senior members should memorialize the Secretary of State against his decision in the matter of the violation of the Government guarantee which has been legislated on at Simla, and we hope and trust that the suggestion will be acted upon. We have heard from time to time that these gentlemen fully realised the danger of the slightest interference with the guarantee solemnly given by the State, and therefore have been in full sympathy with the general Native opinion on the subject. That the Civilians should perceive the danger is only natural, and it would be surprising if it were otherwise; for, it is they who have really to carry on the administration and form the real Government of the country. They should, therefore, only be acting suicidally towards themselves and their successors in office if they

were blind to it. Again, that they should address the authorities on the subject is equally natural, for they are recognized to be men with a courageous sense of duty and they owe it to the Government and to the country to speak out (and they would not be Englishmen if they did not speak out boldly), and thus brush out the cobwebs which have been created by irresponsible or partisan writings and which are deluding English opinion on the subject and through it the weak-kneed autocrat of the India Office. The Civil Service of India has been always highly extolled for its moral and intellectual superiority and compared to a sensitive net spread over the country, and accurately keeping the Government informed of the true state of things obtaining therein; they are, in fact, the eyes and the ears of the Government. Their opinion, therefore, on such a matter as the guarantee ought to be above suspicion and accepted fully by the authorities in England, unless these Bombay Civilians, too, are to be supposed to be wanting in moral fibre and moved simply by a regard for the personal interests of the much-abused Mámlatdárs.

20. Referring to the same subject the *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 10th November, observes:—The members of the Civil Service have taken a very laudable step for the honour and prestige of the service to which they belong. Such a step clearly shows that they do not approve of the decision of the Crawford Commission acquitting Mr. Arthur Crawford of charges of bribery, and that they are thoroughly convinced that nobody voluntarily offered him bribes, but that he compelled his subordinates to give them to him. The memorial of the Civilians will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and we trust that the latter will consider the matter carefully. It is necessary that the promise given by the representative of the Queen should be strictly fulfilled, and it is therefore necessary to save these Mámlatdárs from the unnecessary injustice done to them.

The rumoured protest of Civilians against the dismissal of certain indemnified Mámlatdárs disapproved.

21. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in its issue of the 14th November, writes:—So far as we can see, no useful purpose can be served by vain efforts like the appeal which is contemplated to be made by the Bombay Civilians to the Secretary of State for India in connection with the Mámlatdárs' guarantee, which, like the attempt of those who would shut the doors of the stable after the horse had been stolen, is only best calculated to excite ridicule.

22. While writing on the same subject the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (114) of the same date observes that it is not probable to expect a majority of Civilians to have any sympathy for the dismissed Mámlatdárs. On the contrary, they must dislike that the dismissed Mámlatdárs should be paid without doing any work in return, and that according to their opinion the punishment is very lenient. The paper recommends that sensible Civilians should openly disapprove of the circular, and that the Bombay Government should also disapprove of the conduct of those who have issued it, as this movement is directed against the decision of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India.

An allegation of the *Rást Goftár* as to the manner in which money is being collected for the Indian National Congress contradicted.

23. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 10th November, writes:—The allegation made by a certain contemporary that Native Princes are being 'squeezed' by the promoters of the Indian National Congress is as base a falsehood as could be concocted. The newspaper which has invented the story has of late been writing wildly against the Congress, so the motives which have prompted the libel are so apparent that it scarcely merits more than a bare, but most absolute, denial.

Remarks on the orders recently issued by the Government of India about the indebtedness of Government servants.

24. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 10th November, says that the standing order regarding the indebtedness of Government servants recently issued by the Government of India is undoubtedly an outcome of the Crawford case, and looking at it in that light, it has nothing to say against it. The only thing to be afraid of, the paper observes, is that the order will not be

strictly enforced in the case of Europeans, who possess large powers and the majority of whom are in debt, while its strict enforcement in the case of low-paid Native clerks will shut the doors of Government service against Natives.

Approval of the action taken by Government against the *Praja Bandhu* newspaper and its proprietor, who was a Government servant.

25. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 10th November, writes:—We are aware that the action of Government, unaccompanied as it often is by words of adequate explanation, sometimes provokes strong writing. But we must say we have no manner of sympathy with scurrilous attacks on its general policy; much more so when such attacks appear in newspapers owned by Government servants. The case of Bábu Tincowri Bánerji, managing proprietor of the *Praja Bandhu*, presents some even worse features. As a servant of Government he violated the rules of his service by becoming part-owner of the paper without the previous sanction of Government, which is only granted for essentially non-political journals. The paper, moreover, being published outside British India, Government could not in self-defence invoke the pains and penalties of the criminal law, which, we learn, the articles in question would have drawn upon them had they appeared in a newspaper published in British India. Conduct like this has not even the semblance of honest convictions or courage in them. Nor is the case much improved, if at all, by a severing of connection with the paper when the affair was noised about, without a word of apology to Government for offending against its rules in such a scandalous manner. The offence, we think, is properly met by a summary dismissal of the offender from the service. It illustrates the mischievous vagaries of that pseudo-patriotism which is abroad and which deserves the unmitigated abhorrence of all true lovers of India.

Remarks in connection with the suppression of the *Prajá Bandhu* newspaper.

26. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 10th November, writes:—The extreme measures taken against the *Prajá Bandhu* will, of course, serve as a wholesome lesson to other newspapers having a tendency to be seditious, but, at the same time, we cannot refrain from impressing upon the Government of India the necessity for inquiring into the causes that led the proprietor to use his newspaper for the cause of sedition against his own Government. Possibly, on an inquiry being made, it may be found that this man has suffered at the hands of his superiors, and has been driven to desperate measures. Although any amount of unjust treatment at the hands of his employers does not justify one's action in becoming a sedition-monger, all the same, the greatest care appears necessary now-a-days to guard against wilful injustice and high-handedness by heads of departments towards their subordinate staff.

27. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 11th November, says:—By the prohibition of the circulation in British India of the *Prajá Bandhu* newspaper people are led to think that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne is much afraid of newspapers. We are of opinion that the fear of our rulers in this respect is owing to want of proper knowledge of our character. The people of India are not such as can be influenced by newspapers. They do not much believe the latter in political matters. The newspapers have been in existence in this country for the last fifty or sixty years, but can anybody point out a single instance in which the people have agitated owing to the instigation of newspapers? Our people are generally indifferent to politics. They have full faith in the word *sarkár* and do not care whether it is that of Mahomedans, Maráthas, or Englishmen, and have never refused to pay any taxes owing to a change in the rulers. When such is the case, we think the Official Secrets Act and the suppression of the *Prajá Bandhu* are quite unnecessary.

The *Prajá Bandhu* newspaper of Chandernagore and the charge of sedition brought against it.

28. The *Arunodayă* (23), in its issue of the 10th November, says that while preventing the circulation in British territories of the *Prajá Bandhu* newspaper, published at Chandernagore, on a charge of writing seditious articles, the Viceroy should have defined the term "seditious" and pointed out the articles so termed, that sedition does not consist in making comments on the measures of Government but in

inciting people to fight with the English or to deprive them of their sovereignty, and that unless the so-called seditious writings of the *Prajá Bandhu* are published the people will not believe the allegations of Government, as Bengal newspapers are not supposed to be likely to write 'seditious' articles in the acceptation of that word given above. [The *Shri Shiváij* (64) of the 8th idem expresses the same sentiments.]

Satisfaction at the cancellation of certain irregular appointments in Kánara and insinuation of similar jobbery in the Revenue Department.

29. The *Kárwár Samáchár* (41), in its issue of the 7th November, praises the A'bkári Commissioner for his impartiality in cancelling the appointments of A'bkári Inspectors which had been made in the Kánara District in supersession of certain rightful claimants, and which had been pointed out by this paper, and tells the reader to have patience to read of similar jobbery in the Revenue Department which the paper having heard of, is making efforts to bring to light.

Remarks on the punishment inflicted by the Collector and Magistrate, Broach, on certain Eurasians for causing the death of a Bhangi.

30. With reference to a fine of Rs. 100 inflicted by Mr. Allen, Collector and Magistrate, Broach, on certain Eurasians belonging to the Porbandar musical band, on the 12th November, for accidentally causing the death of a Bhangi of Hánsot, the *Broach Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 14th November, observes that if a Native had been concerned in this case he would have hardly been treated so leniently.

Suspicious death of a fisherman at Hánsot in the Broach District and the police authorities.

31. The *Broach Mitră* (95), in its issue of the 13th November, in reporting the accidental death, caused by some European sportsmen, of a fisherman fishing in a pond at Hánsot, on the 4th instant, observes that no definite clue of the murderers seems to have been obtained by the police, and thinks that the matter has been probably hushed up on account of Europeans being concerned in it. Mr. Duggan, Police Superintendent, Broach, says the paper, went from Sukaltirth to Hánsot on the 6th instant to make enquiries regarding the case, but it is much to be regretted that the offenders have not been traced.

Praise of Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, Poona.

32. The *Arunodayă* (23) of the 10th November and several other papers of the week praise Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, Poona, for the uprightness shown by him in convicting and sentencing to imprisonment two European youths who were on their trial before him on a charge of having stolen a cash box belonging to Mr. Malabári and who were acquitted by the assessors in the case, two of whom were Europeans, and say that Native Magistrates should take a note of this case.

Remarks on the work of Ráo Bahádur Lálshankar Umiáshankar, First Class Subordinate Judge, Násik.

33. A Násik correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in its issue of the 14th November, speaks of Ráo Bahádur Lálshankar Umiáshankar, First Class Subordinate Judge at Násik, as follows:—There is no doubt that Ráo Bahádur Lálshankar has, by his zeal in matters of public interest and his ability as a Judge, become very popular at Násik. But it is said that on account of his hasty disposition and dilatoriness in passing judgments, parties in suits before him think that they suffer loss and are consequently uneasy. Sometimes judgments are not delivered on the days appointed. It is therefore to be hoped that the Subordinate Judge will work in the Court for five hours a day steadily and patiently, restraining his power of elocution, so that there may be no room for repeated complaints in the matter from suitors.

Alleged serious consequences of a dispute as to the exact boundary between Ahmedabad and Káthiáwár.

34. The *Káthiáwár Times* (84), in its issue of the 10th November, writes:—Our Paliad correspondent writes to us of a murder case which goes to throw a flood of light on the evil consequences of a boundary dispute. It appears that about four years ago a Kathi of Kotda under Paliad, named Ebhel Khachar, was murdered in Tuna, Ahmed-

abad Collectorate. The Thándár of Paliad went to the place to hold an enquiry, but he refrained from doing so, having considered the locality where the murder took place as beyond the limits of Káthiáwár. The chief constable of Dhandhuka under Ahmedabad did not inquire into the matter, because he thought the spot was out of the Ahmedabad Collectorate. The heirs and relations of the murdered man roamed over Dhandhuka, Ahmedabad, Wadhwán, and Rájkot in hope of obtaining redress, but though full four years have elapsed, nothing has as yet, it appears, been done. How far the Political Agent of Káthiáwár and the Collector of Ahmedabad have been cognisant of the murder we are not aware; perhaps, it has not been reported to them. The matter is one which calls for immediate inquiry.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

His Excellency Lord Lansdowne and the Official Secrets Bill.

35. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 10th November, writes:—Lord Dufferin was nothing, if not cautious and circumspect, at least during the first years of his tenure of the Indian Viceroyalty, and seeing that a new Viceroy has to learn a great deal before he is in a position to grapple with complex problems independently of the advice of his Secretaries and Under Secretaries, who are certainly not very impartial personages in all cases, it is well that Viceroys and Governors should not commit themselves to any conclusions based on inadequate and misleading information. When Lord Lansdowne visited the Victoria Technical Institute in Bombay, he gave the public to understand that he was a student of Indian politics, as humble as those he was addressing; but we are pained to find that His Excellency has so soon induced himself to believe that he has now thoroughly comprehended the intricate and delicate machinery of the Indian Government, and that he has acquired the rare gift, so valuable to English statesmen in India, of reconciling the conflicting interests of the rulers and the ruled. The Viceroy's recent speeches prove the existence of a happy conviction on his part as to his capacity to deal with difficult questions in a courageous and pronounced manner. His Excellency has even gone further and assumed a tone and manner of speech which is indicative of wonderful confidence in the virtues of a bureaucratic form of government and of a feeling of contempt for independent expression of opinion. We are sorry to note evident symptoms of irritation and indignation, under circumstances which did not call upon the Viceroy to make use of strong words and to act the part of a vehement critic, who can see nothing but unscrupulousness, criminality and dishonesty in those who, in the exercise of a useful public function, happen to criticise or unconsciously misrepresent the intentions of Government. We should have thought that Lord Lansdowne, fresh from the atmosphere of free political institutions and as yet unaffected by the surroundings of the Indian officialdom, would gladly welcome a free expression of public opinion on any measure of Government and not treat it with the supreme contempt that has been shown in dealing with the indemnity question and carrying post-haste through the Council an important Bill which bears so directly upon the freedom of every organ of public opinion in India. As we remarked some time ago in these columns, Lord Lansdowne's Government, which is said to sympathise with the popular desire for some improvement in the Legislative Councils in the country, could have condescended to wait for an expression of public opinion on the provisions of the new Gagging Act, even if the Indian Legislature, so infallible in its legislative wisdom, had made up its mind not to graft any modification in deference to public criticism. We must say that the haste and impatience shown in passing the Bill was not at all justified by any urgency or overwhelming considerations of public good, and we feel bound to protest against the revival of the times which gave birth to the first notorious Gagging Act. Secrecy is one of the cardinal methods of our Government, and the executive power is almost unchecked. Whatever the necessity, therefore, for preventing disclosures of military designs or secrets which every Government is properly anxious to withhold from the ears of foreign nations, the wisdom of destroying one of the best safety-valves of the Indian administration may well be questioned, unless Government are prepared to reconsider their relations with the entire Indian press and place them on a thoroughly equitable footing. The system of sending secret and confidential reports against individual officers or Native princes, who are

without any opportunity of defending themselves against such insidious attacks, is fraught with great evil. The Supreme Government are not quite unaware of the unfounded and unwarrantable charges laid against the Mahárája of Tipperah in a secret report written by an officer smarting under a sense of resentment, and of the valuable service rendered by a Bengali paper in publishing the insidious document. No doubt, justice was ultimately done to the Mahárája; but if the report had never seen public light, it is difficult to say whether the Mahárája would have been deposed or not, as was suggested by the English officer, on the flimsiest of grounds imaginable. Take, again, the instance of Colonel Anderson's proposal in a confidential document to deprive the Native employés of Government of their right to superannuation pension. If the press had not got at this report, the result would have been simply disastrous to the efficiency of the administration. Take, again, the case of Mr. Ommanney's confidential report containing a little too sweeping charges against the Pársi community. If it had not seen the light of day, the entire Pársi community would have been for ever blackened, simply because of the folly of a few individuals. There is a feeling of insecurity engendered throughout the country by this mischievous and even dangerous system of confidential reports, and the only means of protection left to the aggrieved officers or princes was the exposure of such reports in the Native press. We are no advocates of purloining official secrets, but when Government do everything in secret even when called upon to show its clean hands, it is difficult to perceive the wisdom of a measure that is certain to produce greater insecurity, suspicion and discontent. Abolish all secrecy and let there be open administration, and the necessity of pilfering bits of official information will cease at once. The Viceroy was, we regret to observe, labouring under a misapprehension when he loudly proclaimed his belief that those whose opportunities of divulging official secrets were greatest deserved a high reputation for trustworthiness and discretion. There is not the least doubt that His Excellency was here speaking without book. How do our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, especially the *Pioneer*, procure their information? Is it from some Native clerks or from the big officials of the Secretariats? Is it not then uncharitable even for a Viceroy to denounce one offender in indignant terms and extol the other to the skies? We emphatically protest against what amounts to a piece of sectarian legislation, aimed solely at the independent section of the Native and English press. If the policy of Government is based on the principles of truth, justice and righteousness, it need not be afraid of any disclosures at all, excepting those regarding military matters; but when it proceeds to enact legislative measures for netting the small fry of journalism and letting the bigger ones unnoticed, such procedure reflects little credit on its sense of justice or impartiality. The present Bill seems to indicate a humiliating consciousness of something being wrong somewhere, which Government are anxious to conceal from the public gaze, and which is hardly calculated to enhance their reputation for enlightened and generous statesmanship. We are sorry that Lord Lansdowne should have, at the very beginning of his career, sanctioned a legislative measure aimed at discrediting the Native press and should have reminded the Indian public of Lord Lytton's *régime*. The Native press should, we think, seize this opportunity to form an Editors' Association and should emphatically protest against the new measure and against the uncharitable attacks levelled at it from time to time.

Comments on the Official Secrets Act.

36. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 6th November, writes:—There are two classes of offences made punishable by the Official Secrets Act. Under the first class are comprised unauthorised communications to a foreign State or an agent thereof, for which the maximum punishment provided is transportation for life. These offences, therefore, can only be tried by the Sessions Court in the mofussil and by the High Court in presidency towns. But these offences have been very rare and, we doubt not, will be very rare. The second class of offences under the Act comprises all unauthorised communications *not* made to a foreign State or an agent thereof. These are made punishable with imprisonment, which may extend to, but not exceed, one year. As these cases may perhaps be of frequent occurrence, it is important to ascertain who will be competent to try them. From Section 29 of the Criminal Procedure Code it appears that Magistrates of second and first class powers will have

abad Collectorate. The Thándár of Paliad went to the place to hold an enquiry, but he refrained from doing so, having considered the locality where the murder took place as beyond the limits of Káthiáwár. The chief constable of Dhandhuka under Ahmedabad did not inquire into the matter, because he thought the spot was out of the Ahmedabad Collectorate. The heirs and relations of the murdered man roamed over Dhandhuka, Ahmedabad, Wadhwán, and Rájkot in hope of obtaining redress, but though full four years have elapsed, nothing has as yet, it appears, been done. How far the Political Agent of Káthiáwár and the Collector of Ahmedabad have been cognisant of the murder we are not aware; perhaps, it has not been reported to them. The matter is one which calls for immediate inquiry.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

His Excellency Lord Lansdowne and the Official Secrets Bill.

35. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 10th November, writes:—Lord Dufferin was nothing, if not cautious and circumspect, at least during the first years of his tenure of the Indian Viceroyalty, and seeing that a new Viceroy has to learn a great deal before he is in a position to grapple with complex problems independently of the advice of his Secretaries and Under Secretaries, who are certainly not very impartial personages in all cases, it is well that Viceroys and Governors should not commit themselves to any conclusions based on inadequate and misleading information. When Lord Lansdowne visited the Victoria Technical Institute in Bombay, he gave the public to understand that he was a student of Indian politics, as humble as those he was addressing; but we are pained to find that His Excellency has so soon induced himself to believe that he has now thoroughly comprehended the intricate and delicate machinery of the Indian Government, and that he has acquired the rare gift, so valuable to English statesmen in India, of reconciling the conflicting interests of the rulers and the ruled. The Viceroy's recent speeches prove the existence of a happy conviction on his part as to his capacity to deal with difficult questions in a courageous and pronounced manner. His Excellency has even gone further and assumed a tone and manner of speech which is indicative of wonderful confidence in the virtues of a bureaucratic form of government and of a feeling of contempt for independent expression of opinion. We are sorry to note evident symptoms of irritation and indignation, under circumstances which did not call upon the Viceroy to make use of strong words and to act the part of a vehement critic, who can see nothing but unscrupulousness, criminality and dishonesty in those who, in the exercise of a useful public function, happen to criticise or unconsciously misrepresent the intentions of Government. We should have thought that Lord Lansdowne, fresh from the atmosphere of free political institutions and as yet unaffected by the surroundings of the Indian officialdom, would gladly welcome a free expression of public opinion on any measure of Government and not treat it with the supreme contempt that has been shown in dealing with the indemnity question and carrying post-haste through the Council an important Bill which bears so directly upon the freedom of every organ of public opinion in India. As we remarked some time ago in these columns, Lord Lansdowne's Government, which is said to sympathise with the popular desire for some improvement in the Legislative Councils in the country, could have condescended to wait for an expression of public opinion on the provisions of the new Gagging Act, even if the Indian Legislature, so infallible in its legislative wisdom, had made up its mind not to graft any modification in deference to public criticism. We must say that the haste and impatience shown in passing the Bill was not at all justified by any urgency or overwhelming considerations of public good, and we feel bound to protest against the revival of the times which gave birth to the first notorious Gagging Act. Secrecy is one of the cardinal methods of our Government, and the executive power is almost unchecked. Whatever the necessity, therefore, for preventing disclosures of military designs or secrets which every Government is properly anxious to withhold from the ears of foreign nations, the wisdom of destroying one of the best safety-valves of the Indian administration may well be questioned, unless Government are prepared to reconsider their relations with the entire Indian press and place them on a thoroughly equitable footing. The system of sending secret and confidential reports against individual officers or Native princes, who are

without any opportunity of defending themselves against such insidious attacks, is fraught with great evil. The Supreme Government are not quite unaware of the unfounded and unwarrantable charges laid against the Mahárája of Tipperah in a secret report written by an officer smarting under a sense of resentment, and of the valuable service rendered by a Bengali paper in publishing the insidious document. No doubt, justice was ultimately done to the Mahárája; but if the report had never seen public light, it is difficult to say whether the Mahárája would have been deposed or not, as was suggested by the English officer, on the flimsiest of grounds imaginable. Take, again, the instance of Colonel Anderson's proposal in a confidential document to deprive the Native employés of Government of their right to superannuation pension. If the press had not got at this report, the result would have been simply disastrous to the efficiency of the administration. Take, again, the case of Mr. Ommanney's confidential report containing a little too sweeping charges against the Pársi community. If it had not seen the light of day, the entire Pársi community would have been for ever blackened, simply because of the folly of a few individuals. There is a feeling of insecurity engendered throughout the country by this mischievous and even dangerous system of confidential reports, and the only means of protection left to the aggrieved officers or princes was the exposure of such reports in the Native press. We are no advocates of purloining official secrets, but when Government do everything in secret even when called upon to show its clean hands, it is difficult to perceive the wisdom of a measure that is certain to produce greater insecurity, suspicion and discontent. Abolish all secrecy and let there be open administration, and the necessity of pilfering bits of official information will cease at once. The Viceroy was, we regret to observe, labouring under a misapprehension when he loudly proclaimed his belief that those whose opportunities of divulging official secrets were greatest deserved a high reputation for trustworthiness and discretion. There is not the least doubt that His Excellency was here speaking without book. How do our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, especially the *Pioneer*, procure their information? Is it from some Native clerks or from the big officials of the Secretariats? Is it not then uncharitable even for a Viceroy to denounce one offender in indignant terms and extol the other to the skies? We emphatically protest against what amounts to a piece of sectarian legislation, aimed solely at the independent section of the Native and English press. If the policy of Government is based on the principles of truth, justice and righteousness, it need not be afraid of any disclosures at all, excepting those regarding military matters; but when it proceeds to enact legislative measures for netting the small fry of journalism and letting the bigger ones unnoticed, such procedure reflects little credit on its sense of justice or impartiality. The present Bill seems to indicate a humiliating consciousness of something being wrong somewhere, which Government are anxious to conceal from the public gaze, and which is hardly calculated to enhance their reputation for enlightened and generous statesmanship. We are sorry that Lord Lansdowne should have, at the very beginning of his career, sanctioned a legislative measure aimed at discrediting the Native press and should have reminded the Indian public of Lord Lytton's *régime*. The Native press should, we think, seize this opportunity to form an Editors' Association and should emphatically protest against the new measure and against the uncharitable attacks levelled at it from time to time.

Comments on the Official Secrets Act.

36. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 6th November, writes:—There are two classes of offences made punishable by the Official Secrets Act. Under the first class are comprised unauthorised communications to a foreign State or an agent thereof, for which the maximum punishment provided is transportation for life. These offences, therefore, can only be tried by the Sessions Court in the mofussil and by the High Court in presidency towns. But these offences have been very rare and, we doubt not, will be very rare. The second class of offences under the Act comprises all unauthorised communications *not* made to a foreign State or an agent thereof. These are made punishable with imprisonment, which may extend to, but not exceed, one year. As these cases may perhaps be of frequent occurrence, it is important to ascertain who will be competent to try them. From Section 29 of the Criminal Procedure Code it appears that Magistrates of second and first class powers will have

authority to try such cases; and the question then arises whether such Magistrates can safely be entrusted with the trial of these cases. We are strongly of opinion that at their hands no justice will be done to the person who may be prosecuted. A Government resolution sanctioning a prosecution would be considered by them as a direction to convict. As the Government would be directly concerned in the result of the case, it is impossible to expect that its own subordinate servants will have the courage to say to the Government that the communication was in the interest of the State when Government says it was not. Besides, as a matter of principle, even such Magistrates should not be invested with jurisdiction in such cases. All the prosecutions under the Act will be State prosecutions, and if it is a sound maxim of policy that no one should be a judge in his own cause, it follows that a servant cannot be a judge in the cause of his master, and the Magistrates of second and first class powers should have no jurisdiction over these State prosecutions. Such offences should be tried by the High Court with the aid of a jury. The High Court alone can be expected to do justice in such cases and inspire confidence in the persons affected. Whether a communication is "in the interests of the State" or not is a very important question, and it should not be left for trial to any other than the Judges of a High Court. Such a question must always be difficult to decide, especially when the executive authorities, by their instituting or sanctioning a prosecution against a person for divulging a communication, assert that the publication was not in the interests of the State. It will require a high degree of moral courage to decide the point against executive authorities, and such moral courage it is difficult to expect Judges or Magistrates, who depend for their advancement in life and service on the good will of the Government, to exhibit. Besides, before such a question can be satisfactorily decided, the Judge will have to bring to bear upon it a sufficient knowledge of contemporary events, of the common law and of the indefeasible rights of the subject, and of various other matters affecting the policy of the Government. Such knowledge is rarely possessed by a Magistrate. So unless the object of the Government is to ensure a conviction in all cases and preclude all possibility of the accused justifying his action, we think that the jurisdiction to try such offences should be exclusively vested in the Presidency High Courts. Otherwise, the Government might as well by a resolution convict and sentence the person offending, for, taking all things into consideration, it would be a perfect farce to put such cases for trial before ordinary Magistrates.

37. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 10th November, writes:—Outside the precincts of the two or three Anglo-Indian newspaper offices which enjoy the monopoly of the "favouritism of Secretariats," there can be only one opinion about the Official Secrets Act, and it is well expressed by the *Indian Daily News* of Calcutta in the words that "the measure will become either a dead-letter or an intolerable grievance." There is, of course, a third possible course, viz., to shut out rigorously every paper from official information which is not supplied at the same time to all; but it is hard to believe it will come to be followed in practice, and even if it were, it would be productive of no good but much harm, inasmuch as rumours of undesirable measures, which could not be prevented from spreading, would only tend to surround every action of the Government with dark suspicions of its motives, and breed discontent even when there was no just cause for it. The only sensible way out of the dilemma, into which the Government has thrust itself by passing the law in such haste as the presence of a dire emergency or danger to the State alone could justify, is so to amend the new law as to restrict it to the preservation of the secrecy of military plans and similar other measures, and to leave the rest to the operation of the ordinary criminal law of the land—to distinguish, in fact, between *State* secrets and *Official* secrets. The former can be understood and defined: it would be impossible to do the same with the latter; and to bind the two into one measure would tend to create a serious peril to the liberty of the subjects, or rather to the freedom of the press (for granting which to India the Government has always justly claimed credit); for it would expose the publication, which is made with an honest intention in the interest of the administration, of at best a half-veiled information relating thereto to the severe pains and penalties with which only an offence involving the safety or the interest of the State can be justly or wisely visited. It would, in fact, be confounding the interest of the Govern-

ment with the convenience or mental equanimity of an official department, which, as we have said, can only tend to breed suspicion and dissatisfaction.

PART III.—*Education.*

Approval of Dr. Bahádurji's appointment as Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology in Bombay and praise of His Excellency Lord Reay and His Highness the Mahárája Gáikwád in connection therewith.

38. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 10th November, writes:—Dr. Bahádurji's appointment as additional Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology is a turning point in his career, as it also is a distinct acknowledgment of the claims of progressive science. We believe His Highness the Gáikwád is more to be thanked for this latter consideration than for the former. His Highness has set an example to his brother princes, which, if followed with anything like his enlightened public spirit, will be productive of a great amount of good. The selection of the new Professor has long been looked upon as a matter of course, both by the profession and the lay public. But what is natural is not so easy under the system of departmental administration; and but for the zeal and singleness of purpose evinced by His Excellency the Governor and his able medical adviser, we doubt if an outsider, and that a Native, would have received his due in this connection. Now, however, that the appointment has been made in consultation with the medical as well as the educational authorities, we may hope Dr. Bahádurji will find ample scope for the exercise of his talent, and ample facilities for the development of the special branch of medicine with which he has been entrusted.

The proposed congregation of the candidates for the Matriculation Examinaation at Bombay under a pavilion complained of.

39. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 11th November, says:—The candidates for the coming Matriculation Examination at Bombay are to be congregated in a pavilion covered over with gunny to be raised near the Marine Lines Station. It is a great pity that the University authorities should not have thought of the great discomfort the candidates will have to suffer while sitting at their desks during the hours of 2 to 5 P.M., under a canopy of mere sack-cloth, and should not be able to accommodate them in the Town Hall, Elphinstone College or Frámji Cowasji Institute. A large balance of the total amount of Matriculation Examination fees remains after meeting the expenses of the examination, and the University authorities ought to have no hesitation in providing proper accommodation to the candidates.

Private educational enterprise at Surat and the Educational Department.

40. A correspondent of the *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 10th November, writes:—I cannot understand why some educational officers should be so anxious to force proprietors of private schools to raise the school-fees. There is a private English school at Surat and it had the good luck of being visited by an educational officer of high rank. The officer advised the proprietors to increase the fees, and added, it is reported, that he would recommend the school for grant-in-aid only if they were raised. I entirely fail to understand the soundness of a policy which forces private proprietors to make education too costly for the poor. I do not know what explanation can be given for this strange request. It is high time to change this policy, as it deals a severe blow to the cause of private enterprise.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

A complaint about the inconvenience suffered by third class passengers on Indian railways.

41. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 10th November, writes:—Complaints in regard to that much ill-used traveller, "the third-class passenger" on Indian railways, have so often been dinned into the ears of the powers that be, that one inexperienced in railways and their management in general would be inclined to think that what has been represented through the medium of the press in regard to this *vexata quæstio* is nothing more than an exaggerated history of his wrongs. The *rayat* thinks differently, and rightly does he say that the *Sarkár* is deaf to his appeals, not for more suitable or specious accommodation, but for a fair

proportion of that comfort which Government has pledged itself to see dispensed equitably. The well-to-do class of the Natives of the country, such as clerks, munshis, merchants, &c., travel in the upper or intermediate class of carriage generally, and third class accommodation is, as it were, an exclusive reserve "for all the poorer classes." The third class passenger has invariably a long journey to perform, and his complaint about the want of a lavatory in third class carriages appears to us to be a just one. Everyday we hear of passengers being left behind at road-side stations consequent on their alighting to answer a call of nature, and it will be no difficult matter to point to cases where passengers have thereby suffered materially in respect to loss of property, or such articles as they had the misfortune to leave behind in their carriages. Has it ever occurred to Railway Traffic Superintendents to allow sufficient time at certain stations, say at intervals of four hours, for a train to halt for a reasonable time in order to allow third class passengers to alight and do the needful at latrine stations, in the same way as they allow first and second class passengers time for refreshments ? Is not the third class passenger traffic more paying than the other two classes ? Rule 42 of Section III of the General Rules and Regulations enacts that "the safety of the public must, under all circumstances, be the chief care of railway servants." How far this obligation has been fulfilled by those in authority on State railways, is a question for solution.

Invidious distinction made between Europeans and Natives on the Oude and Rohilkhand Railway.

42. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 16th November, says that an invidious distinction is observed on the Oude and Rohilkhand Railway by reserving one set of carriages of the first, second and intermediate classes for Europeans and another set for Natives, and expresses a hope that since the administration of this line has been assumed by Government, the improper distinction will be no longer observed.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

Remarks in connection with the recent destructive fire in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

43. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in their issues of the 13th November, observe:—At the recent destructive fire in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, water had not sufficient pressure, and consequently much valuable property, that would otherwise have been saved, was consumed by the devouring flames which threatened at one time to commit more havoc in the neighbourhood. A sad want of hooks, ladders and other implements for pulling down burning buildings and getting access into them in order to save property was also felt. It is to be hoped that the local Municipal Corporation will devote their early attention to these wants and will supply them against future catastrophes of the same nature. It is also desirable that an enquiry should be made into the cause of the recent fire, and precautions should be taken against the storing of combustible articles in quarters containing a store of valuable merchandise. The fire-brigade, the police, and the sailors from the different men-of-war in the harbour rendered valuable service in extinguishing the fire.

A complaint against the Surat Municipality regarding the manner in which it purchases land for widening roads.

44. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (114) and the *Broach Mitră* (95), in their respective issues of the 10th and 13th November, bitterly complain of the arbitrary conduct of the Surat Municipality in enforcing the Land Acquisition Act against the unfortunate persons who suffered heavily by the disastrous fires of the 6th April last. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes that it is necessary to buy land for widening the roads as a precaution against disastrous fires in future, but it strongly objects to the manner in which a plot of land is purchased at a cheap rate, a portion of it is used for the purpose of widening a road and the rest then sold again at a higher rate. Both the papers observe that the complaint has reached the ears of His Excellency Lord Reay, and trust that His Excellency will take due notice of it. The *Broach Mitră* remarks that the petition of Bái Mithibái, daughter of Sheth Mánekji Shápurji Márphátia, to His Excellency the Governor clearly illustrates the tyranny practised by the municipal authorities at Surat.

The municipality of Kalyán and the Mámlatdár.

45. The *Arunodayă* (23), in its issue of the 10th November, refers to a notice issued to a certain house-owner at Kalyán by the chairman of the local municipality to remove a certain obstruction on a public road within two hours of the receipt of the notice, expresses its inability to understand the present necessity for removing the so-called obstruction when it has been standing in its place for hundreds of years past and when similar obstruction is productive of no inconvenience at Bombay and is tolerated there, states that in taking the action he has done, the chairman is said by the people to have been actuated by a feeling of revenge in connection with a dispute which has lately arisen between him and the people, and recommends that the chairman, who is the Mámlatdár of the táluka, should be transferred to another place, adding that if the transfer be not made the ill-feeling between the officer and the public may grow and lead to very serious consequences.

Disapproval of the nomination of Talátis as municipal commissioners in the Kaira District.

46. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (137), in its issue of the 13th November, disapproves of the nomination of Talátis as members of the newly organized municipalities in the Kaira District, as they cannot give their independent opinions in the presence of Collectors, District Deputy Collectors, Mámlatdárs and such other official superiors, and recommends Government to appoint others in their places.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

Remarks on the "Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette" circulated on the occasion of the arrival of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor at Bombay.

47. The *Rájyabhakt* (125), in its issue of the 12th November, observes:—During the short stay of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor in Bombay, a leaflet, styled "The Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette," was freely circulated in this city by one Mádhavánand Sadánand. It contains highly defamatory matter affecting the Bhávnagar administration, and if it is allowed to pass unnoticed by Government as well as by that State, people will be led to infer the correctness of the statements made therein.

Serious complaints against Colonel Salmon, late Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

48. The same newspaper writes:—It much pains us to have to record the following facts, which bring to light the utterly unbridled, high-handed and unjust conduct of Colonel W. E. Salmon, late Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha. The Mánsa State, owing to the death of the late Thákor, is under direct British management on account of the minority of the prince. The queen-mother Bái Shri Elba felt aggrieved at certain changes made by Colonel Salmon in the several departments of the State and at the giving of the State Utára (Building) at Sádra to Bái Wágheliji, the widow of a former Thákor, and thought that Colonel Salmon was unduly influenced in these matters by Wágheliji and her Mukhtiyár Chhaganlál, who had only very lately made themselves notorious by base intrigues which led to the Mánsa Succession case, and who were spared the penal consequences of their conduct by the mercy of the Bombay Government. Whether Bái Shri Elba was justified in taking such a view of Colonel Salmon's conduct or not, we are not at all at present concerned with. Be that as it may, Bái Shri Elba sent to Colonel Salmon a printed petition addressed to the Bombay Government, strongly protesting against his action, for the purpose of being forwarded to its destination. Colonel Salmon, however, could not tolerate the queen-mother appealing against his own conduct to the higher authorities. He accordingly returned the petition to the State Administrator, Mr. Girdharlál, who was then at Sádra, and asked him to tell Bái Shri Elba *to withdraw her petition, and that if she did not do so he (Colonel Salmon) would get his transfer cancelled and put her on her trial for murdering the late Thákor and some girl of a mendicant.* We earnestly draw the attention of the Bombay Government to the threat held out by Colonel Salmon to Bái Elba and the considerations which it leads to. In the first instance, the natural presumption is that the conduct of Colonel Salmon about matters forming the subject of the complaint must be such as would not bear scrutiny at the hands of Government, for, otherwise, why should Colonel Salmon have tried

to suppress the complaint? But with that, as we said before, we shall not deal. But the most important consideration is the following. Bái Shri Elba must be either guilty or not guilty of the charges thus hurled against her by Colonel Salmon. If she was really guilty and Colonel Salmon knew of it, as it appears he did, it was a gross dereliction of duty on his part not to have at once put the supposed criminal on her trial. But Colonel Salmon does not stop here. He does not simply neglect his duty, but offers to sell his forbearance to bring an offender to justice for a price, viz., consenting to withdraw a protest against his action in other matters to be submitted to the higher authorities. We have not carefully looked into the matter, but we shall not be surprised to find that such conduct on the part of a responsible public officer is made punishable by the Indian Penal Code. Coming to the second alternative, if Bái Shri Elba is innocent of any such acts (and we are inclined to that opinion) no words can be considered too strong to depict the unmanly, unEnglish and highly unjust conduct of Colonel Salmon in falsely accusing a lady of a respectable royal family of such a base crime, and thereby trying to force her to withdraw a complaint made by her against his own acts. Conduct such as this, to say the least, must render him unfit to hold any Government appointment. We are, however, glad to learn that Bái Shri Elba was not cowed down by such a cowardly threat but refused boldly to withdraw the petition, and this, we must unhesitatingly say, speaks volumes for her real innocence. So when the Administrator returned the petition to Colonel Salmon, saying that Bái Shri Elba would not withdraw it, his mortification was such as can be better imagined than described. When thus disappointed in suppressing all complaint against himself, he insisted that at least one paragraph of the petition, which he thought would do harm to him, should be taken out. That paragraph ran thus:—"Besides these indications I have many other stronger circumstances to submit to Your Lordship to show the bias of Colonel Salmon towards Wágheliji, which it will not be politic on my part to put on paper, but which I will be quite ready to put before Your Lordship if a personal interview be accorded to one of my confidential servants. I am quite certain that, in forwarding this petition to Your Lordship, Colonel Salmon will try to explain away his conduct by making allegations against my conduct as well as that of the officers removed by him. I therefore earnestly pray that Your Lordship will not act upon the statements that Colonel Salmon may choose to make, without giving me an opportunity of refuting them, and unless and until he substantiates them to Your Lordship's satisfaction." Bái Shri Elba yielded to this and cancelled that paragraph by drawing a red line. But Colonel Salmon would not be satisfied with this, for he apprehended that the paragraph remaining there so cancelled might lead Government to enquire why it was cancelled, and his unworthy conduct might be brought to light. So he insisted that the whole petition, omitting that paragraph, should be printed over again. That was done and the petition thus forcibly mutilated was ultimately received by Colonel Salmon. What fate it has met with after that, we have not been able to ascertain. Under these circumstances we respectfully, yet strongly, call upon Government to enquire into the matter and to mete out exemplary punishment to the officer concerned. Government must remember that such conduct on the part of responsible officers goes a great way to undermine the stability of the British rule by lowering the value of British justice, prestige and honour in the eyes of the ruled. While going to press we learn that Colonel Salmon has forwarded the petition of Bái Elba to Government with a report which he has kept *strictly confidential*. We trust Government will not decide on the one-sided representation of Colonel Salmon, but will give Bái Shri Elba an opportunity to refute any allegation made by Colonel Salmon against her, as prayed for in that part of her petition which she was forced to expunge by Colonel Salmon.

Alleged ill-treatment of the Kumár of Dhrángadra by his father and the political officers in Káthiáwár.

49. The same newspaper says:—The Rája Sáheb of Dhrángadra is angry with Kumár Ajitsinghji, and plans are devised to deprive the latter of his right to the *gádi*. Prince Ajitsinghji represented the matter to the Bombay Government, who, we are told, have asked the Political Agent in Káthiáwár to settle it. This officer made some efforts in that direction, but, somehow or other, all of a sudden matters changed and the

Prince became the object of great tyranny. On the 19th September the Prince addressed a letter to Mr. Lely, bitterly complaining of the threat held out to him by Major Ferris, the Rája Sáheb, and Mr. Oshea. The Political Agent has not, however, taken any notice of the complaint, and we recommend Government to do the needful.

A complaint against the administration of the Sángli State.

50. The *Ambálahari* (8), in its issue of the 12th November, says that the Chief of Sángli and his State officers being all Bráhmans, poor agriculturists cannot get their grievances redressed at their hands, and that great oppression is being practised on them (the agriculturists in the State) by their creditors, the case of one Appáji Limbáji being an instance in point, and requests the Chief to take a warning in time, as otherwise his subjects will have to appeal to the British Government for redress of their grievances.

A complaint against the defective police management in Marwada in Pálanpur.

51. In a contributed article, the *Hitechchhu* (83), in its issue of the 14th November, complains of defective police management in the village of Marwada, situated in the Chartan Táluka in the Pálanpur Agency, and states that nearly a hundred cases of plunder took place in the fields of the village, but, strange to say, not a single case appears to have been entered in the register kept by the chief constable of Santalpur or in that of the Fauzdár of Marwada. The paper recommends Colonel Nutt to send an independent officer to institute inquiries into the matter, to appoint an able police officer at Marwada and to deprive the Thákor of Tharád of the police powers possessed by him; for, under the present arrangement, half of the village is under the police jurisdiction of the Thákor and the other half under that of the Agency, thereby leaving room for great complications.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
19th November 1889.

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(For the week ending 16th November 1889.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16TH NOVEMBER 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

The rights of the Izárdárs in Berár and the new Revenue Code for that province.

1. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 11th November, writes :—In the new Revenue Code which is being circulated with a view to obtain opinions on it, a chapter on *Izárás* may, we believe, be added with advantage. It is not safe to leave a wide latitude to the Deputy Commissioner in the matter of interpreting rules regarding important rights of the Izárdárs, and the sooner the rules on the subject are cleared up and systematically codified the better. The dissatisfaction caused to a great many landholders deserves to be removed by a blow at the very root of the evil.

Appointment of Mr. Obbard, B.A., C.S., to succeed Colonel Mackenzie as Judicial Commissioner in Berár, and the satisfaction it will give to the people of the province.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 9th November, writes :—It is not yet known who succeeds Colonel Mackenzie. Probably Mr. Obbard, B.A., C.S., Civil and Sessions Judge, will succeed him. This appointment will be approved of throughout the length and breadth of the province. Mr. Obbard's educational and legal acquirements, his simplicity, and, above all, his acute sense of justice and sympathies with the people, have obtained such a strong hold on the minds of the people of Berár that his appointment to the place will be hailed with joy by all sections of the people.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
19th November 1889.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 47 of 1889

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 23rd November 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	647
22	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
23	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
24	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
25	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
26	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
27	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
28	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
29	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
30	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
31	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
32	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
33	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
37	„ Hunnar Uttejak	Poona	Do.	...
38	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
39	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
40	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
41	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
42	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
43	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
44	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
45	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
46	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
47	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
48	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
49	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
50	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
51	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
52	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
55	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
58	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
59	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
60	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
62	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
63	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
64	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
65	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
67	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
69	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
70	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
71	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
73	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
74	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
75	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
76	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
77	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
79	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
80	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
81	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
82	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
83	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
84	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
85	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
86	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
88	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,000
91	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
92	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
93	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
99	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
100	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
101	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
102	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
103	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
106	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
107	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
108	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
109	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
110	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
111	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
112	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
113	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
114	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
115	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
116	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
117	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
119	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
123	„ Praja Matā	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
126	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
129	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
131	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Monthly	630
133	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
134	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
135	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
136	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
137	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
138	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	200
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
147	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
148	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
149	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
150	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
151	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
152	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
153	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
154	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
155	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
156	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
157	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
158	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
159	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
160	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
161	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
162	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Remarks in connection with demonstrations made and the entertainments given in honour of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor in several places in India.

1. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 17th November, writes:—Her Majesty's grandson must, of course, wherever he goes, meet with demonstrations and entertainments, but, considering the educational object of the tour and the restrictions wisely placed by his elders on his reception, the authorities and the people in the different places he visits must remember that, while to them the sight-seeing and jollity each spot provides will not be much, to him they will be one unbroken and tiresome round; and those who wish him well must protest against his being wearied and fagged therewith. Again, the Prince must see something of the real people and national life in the wide domains which form the heritage of his family and country, and in which he is travelling. But the people in India, as elsewhere, "dwell in villages" and, we submit, in each province and presidency the Prince should be taken to an ordinary village without a holiday garb, and he should see and talk to its inhabitants. Then will he feel that he has seen and learnt something new. Nor need such sights be kept away from him under any nervous anxiety that in that case the poverty of the country will be laid bare to the Royal eye. For one thing, the prosperity of the cities ought to be a sufficient counterblast, and the Prince ought on no account to be deprived of the instruction and the pleasure of a glimpse at the inner life of Native India while he is travelling in it, especially as it is hardly likely that he will ever visit the country again.

Fear of the chief object of Prince Albert Victor's Indian tour being lost sight of.

2. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 17th November, writes:—The advisers of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor ought to see that the main object of his visit to India is not to be subordinated to mere amusement. Unless the Prince is allowed to stride out of cities and their monotonous rounds of festivities, their lights and sights into the plain country, to see the people as they live and move in rural homes, what would be the special advantage of his having come so far? Balls, shows and sports he can have anywhere else. The especial result of his visit to India must be that His Highness should, on return home, be able to give his grandmother, parents and brothers some idea of India and its people. It is to be hoped that this point will not be overlooked.

The legality or otherwise of spending municipal funds on the reception of Royal guests or other high dignitaries.

3. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 16th November, writes:—A question of some public interest cropped up in Burmah in connection with Prince Albert Victor's approaching visit to that province. The Chief Commissioner has decided that no municipal funds can be spent upon the reception or the entertainments which are to be provided for the Royal guest, as the law is against it. Very often this provision of the law is respected more in the breach than in the observance. Whenever a high dignitary honours any place with a visit the local municipality generously votes a sum of money for his reception, and as no one ever questions the legality of the grant it often passes unchallenged. Once or twice intelligent ratepayers, knowing that the law does not permit such waste of municipal funds, have sued municipalities which made such grants, and the amounts were recovered from individual commissioners. If the expenditure of municipal funds is not permissible on the occasion of the visit of a future Sovereign of the British Empire, then it is still less permissible on the occasion of the visit of a Viceroy or a Governor. A clearer understanding on this subject would seem to be necessary to many municipalities.

Announcement of Lord Harris' appointment as Governor of Bombay received with satisfaction.

4. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), the *Bombay Samáchár* (94) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (91), in their respective issues of the 23rd November, notice with pleasure the telegram announcing the appointment of Lord Harris as Governor of Bombay in succession to His Excellency Lord Reay, briefly review His Lordship's official career, and express a sanguine hope that his administration of the Bombay Presidency will be beneficial to the people thereof and creditable to His Lordship's satisfactory antecedents.

Increase in the age-limit for the Indian Covenanted Civil Service Examination considered as the result of the efforts of Lord Dufferin.

5. The *Sind Sudhár* (162), in its issue of the 9th November, writes:—It is a well-known fact that high, responsible and important posts in the various departments of Government are given only to those gentlemen who pass the Civil Service Examination in England. At the outset, the limit of age within which candidates were eligible to appear for this examination was 23 years, and although it was difficult for the natives of India to attempt to pass such a hard test in a foreign country at so early an age, a Pársi did pass it. The Englishmen did not like this. The age-limit was, therefore, reduced to 22 years. Notwithstanding this reduction, Mr. Tagore, a Bengali Babu, who was here as Judge and Sessions Judge for some time, passed the examination in 1863. On this occasion also the age was reduced to 21 years. The consequence of this was that for the three succeeding years no Native appeared for this examination. But in 1868, four Natives, notwithstanding so many difficulties, passed this test. The Europeans could not bear this and Lord Salisbury reduced the age-limit to 19 years. Since that time hardly any Native has appeared for this examination. The Natives began to show their dissatisfaction, called public meetings and sent memorials to Government. At length Lord Dufferin carried on correspondence with the Home Government and requested that a Committee may be appointed to decide what offices should be given to the Natives. The Home Government accordingly appointed a Commission. This Commission instituted inquiries in the several provinces of India, and after recording the evidence of many witnesses submitted their report. Among other things they recommended that the limit of age for the Civil Service Examination should be increased to 23 years. It is a matter for congratulation that the Secretary of State for India has approved of their recommendation. This should not be looked upon as a trifling concession. All this is due to the efforts of Lord Dufferin, at whose recommendation the Commission was appointed.

Disapproval of the delay in enforcing the increased limit of age for the Indian Civil Service till 1892.

6. The *Broach Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 21st November, observes:—We cannot let this opportunity pass without thanking the Secretary of State for India for increasing the limit of age for the Indian Civil Service, but we strongly disapprove of the delay of two years decided upon in bringing the new rule into force. In the absence of any reasons advanced by Government for this delay we can only surmise that it is intended to debar from the examination students who have completed the 19th year of their age at the time of the despatch.

The last resolution of the Government of India in regard to the Mámlatdár witnesses in the Crawford case considered unobjectionable so far as the Mámlatdárs are concerned.

7. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 18th November, writes:—The Government of India has issued its final orders in regard to the Mámlatdárs who gave self-incriminating evidence in the Crawford case. It must be admitted that the last resolution is very considerate, and, as far as the Mámlatdárs are individually concerned, little objection can be taken to it. The result is that the eight officers who were dismissed some time ago, as having paid bribes voluntarily, remain dismissed from the service, but are to receive the pay they got at the time of their dismissal, and proportionate pension when they arrive at the age of retirement. Another set of twelve officers who are adjudged to have paid bribes under compulsion, have been retained in the service, while four of the Mámlatdárs have been dismissed altogether without compensation. These dismissals, together with the five or six ordered by the Bombay Government itself on a departmental enquiry in consequence of the failure of the officers concerned to disclose the truth and to assist the Government in the inquiry, are our total losses on account of the Crawford scandal. Thus the Crawford hecatomb has, as was feared at the outset, drawn into its conflagration the reputations and happiness of many Natives of high position, and has done a lasting injury to the Native community by spoiling its name for honesty and truthfulness. Let us hope that the lesson learned at such a heavy cost will not be lost upon the community. The Government, too, has its own lessons to learn and to remember.

Decision of the Government of India in regard to Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case considered satisfactory so far as the Mámlatdárs and the Bombay Government are concerned.

8. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 17th November, writes:—A perusal of the letter, dated the 25th October 1889, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India to the address of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay tends to confirm our impression that from *their* standpoint, and in their extremely difficult position, the Government of India have acted fairly enough in the matter of the self-inculpated Deccan Mámlatdárs. The letter under notice appears to be the result of a conscientious study of each individual case; and this being so, we are not inclined to protract discussion of minor details or points of difference. For the same reason, we have declined to utilize some valuable criticism on the subject from friends who have studied the whole Crawford case better than we have been able to follow it. The authorities have had their last say on this Mámlatdár question, and, broadly speaking, we consider their decision inevitable from their point of view. The only pity is that this decision does not cover the plighted word of the Government of Bombay. On this point we can hardly trust ourselves to speak at length, nor is it necessary now to do so. History will vindicate those who have fought for principle, as against those who have stood up for expediency or administrative convenience. There is one consolation, however, in this that the retention of so many of the incriminated officials means the triumph, so far, of the view taken of their case by the Bombay Government, as against the view taken of it by the Crawford Commission. According to the latter, the evidence of the Mámlatdárs was hardly at all reliable. The Commissioners did not take it as proven that the Mámlatdárs did give bribes to or for Mr. Crawford. The Government of Bombay, on the other hand, took this to be fairly established in evidence; and the Government of India, acting under instructions from the Secretary of State, accept this latter view in a number of cases. It may be urged that some of the Mámlatdárs have been retained in the service, and others pensioned, out of grace, and only in order to uphold the guarantee given by the Government of Bombay. But such a contention, if ever put forth, would not consist with the avowed policy of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, who have sifted and separated the cases and adopted a process of minute differentiation in dealing with some of them,—a process that verges perilously on hair-splitting. All this does not look like 'grace,' while the refusal to keep the guarantee intact is more direct evidence of the decision of the higher authorities being based on ideas of justice from the strong to the weak. We say this in no carping spirit. The position had become so involved that a perfectly acceptable solution was not to be thought of. Amid all our disappointment, let us not forget that the Government of Bombay have been so largely vindicated by their superior critics.

Disapproval of the decision of the Government of India in regard to the Mámlatdár witnesses in the Crawford case.

9. In an article, headed, "An act of grace *alias* a lottery," the *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 17th November, writes:—Last time we expressed our opinion on the Government of India's resolution concerning the retention of certain Mámlatdárs as an act of lottery all through, and as calculated to throw more discredit than before on the discrimination of the Supreme Government. We then had no details before us of the grounds of retention or dismissal in each ca A letter from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay has, however, since been supplied to the press, and this, we have no doubt, will bear us out in the opinion we have already expressed. A man pays for transfer to a cool climate; he is not now at the place; *therefore* he need not be dismissed from the service. Another pays clearly for promotion; he has not been, nor will be promoted; *therefore* he may be kept in the service. A third person paid for a cancelment of transfer from the Násik District; *ergo* he may be retained in service, but should be permanently debarred from serving in the Násik District! Generally one should not be retained in the office he paid for, therefore although the Government of India is not sure for what office one has paid, he has been declared ineligible for retention in *any* specified office he might have paid for! Such arguments and such punishments, ridiculous as they are, are

anything but becoming the dignity of the Supreme Government. The *Pioneer* of Allahabad might well trumpet the wisdom of Government in mercifully deciding, in this way, each case on its individual merits, but we feel not the slightest hesitation in declaring that the Government of India have, by publishing this document, only supplied fresh evidence of their perverse and inequitable conduct in this case, and as far as their interests are concerned it would have been better if they had observed silence instead. The letter or despatch, whatever we may call it, lays great stress on the fact that such and such a case does come within the purview of the statute of George III, and this has been used as an argument to put a case under the second category. Thus we are told that it is questionable if Mr. Fadke's case comes under the statute and that it is not clear if Mr. Sindekar has offended against it. Now, for justice' sake at least, the Government of India ought to have stated what they understand the scope of the statute to be. Does it apply to payments for promotion by a man already in office? Biwalkar's and Rájguru's cases show that it does not; yet Messrs. Kumthekar and Dabir are dismissed. Does it apply to procuring transfers or cancellation of transfers? Joshi's, Patwardhan's and Sindekar's cases clearly prove that it does not; yet poor Mr. Támbe is dismissed for the same fault. Does it apply to payments made in the honest belief that Mr. Crawford was corrupt? Sahasrabudhe's case suggests that it does not, while in Pradhán's case we are told that such a belief or a similar one cannot be accepted as a sufficient excuse. We are again told that the Act disqualifies a man from being retained in the specific office he paid for; but in Deshpánde's case the principle appears to have been extended to "specific office" not specifically known! The whole thing has thus been allowed to drift into a muddle, and, perhaps, they could not have done better, having had a bad job to do. The statute of George III, of which so much is made, rightly or wrongly, in disposing of the cases given in the letter, appears to have been little studied, or not at all, when the first eight dismissals were ordered by the Government of India, and for consistency, if not for justice, it was certainly due to these first dismissed officials that their cases should have again been considered in the light of the interpretation now given to the wording of the statute. But the Government have resolutely denied the privilege, and in justification of this despotic conduct we are referred to the Penal Code and told that "every person who has paid a bribe, even if he has not offended against the statute, has committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code." Well, if this be so, then the question naturally arises whether the officers whose cases, we are told, do not come under the statute, and who in consequence are ordered to be retained in office, are not also guilty under the Penal Code? And what reply has the Government of India to make? Nothing, but that the condonation where it is made is "an act of grace," which, translated into plain, unofficial language, means nothing more than a lottery, pure and simple! Thus, by its own admission the Government of India have been carrying on a huge lottery, or, in their own words, dispensing their favour or grace under colour of the statute of George III, and that too without giving *their* interpretation of the statute. Will such a state of things satisfy the public mind? Does it do justice to the large questions involved in the case? We think not. We have before pointed out that whatever interpretation the Government of India may put on the statute, a Sáthe may still move the High Court to take up the case and pronounce judgment on the validity of the interpretation. The statute, so far as we can see from the wording of its sections, makes no distinction between voluntary and compulsory payments, and also the disqualification mentioned therein extends only to the office purchased; still the payment, direct or indirect, is a misdemeanour, and dismissal from the public service follows as a matter of course, unless condoned by a legislative enactment. There is, again, the question whether the refusal of the Government of India to follow the Parliamentary precedent of 1725 in the present case is equitable and just. But even leaving aside these broad questions on which an appeal ought to lie and will be made to higher authorities, the letter published to-day removes all doubt, if there was any, in regard to the glaring injustice of the position now taken by the Government of India.

10. The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 18th November, writes:—We believe, the first *authoritative* announcement that a distinction was to be made

between those "who either practically volunteered the payment of bribes to secure their own objects or to escape the results of previous misconduct, or who, on slight provocation, or under slender temptation, paid money to purchase favours to which they had no substantial claim," and those "who only paid under extreme pressure in order to avoid unmerited degradation, unjust supersession or transfers ruinous to their purse, and destructive, as they feared, of their health," was that which was contained in the speech of Lord Cross made in the House of Lords on the 28th of August. In that speech His Lordship said: "It was quite impossible to give effect to the indemnity with regard to the first and corrupt class. The second class, on the other hand, can hardly be said to have had any corrupt intention whatever, but to have been the victims of extortion. The consideration of individual cases is now before the Government of India." The first act on the part of Government, intended to give practical effect to this impious intention, was the suspension of the exercise of powers by six Mámlatdárs. On what principle these six names were selected out of a total of, we believe, 28, it is not very easy to understand; but presumably the Government must have persuaded itself that those men had made voluntary payments and were, again, the worst six of the class of those that had made such payments. But soon after, that conviction was gone, at least with regard to three of those six persons; the suspension of their powers was cancelled, and they were allowed to exercise those powers again. This was the second act of the Government in this connection within the knowledge of the public. Shortly after, it changed its mind again, and issued a resolution withdrawing the powers of 12 persons (including the 3 whose exercise of powers was already suspended) and stopping the promotion of 10,—these 10 being altogether different from those 12. Then came the dismissal of 8 persons, the number being drawn partly from those whose powers were already withdrawn or promotion stopped, and partly from those who were hitherto left untouched. The edifice was completed by the Government of India's resolution of the 28th ultimo, ordering the dismissal of four persons more and the retention of the rest on varying conditions. Leaving out of consideration Messrs. Mangrulkar and Soman who have both retired on pension, Mr. Hari Sakhárám who is dead, and Mr. Dámle whose case is yet to be decided, we have 24 persons whose cases lay before the Government of India, and of the twenty-four, 12 have been dismissed and 12 retained. Amongst the 12 that are retained, there are 10 who had been degraded one way or another before the orders of the 28th October were issued; while amongst those that are dismissed, there are two to whom no such intermediate punishment was awarded. Now, we might ask, if Messrs. Kumthekar and Bháve were thought to be so bad as to deserve dismissal, why was not their promotion stopped or their powers withdrawn when others were dealt with in that manner? It is not open to any one to say that Mr. Kumthekar's services being lent to the Poona Municipality his case did not require immediate consideration, and therefore his name might have been omitted from the list of those whose powers were withdrawn or of those whose promotion was stopped; for the name of Mr. Vithal Tikáji, whose services were also lent to the Rája of Akalkot, appears in the list of those whose powers Government once deemed it necessary to withdraw. Does this not show that at one time Government considered the cases of Messrs. Kumthekar and Bháve to be much better than those of five-sixths of the persons who have now been retained? Again, in the dismissed class there are 6 whose powers were already withdrawn and 4 whose promotion was stopped. Now, if withdrawal of powers was a greater punishment than stoppage of promotion, how have 4 persons been retained whose powers were withdrawn and who must have been, therefore, at one time considered by Government to be more guilty than those who were visited with only the lighter punishment of stoppage of promotion, while 4 of the latter class have been dismissed? If, on the other hand, stoppage of promotion was a heavier punishment than withdrawal of powers, we have this that 6 persons who had incurred the lighter penalty have been dismissed, whilst 5 others who have incurred the heavier one have been retained! Anyway, there is no escape for Government, and it must admit either that it was wrong then or that it is wrong now. All this shows how utterly devoid of any fixed principle has the action of Government been all along. But the inconsistencies shown above are not all, nor are they the worst. Whoever compares the cases of the dismissed men with the cases of those who have been retained, will at once see how persons standing in the same positions have been differently treated—how some have been retained, while others whose circumstances were exactly analogous have been dismissed. We will take some of these cases and institute here such a comparison for the benefit of our readers. Messrs. Sindekar and Támbe were several times unjustly superseded. Both paid money to avoid harassing transfers. And yet Mr. Sindekar is retained and Mr. Támbe dismissed. Messrs. Sahasrabuddhe and Vinze paid money to obtain the cancellation of the order of suspension from office. And yet while Mr. Sahasrabudhe is retained, Mr. Vinze is dismissed. The cases of Messrs. Thakár and Bápat were those "of a forced loan asked by Mr. Crawford himself." The Government of India, while not prepared "to believe that Thakár ever expected to be repaid," takes into consideration "the high character he appears to have borne" and retains him in the service; while Mr. Bápat, whose high character and good abilities have been borne testimony to by several high officials, notably by Mr. Robertson, and have also been remarked upon by the Commissioners in the Crawford case, has been dismissed. Messrs. Kumthekar and Pradhán paid "to secure their rights," just as Mr. Bivalkar did. All these three gentlemen were clearly entitled to the places for which they paid, but the payment was made as a precaution against being unjustly superseded. Government has been pleased to regard the payment by Messrs. Kumthekar and Pradhán as clear payment for promotion, but so has it also regarded the payment by Mr. Bivalkar, which the Government of India's letter of the 28th ultimo says was a "clear payment of promotion." As to extenuating circumstances, we have reason to believe that there were more of them in Mr. Kumthekar's case than in Mr. Bivalkar's. And yet while Mr. Bivalkar is retained, Messrs. Kumthekar and Pradhán have been dismissed. Messrs. Dabir and Rájguru—each of whom was only a Deputy Chitnis—were "low on the list" and paid for clear promotion. And yet while Mr. Rájguru is retained, Mr. Dabir is dismissed. Take the cases of Patwardhan and Nagarkar. With regard to the first, the Government of India says that "being ill, he agreed to pay for transfer to a cool climate." It should also be remembered that shortly after the transfer was made, Mr. Patwardhan was promoted. Mr. Nagarkar, the Government of India says, made two payments, one for transfer from an unhealthy place, the other for promotion. Thus Mr. Patwardhan obtained by one payment what Mr. Nagarkar had to pay for twice. And yet while Mr. Patwardhan has been retained Mr. Nagarkar has been ordered to be dismissed. It will thus be clearly seen that in retaining or dismissing these men Government have been guided by no fixed principle whatsoever, and the natural result is that a decision has been arrived at than which a more chaotic or unjust decision it is hard to conceive. And all this has been done in the face of the almost unanimous protest of the people, not only in the Bombay Presidency, but throughout India. Well, has the object which Lord Cross professed to have in view in ordering the violation of a solemn engagement been now attained? Even Lord Cross' own representatives in this presidency, the members of the Covenanted Civil Service, have declared that it has not. Some of the best men have been given the walking-ticket, while others, vastly worse than these, have been allowed to remain in their offices undisturbed. The net result of the conduct of Lord Cross in this matter is that everybody is dissatisfied, and the sacredness of the English pledge has been violated without any need and without any use.

Disapproval of the decision of the Government of India in regard to the Deccan Mámlatdárs and approval of the intention of the Bombay Civilians to protest against that decision.

11. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 17th November, writes:—The Government of India have issued their final orders in the case of the Deccan Mámlatdárs. The principle of their action has been already commented upon by us. In our humble view of the matter, dismissal from office accompanied by payment of stipends is a sorry compromise of the solemn guarantee of Government against "departmental or official loss," unfair alike to the persons whose confessions were secured out of their own mouths under such guarantee, and to the public which is deeply concerned in the strictest fulfilment of all Government pledges, and to the tax-payer in general who will get no return for the money he will contribute to make up the stipends of the dismissed officers. The Government of India, by the way, do not sanction the proposal to grant increments

to their salary which they might have obtained in the natural course of things had they remained in office. Much the same, though in a far less degree, has to be said with regard to those who, though in office, will either receive no promotion or will not be allowed to serve in particular posts or localities. Whatever plausible arguments may be advanced to justify these half-measures, they lose their significance the moment one sees how impossible it is to say that the officers thus departmentally punished are the only delinquents, though they are the only persons singled out for the penalty. Had they added to their lapses a stubborn reluctance to confess and to assist the inquiry at their own expense, they might now be well-off and perfectly snug in their offices as their more politic brethren are. Does this not look like punishing not the offence so much as its honest confession and an implicit faith in the word of Government, and rewarding the silent guilt? But it is the Government itself which will suffer more from this violation of its own pledge than those who have been taught not to depend on it; and nobody can appreciate this result of the halting policy better than the Civil Servants who have actually to carry on the administration. It is, therefore, well that the Bombay Civilians are about to move the authorities in England on the subject. The press organ of the Bengal Civilians hurls from Allahabad the threat that this action would be a breach of discipline; but they might well remember the words of Lord Elphinstone which the *Indian Spectator* has quoted in view of just such a situation. If it is disloyalty to the Government in its faithful and trusted servants to point out a disastrous mistake it is committing, we trust the Civilians will evince enough moral fibre to do their duty to their official trust, their Government and their country.

Reason why Mr. Rámchandra Krishna Vinze, late Chitnis to the Collector of Sátára, should be retained in the service.

12. The *Násik Vritt* (50), in its issue of the 16th November, refers to the case of Mr. Janárdan Eknáth Sahasrabudhe, lately decided by the Government of India along with those of other men involved in the Crawford case, and says:—If Mr. Sahasrabudhe has been retained in the service by reason of his having paid money, not for obtaining a post but in consequence of his suspension from office, why should not Mr. Rámchandra Krishna Vinze, formerly Chitnis to the Collector of Násik and latterly to that of Sátára, be also retained since the payment made by him was also in consequence of a suspension? Moreover, Mr. Vinze is well up in the performance of his duties. Why was he then included under the first category? There are one or two more men who have been similarly included in that class without any reason. In short, no regard has been paid in this matter to justice; and the whole affair has been an act of wantonness on the part of Government.

Importance of a unanimous protest by the Civil Servants against the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the matter of the Mámlatdárs.

13. Under the heading of "Glad News," the *Shubh Suchak* (66), in its issue of the 15th November, says:—It was a very great mistake that the Secretary of State for India should have disregarded the promises given by the Bombay Government to the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case, and its consequences will have to be borne by the people as well as Government. A report is going round that a suggestion has been made to the senior Civil Servants of this presidency to the effect that they should send a joint protest against the action taken by the Secretary of State. This report, if true, is a matter for congratulation. It is literally true that the real responsibility of Indian administration rests, not so much on the Secretary of State or the Governor-General or the Provincial Governors, as on the Civil Servants in low and high positions. These gentlemen cannot certainly assert on oath that they were ignorant of the open shop which Mr. Crawford had opened, and Natives say that it is on account of want of moral courage that not a single Civilian came forward to give evidence against Mr. Crawford. We are certain that if the Civil Servants lay before the Secretary of State the implicit trust which the people have in Government and the great loss of influence which Government suffer in the estimation of the people in consequence of a breach of faith on the part of the former, their representation will command respect from Lord Cross.

Disapproval of the suggested protest from the Bombay Civilians against the decision of the Government of India in regard to Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case.

14. The *Suryă Prakásh* (88), in its issue of the 16th November, writes:—The *Times of India* says that a printed document is being circulated amongst all the officers of the Bombay Civil Service of over ten years' standing, soliciting them to memorialize the Secretary of State for India on behalf of the corrupt Mámlatdárs. It is not known from what quarter such a move has been made. However, it is to be hoped that honest European and Native officers of strong moral principles will have no hand in such an incredible act of folly. The Secretary of State has finally decided the ejection of some of these corrupt officials from their responsible posts, and with due submission to that decision His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council has passed an Indemnity Act in their favour. It is a pity that in the face of such a moral and judicious course the admirers of the corrupt Mámlatdárs should have moved the officers of the Civil Service to oppose it. Again, it is much to be regretted that the sympathisers of these vile officials who may have a hand in the alleged immoral and disgraceful move, do not seem to have at all understood the pith of the noble, impartial and judicious speeches, full of moral and wisdom, delivered by the Honourable Mr. Hutchins and the Governor-General in the Supreme Council at the time of passing the Mámlatdárs' Indemnity Bill. We are quite sure that the noble officers of the Bombay Civil Service will not listen to the advice given them in this misleading circular.

Dismissal of Messrs. B. G. Sáthe and Hanmantráo Shirhatti.

15. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (31), in its issue of the 21st November, refers to the dismissal of Mr. Báláji Gangádhar Sáthe and to the compulsory pensioning of Mr. Hanmantráo Shirhatti, late District Deputy Collectors in Khándesh, expresses surprise at what it calls a vigorous issue of orders after a covert preparation of cases, and says that if the Bombay Government publish the reasons which they may have for the action they have taken as the Government of India has done as regards its decision in connection with the Mámlatdárs, they will not be exposed to the charge of undue secrecy.

A suggestion in connection with the vacancy caused in the Bombay Legislative Council consequent on the elevation of the Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang to the Bombay High Court Bench.

16. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 18th November, writes:—The elevation of the Honourable Mr. Telang to the High Court Bench creates a vacancy in the Bombay Legislative Council. It would be interesting to see on whom the choice of Government falls. There are two persons we should suggest as most eligible successors to Mr. Telang; the one is Ráo Bahádur Krishnáji Lakshman Nulkar, and the other is Mr. Shántárám Náráyan. Mr. Nulkar has had a long course of distinguished Government service, and since his retirement has done excellent work as Chairman of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, as a member of the Forest Commission and of the Public Service Commission. He is a man of mature experience, clear head, and strong character. His views on social and political subjects are thoroughly sound and practical, and he commands the respect and confidence of the Native community by his independence and high personal character. Mr. Shántárám, too, is an equally eligible representative. His position as Government Pleader, his remarkable success at the High Court Bar, and his intellectual attainments mark him out as an eminently fit person to fill the place so ably occupied by the late Ráo Sáheb Mandlik and the Honourable Mr. Telang in the Council in succession.

Remarks on the minute of His Excellency Lord Reay on the extension of the City of Bombay.

17. With reference to the minute of His Excellency Lord Reay regarding the proposals for the extension of the City of Bombay submitted by the Bombay Extensions Committee, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 21st November, says:—It is gratifying that the delicate question of burial places has not been touched by Government, but left entirely to the municipality. The suggestion for the removal of the Bándra slaughter-house to Mátunga, approved of by Government, is proper and deserves to be adopted, as its adoption would create several conveniences

that are now sadly wanting. It is also highly pleasing that the whole of the Kennedy Seaface and the parade ground in front of the Bombay Gymkhana have been reserved as play and recreation grounds, and hence the adoption of the suggestion for occupying the site of the Marine Lines bungalows and the vacant space on the east of them cannot be objected to. These and other decisions on the subject arrived at in the minute are, on the whole, such as will not give rise to much adverse criticism.

18. In writing on the same subject, the *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issues of the 21st and 23rd November, says:—His Excellency's minute is anything but completely satisfactory. There is a want of residences for the middle and well-to-do classes, but the inconveniences and miseries suffered by the poor for want of suitable habitations for them are still more crying, and it is much to be regretted that, while much anxiety has been shown in regard to the former, little attention has been bestowed on the latter. To relieve the thickly populated parts of the town occupied by the middle and poor classes, and to induce these people to go and live in the suburbs, it was indispensable that railway communication with the outlying localities surrounding the town should be freely opened, but this reasonable course has not been considered at all. The mill-owners are recommended to provide appropriate habitations for their respective employés, but they do not seem to appreciate the advantages derivable by themselves and their workmen by the latter living in close proximity to the mills in which they work. If any buildings are erected on the Cotton Green they will suit Eurasians and middle class Europeans, while the poor Natives will be left in the cold. The suggestion made by the Extension Committee for the removal of the Bandstand to the middle of the Oval does not seem to be liked by Government, but ought to be adopted in the interests of the public, the necessary funds for an ornamental garden in that locality being supplied by the municipality and the Esplanade fee fund. This use of this plot of ground would not interfere with its utilization for fairs or large public gatherings at times, and the few equistrians who make use of the Rotten Row have been already provided with a ride on the Kennedy Seaface. The Marine Lines site ought to be left vacant for the free circulation of air across the parade ground and for the recreation of the people residing in the thickly populated parts. It is highly desirable that the thatched bungalows on the east of the Queen's Road should be removed, making over the land to the public for the erection of ornamental buildings, and the vacant ground behind them and the Marine Lines site should be reserved for public recreation.

Pressing of carts for Government transport at Poona.

19. The *Poona Vaibhav* (53), in its issue of the 17th November, states that on Friday the 15th instant some police constables were seen by several people beating some poor cultivators, who had brought in their carts the produce of their fields for sale at the new market, Poona, for refusing to hire out their carts, and yoking the bullocks themselves and forcibly driving away the carts for the use of a Government officer. The paper expresses pity for the hardships to which the cultivators must be subjected by such high-handed conduct on the part of policemen, says that in a town like Poona, where there are so many hack carts available, it is sheer despotism to exact forced labour from poor cultivators in busy seasons, and requests that some effective steps may be taken by Government to prevent the recurrence of such an act of oppression at the hands of the police.

Inconvenience caused to the public by the prohibition made by the police of Bombay to hack victorias carrying more than three passengers.

20. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 23rd November, observes that of late victoria drivers have been arrested by the police of Bombay for carrying four passengers and fined by the Magistrates, that these drivers therefore refuse to carry more than three passengers and that this causes much inconvenience to the public. The paper adds that these vehicles are intended to provide seats for four persons and that the hack horses yoked to them are able to carry so many passengers, and hopes that the inconvenience caused to the public by the unreasonable conduct of the police will not be permitted to exist any longer.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Remarks on the Official Secrets Act.

21. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (83), in its issue of the 17th November, writes :— Verily, in the matter of the Official Secrets Act the greater portion of our public opinion has been grossly misled. No honest public writer has to fear from anything in this Act. The necessity for keeping most official matters secret for some time is of daily occurrence in the midst of honest and capable governments. The Act is aimed against those alone who may prefer to become thieves of confidential official papers. There are endless other matters which vigilant journalism can always comment upon.

Enactment of a comprehensive law for the prevention of cruelty to animals desired.

22. The *Jáme Jamshed* (111), in its issue of the 22nd November, in noticing the good work done by the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as described in the Society's report for the years 1887 and 1888, observes that the Society labours under difficulties in having a few meagre and indefinite clauses in the Police Act to work with, and hopes that a specific comprehensive law on the subject will be passed by Government as desired in the report and by the sympathising public.

PART III.—*Education.*

The Bombay University law course and the local Graduates' Association.

23. The *Káthiáwár Times* (85), in its issue of the 20th November, writes :— The Bombay Graduates' Association has submitted a very sensible representation to His Excellency the Governor, gently protesting against a resolution recently passed by the Senate of the local University which requires that candidates for the LL.B. degree will in future have to remain two years in Bombay after graduation to attend the Government Law School, on the ground that the instruction therein imparted is not of such real value as should call for such an order. The Association points out that unless the present condition of the Law School is improved, candidates will be put to much hardship and expense consequent on their residence in Bombay for two years after graduation, since under the new rules the system of instruction will be the same and the necessity for relying on private study not altogether removed. It is pretty forcibly pointed out that the candidates chiefly pass their LL.B. Examination through their own exertions and not on account of the utility of the Law School. If the London University does not require any terms to be kept, there seems to be very little necessity for our doing so.

24. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 17th November, writes :—The Bombay Graduates' Association has done well in submitting a memorial to His Excellency Lord Reay on the recent resolution of the Senate regarding the law course. The Government Law Class in Bombay, the only recognised institution in law, is a sham and it is an unmitigated hardship, especially for the students of poor and struggling classes, to have to stay for two more years in Bombay after their graduation. At present they can keep terms simultaneously in arts and law, and as the Law Class is a farce no one suffers by the arrangement. It is true that the resolution of the Senate is conceived in a broad spirit, but such spirit by itself is of little use so long as Government, which has in its hands the management of the Law Class, is not prepared to improve the quality of the instruction given therein. Under these circumstances the prayer of the Graduates' Association is a reasonable one. The Association does not ask for the abolition of the rule laid down by the Senate, but only requests His Excellency to withhold his sanction to the same until such time as "he is satisfied that the hardship, inconvenience and expense of the additional stay in Bombay will bear reasonable proportion to the benefits to be derived by attendance at the Law School." The request deserves a careful consideration at the hands of His Lordship.

25. While writing on the same subject, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (114), in its issue of the 17th November, observes that so long as Government is not prepared to improve the instruction given in the Law Class the enforcement of the new resolution will be inadvisable as the law students will have to spend the additional two years without advantage. The paper trusts that His Excellency Lord Reay will pay careful attention to the request of the Graduates' Association.

Disapproval of the transfer of the management of the English schools at Dholka, Kaira, Viramgám and Anklesvar to their respective municipalities.

26. The *Praja Mat* (123), in its issue of the 16th November, disapproves of the transfer of the management of the English schools at Dholka, Kaira, Viramgám and Anklesvar to their respective municipalities, and observes that it would have been better to have seen how far the vernacular schools have profited under municipal management before taking such a step. The paper adds that since His Excellency Lord Reay appreciates the value of education such a change in the time of His Excellency betokens that there must be some pressure on him from the Government of India.

Comments on the recent resolution of the Bombay Government regarding the employment of the first three Licentiates of Civil Engineering in the Public Works Department.

27. With reference to the Government resolution regarding the L.C.E. students that appeared in the *Government Gazette* dated 7th November, the *Suryă Prakásh* (88), in its issue of the 16th November, observes:—The recent resolution of Government guaranteeing the posts of Third Class Overseers, on a salary of Rs. 60 only, to the first three successful candidates at the L.C.E. Examination during 1891-92-93, is an act of great injustice to the Natives of this presidency, particularly when successful students from the Cooper's Hill Civil Engineering College are given the salary of Rs. 250 per mensem to start with. We recommend the leading members of the Indian National Congress to take up this question and represent the matter to Government. [The *Din Mani* (78), in its issue of the 19th November, makes similar remarks.]

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Alleged ill-treatment of a Hindu lady passenger by the station-master of Etola on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

28. In complaining of ill-treatment of passengers by some station-masters on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 17th November, writes:—A Hindu lady who was travelling on the 9th instant by the up-ordinary train, which leaves Ahmedabad at 6 A.M., from Boriavi to Broach, seeing her brother Chhotálál Dwárkádás, in the down ordinary train, got down at the Etola station, where both the trains crossed each other, and requested the station-master to issue her a fresh ticket from Etola to Boriavi as she wanted to return with her brother, but he refused to do as requested although there was nearly a quarter of an hour's interval. The paper adds that the station-master abused her and detained her till the arrival of the next train which was due there at midnight, and recommends Mr. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager, to take such notice of the station-master's conduct as will give a lesson to other station-masters. [The *Broach Mitră* (95) and the *Gujarát Darpan* (80), dated the 20th and the 21st instant, respectively, express similar sentiments.]

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

The municipality of Surat censured for carelessness in extinguishing fires.

29. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (91), in its issue of the 20th November, says:—Fires occurred in three places in the city of Surat last week, but fortunately did not do much injury. It is said that fire-engines were not present at any of these occurrences and that no other measures were adopted by the municipality to put out the fires. It is strange that after the experience

gained from the disastrous fires of April last the municipal corporation should still continue to be careless in the matter of making proper arrangements for extinguishing fires.

Complaint against the school board of the municipality of Wái in the Sátára District.

30. "A resident of Wái" writes to the *Bodh Sudhákar* (9), in its issue of the 20th November, to complain indirectly of the partiality of the school board of the Wái Municipality in the matter of giving promotion and encouragement to school-masters in their charge, and says that since the transfer of the schools to the municipality those teachers, at any rate, who are not residents of the town have been in a state of discontent, and that school No. 1 has been reduced to a very bad condition.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

Disapproval by the British Government of a donation given to a Hindu temple by the Gwalior Darbár commented upon.

31. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 17th November, writes:—The Gwalior Darbár gave Rs. 15,000 to the ex-Post Master General of the North-West Provinces, Rái Sháligrám Bahádur, towards building a Hindu temple, but the grant has been disapproved by the British Government. Where lákhs of rupees spent on the reception of high officials and members of the Royal family are gladly tolerated, the donation of a few thousand rupees given to a Hindu temple by a Hindu Darbár should not have been questioned.

Alleged arbitrary conduct of Colonel W. A. Salmon, Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, in the Mánsa State.

32. A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (84), in its issue of the 21st November, gives the following instances of the high-handedness of Colonel W. A. Salmon, Political Agent, Mahi Kántha:—(1) Wágheliji, the widow of Thákor Rájsinghji, had deposited Rs. 2,000 at interest, with a banker at Mánsa. Colonel Salmon sent a *savár* one Sunday, and forced the banker to pay over the sum at once. (2) The said Wágheliji had left a she-buffalo with a *koli* at Sádra and on applying to the Personal Assistant for the restitution of the same was told to apply to the Civil Court, but Colonel Salmon at once forced the *koli* to give over the she-buffalo to Wágheliji without receiving anything for his trouble. (3) One Motilál, who was drawing Rs. 15 in the office of the Collector of Ahmedabad, has been at once appointed on a salary of Rs. 100. Several dismissed and convicted persons have been given appointments, while innocent persons have been dismissed.

Alleged ill-treatment of the Kumár of Dhrángadra by his grand-father and the political officers in Káthiáwár.

33. In continuation of the article reported in paragraph 49 of the Report on Native Papers, No. 46 of 1889, the *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 19th November, quotes a letter, dated 2nd October last, from Mr. F. S. P. Lely to Prince Ajitsinghji of Dhrángadra and observes:—The letter shows that Mr. Lely wants his influence to be brought to bear on the Prince indirectly. He expresses himself dissatisfied at the refusal of the Prince to go to Australia as desired by Major Ferris and Mr. Oshea, but does not say a word about the threat held out by Major Ferris to the Prince. The Prince complains to Mr. Lely of the intention of his grand-father to disinherit him, and the latter in answer bids him submit to the wishes of his grand-father, the Rája Sáheb. With regard to providing a tutor to the Prince, we learn that arrangements were being made to appoint some worthless man from the Railway Department to that office. The Prince is in a very unpleasant condition, being very keenly watched, and all who sympathise with him incur the displeasure of the Rája Sáheb. Lately one person was told to see that the Prince did not escape from Dhrángadra. On his expressing his inability to do so, the Rája Sáheb got very angry with him. It is very unfair to keep the Prince in such a precarious state, and we trust His Excellency Lord Reay will settle the matter during his Káthiáwár tour.

Alleged mismanagement in Pálanpur and a request to Colonel Nutt and Government in the matter.

34. A correspondent of the *Nyáyadarshak* (121), in its issue of the 18th November, writes:—The State of Pálanpur is much mismanaged and great oppression is practised by one Dharamchand and his party who enjoy the good graces of the Chief. Nobody is able to raise his voice against their unjust actions. One Nihalchand Ráychand preferred specific charges of a very grave nature against Dharamchand, but the State authorities gave him no hearing. He appealed to the Political Agent, but this officer also declined to interfere. We recommend Colonel Nutt and His Excellency the Governor to look into the matter, and by dismissing Dharamchand and his party to restore confidence among the subjects of the State.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
26th November 1889.

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(For the week ending 23rd November 1889.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 30th November 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
22	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
23	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
24	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
25	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
26	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
27	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
28	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
29	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
36	„ Hunnar Uttejak	Poona	Do.	...
37	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
40	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
41	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
42	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
43	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
45	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
46	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
47	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	Mara'thi—*continued.*			
48	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
49	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
59	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
70	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
72	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
73	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
76	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	Anglo-Gujara'ti.			
77	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
78	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
79	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
80	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
81	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	Gujara'ti.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,000
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
94	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
95	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
96	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
97	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
98	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
108	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
109	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
110	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
111	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
112	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
113	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
115	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
121	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
122	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
123	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
124	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
125	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	409
126	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
127	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
128	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
129	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
130	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
131	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Monthly	630
132	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
133	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
134	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
135	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
136	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	200
138	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
145	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
146	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
147	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
148	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
149	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
150	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
151	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
152	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
153	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
154	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
155	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
156	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
157	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
158	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
159	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
160	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
161	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's tour in India and remarks in connection therewith.

1. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 25th November, writes:—Amid the pleasant activity which is being shown in connection with the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor we wish he could see a real, live Indian village and have some idea of the wretchedness and filth that pervade the country side by side with the showy glitter of the towns. A succession of princely parties and ovations, unrelieved by a sight of the other side of the shield, is apt to give a false idea of the country, and the future Emperor of India may carry with him a notion that our people are continually living a life of sports and dinners. The Prince has come to India to learn and see things for himself, and not merely for merriment and pleasure. An incessant round of pleasure is likely to be injurious both to the Prince and to the Indian people.

2. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 23rd November, writes:—It seems that the principal object of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's visit to India is being frustrated. It was arranged before his departure from England that His Royal Highness should travel as quietly as possible, and more as a private gentleman than as a Royal personage. With this object in view His Royal Highness' staff was a very small one and his outfit was also very modest. A quiet observant tour through India would have been a part of the Prince's education. He would have seen the country in its ordinary condition. But hitherto his tour has been one of royal progress from ceremony to ceremony and gaiety to gaiety. His Royal Highness has seen the wealth and partaken of the hospitality of the Nizám and his nobles, but he has seen nothing of the *rayats* from whose scanty earnings this wealth is drawn. We hope that an attempt will be made to show His Royal Highness a little of village life in India, so as to counterbalance the exaggerated notion of the wealth of India which the Prince must have formed by this time.

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay's administration of the Bombay Presidency.

3. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 25th November, writes:—The hopes and fears of the coming *régime* are accompanied by regrets for the approaching close of the present administration. In parting with His Excellency Lord Reay we feel we part with a tried and trusted friend. The time for a full survey of His Lordship's administration has not arrived, but we cannot help observing that, taken all in all, the administration has been uncommonly brilliant and popular. There have been faults which it would be our duty to point out on a future occasion, but they have been entirely outshone by the merits, and the whole spirit of the *régime* has been one of progress and enlightenment. In many respects Lord Reay has been to Bombay what Lord Ripon was to the whole of India, and now that His Lordship's departure is settled and is not very far, steps should be taken to adequately express Bombay's gratitude for his services. If any Governor ever deserved a statue from Bombay, Lord Reay surely does. His *régime* has been historical, full of events, pleasant and otherwise, and his name will be affectionately remembered in this presidency for many a year to come.

4. Writing on the same subject the *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 24th November, says:—Natives of India highly appreciate the honourable career of His Excellency Lord Reay, and our presidency should come forward to offer him a suitable farewell reception at the time of his departure. Lord Reay has won golden opinions from not only the people of this presidency but also from those of the rest of India, and there is hardly any of his acts disapproved either by the public or by the Native press of this presidency. There was universal dissatisfaction among the Native population of Bombay during the *régimes* of Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson, who both failed to vindicate the honour and prestige of the Covenanted Civil Service, and the news of the nomination of Lord Reay as successor to Sir James Fergusson was received with great pleasure. The last two predecessors of Lord Reay in office did very little good to the Natives and the position of His Excellency was very

difficult. Among the numerous straightforward and honourable acts of our present Governor we may mention the Wilson and the Crawford cases. The Anglo-Indian papers like the *Times of India*, the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* may misrepresent the Crawford case in any way they like, but the whole Native population express their unanimous approval of the action of the Government of Lord Reay in removing a black sheep from the service. His Excellency is considered a great authority on important questions relating to education in England, and many of the Government high schools in this presidency are still maintained and primary schools receive some grants because a great educationist like him is at the head of Government. In his opinion Government should give free education to the public, but he has not been able to carry out his wishes. In short, just as Lord Ripon shone like a comet in utter darkness, Lord Reay has shone among the Governors of Bombay. We, therefore, recommend people to give His Excellency Lord Reay a splendid reception on the occasion of his approaching departure, and trust that people from all parts of the presidency will join together to show the Anglo-Indians how highly they esteem the retiring Governor.

Remarks on Lord Harris' appointment as Governor of Bombay.

5. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 25th November, writes:—As a man long trained to English political life, and as one who has administered important departments of State in England, Lord Harris unquestionably possesses the qualifications necessary for a provincial Governor. The head of an Indian Government must rise superior to official prejudices, must maintain harmony and equal balance between warring interests, and must exert a high moral influence on the whole administration. To perform these duties satisfactorily the person selected for the office must be fully embued with the English spirit of liberty and progress, must have a strong common sense, business capacity and moral firmness, and withal must be animated by a sincere and unflinching resolve to promote the good of the people he is called upon to rule over. Lord Harris, we take it, possesses these qualifications, and, if so, we may look forward to a happy and successful administration during the next five years. Let us wait and see.

6. The *Káthiáwár Times* (84), in its issue of the 27th November, writes:—Lord Harris, the Governor-elect of this presidency, is being regarded as a worthy successor to Lord Reay; and some of our contemporaries, who have not viewed the administration of the present Governor with particular favour, broadly hint that he is just the man to restore to Bombay the 'sense of cohesion' which in some mysterious manner she seems to have lost. Yes, Bombay has lost the 'sense of cohesion' because Lord Reay endeavoured and succeeded in purifying her of long-standing abuses and horrid corruption! Lord Reay is disliked because he is a friend of the Natives and a lover of justice; and the same fate would befall Lord Harris were he fortunately to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. It is reserved for the future historian to declare that Lord Reay was the best Governor Bombay had ever had. Crack cricketer as Lord Harris is said to be, he will find little time to enjoy his favourite pastime; for Lord Reay leaves him a legacy of a lot of weighty problems to face. Public instruction, private enterprise, local self-government and other important measures of public utility and welfare will claim his early, earnest and constant attention. Public critics might well reserve their comments on the administration of Lord Reay until they have actual experience of the administration of the new ruler, for Lord Reay has done his work whereas Lord Harris is to begin. Judging from what we hear of his qualifications, it might be said that he will not fall far short of his predecessor in office.

7. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (113), in its issue of the 24th November, approves of the selection of Lord Harris as worthy successor of His Excellency Lord Reay, and believes that the past political career of His Lordship promises good prospects in future. The paper further observes that Lord Harris being a Graduate of the Oxford University, this presidency may well be proud of having secured the services of a distinguished Graduate as the Chancellor of its local University. It only remains for us to heartily wish that all the complaints

against the present policy of Government towards education will be redressed by the coming Governor, and that both primary and higher education will be placed on a better footing than they occupy at present.

8. The *Hitechchhu* (83), in its issue of the 28th November, observes:—It seems from the past career of Lord Harris that he is a young military officer without any experience of the country which he is appointed to govern. His appointment shows that in England recommendation reigns supreme, as it does here, in the matter of high and responsible posts. It is not improbable that Lord Salisbury, like many others, makes appointments of only those men who, he believes, will strengthen his party. It would have been better if Sir T. C. Hope had been appointed as successor to His Excellency Lord Reay.

9. The *Dnyánodayá* (13), in its issue of the 28th November, remarks:—The people in the Bombay Presidency are desirous to know what sort of Governor Lord Harris will turn out to be. But this desire is for historical or biographical knowledge for its own sake and for no ulterior object. The people cannot effect any change in the appointment. As in this country brides are selected for boys by their parents, so the parental Government select Governors and fasten them on the people. Just as among the Christians a bride promises to serve and stand by her husband in happiness and misery, prosperity and adversity, &c., so whether our Governors are agreeable or disagreeable to us, whether they promote our advancement or not, and whether they further our prosperity or reduce us to adversity, we accept and abide by them for five years and send them thereafter to England with an excellent address. Happy will be the day when we shall have the privilege of choosing our own Governors! O Indian National Congress, what are you about?

10. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 23rd November, writes:—Lord Harris has been appointed to succeed His Excellency Lord Reay. His Lordship has passed his apprenticeship at the India Office, and is a first-class cricketer; otherwise it is difficult to discover in him any special qualification for the government of so many millions. It may be that our future Governor has latent talents known to his chief, the fruits of which we shall enjoy in due time. It would, therefore, be unreasonable to grumble at the selection. Lord Cross, however, had an opportunity of doing an act gratifying to the Indian subjects of the Queen, but he has let it slip. To have offered Lord Reay an extension of his term of office would have so signally marked the appreciation by Her Majesty's Ministers of the firmness His Lordship displayed on a recent unpleasant occasion, that the purity of the Indian Civil Service would have been placed beyond cavil. Her Majesty's Ministers, however, have confessed themselves incapable of such self-denial; and so much the worse for them, since it is more their affair than ours.

11. The *Jagan Mitrá* (38), in its issue of the 25th November, says:—There is no doubt that the coming Governor of Bombay will make a name for himself and be equally popular with His Excellency Lord Reay if he but discharges his responsible duties as zealously and in as straightforward a manner as his predecessor has done. People were very anxious to see His Excellency Lord Reay remain amongst them for a few years more, but God's will is supreme!

Is Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., a friend of India?

12. The *Ambálahari* (8), in its issue of the 26th November, writes:—Those Europeans, who flatter the Hindus into the belief that they have little to learn from foreigners, pass lightly over their faults and shortcomings, know how to tickle their fancies, covet their applauses and speak smooth things, are not India's best and disinterested friends. We should consider them our worst enemies. Genuine and true friends and reformers are not applauded by those whom they seek to reform, and their work is not appreciated until they disappear from the stage. We would therefore implore our so-called educated men to learn to discriminate between genuine and counterfeit friends.

Those highly gifted, sincere and earnest Englishmen who have lived long in India, and who have closely and impartially studied the Hindu character and the actual requirements of the teeming millions of the land, are denounced as India's arch-enemies, and abusive epithets are profusely showered upon their devoted heads. Our social fabric is built upon false principles, and unless the numerous social evils which have degraded and degenerated the Hindu race are exterminated, and Hindu society is built upon broad and enlightened principles of justice and equity, we cannot effect a solid and permanent change in India. No amount of political training and no political associations will ever effect an iota of change in the destinies of this country. Try we may, but glorious failure will be the result. Unless a Luther and a Melanchthon, to whom Europe is deeply indebted for its political liberty and its superior civilization, appear on the stage, India will never give birth to a Burke, a Pitt, a Bismarck, a Gladstone, and a Salisbury. If no efforts are made, commensurate with the importance of the subject, to remove 'the darkest blots that ever defaced the civilization of any people,' political movements are quite premature and totally useless. After a political training for centuries and after her illustrious sons and daughters have shed their best and precious blood in the noble cause of political liberty and political freedom, England has reached the acme of civilization. Those, therefore, who encourage political change or political agitation in this country commit a huge blunder, and those Hindus who have fallen victims to their delusion are objects more for commiseration than for derision. If religion, which Milton describes to be as musical as is Apollo's lute and as a perpetual feast of nectared sweets, is the chief fact with regard to man or with regard to a nation, then the Indian National Congress is pursuing a short-sighted and perilous course in inviting the junior member for Northampton to the forthcoming Congress meeting, whose antecedents are world-wide known as subversive of social, moral and religious principles. The sympathisers of the Congress movement, in their inordinate and excessive zeal for political reform, have become totally blind and consequently they cannot see what the consequence will be. From what has appeared in the vernacular and Anglo-vernacular papers, it is evident that the conductors of these papers have become quite intoxicated with joy because Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., is coming out to India. This state of things is to be greatly deplored. If atheism pervades the masses, public insecurity and private unhappiness, which usually and almost necessarily accompany a state of corrupted morals, will inundate the land as the history of France abundantly proves. Political liberty, without the wholesome restraints of religion, is dangerous, and it is liberty falsely so-called. Washington, the father and founder of the great Republic of America, based the constitution of the United States on Christian religion, for he knew too well that no nation can be politically great and happy without the solace of religion.

A suggestion to give a warm welcome to Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., on his arrival at Bombay.

13. A gentleman, who, during his visit to England, had an opportunity of hearing Mr. Bradlaugh in Parliament, writes to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (113), in its issue of the 24th November, as follows :—Mr. Bradlaugh, who ably advocates the cause of India, is coming on a short trip, both for a change and for the purpose of being present at the ensuing meeting of the Indian National Congress. He is held in high esteem not only for his political views, but for his advocacy of the cause of this country in general, and no Native can ever forget the services he rendered at the time of the Ganjam famine. I hear that a deputation from that district is to wait on Mr. Bradlaugh to thank him on behalf of numerous sufferers of the place, and I suggest that he should be given a warm welcome and a splendid reception by the Bombay public on the occasion of his landing at the Apollo Bandar. It would be better for our local Presidency Association either conjointly with other Sabhas of the presidency or singly to present him a suitable address on his arrival. [Several other papers have expressed delight at the reported intention of Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., to attend the meetings of the Indian National Congress to be held in Bombay in the next Christmas holidays.]

A banquet given at Liverpool to two ex-Presidents of the Indian National Congress and the speeches made on the occasion.

14. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 24th November, writes:—The other day Mr. W. C. Bonnerji and Mr. George Yule, two ex-Presidents of the Indian National Congress, were entertained at a luncheon by the Reform Club of Liverpool. Many distinguished gentlemen of both the political parties in England were present on the occasion. In fact, the demonstration was totally dissociated with political partizanship, as the two guests insisted upon it. This was a remarkable and significant demonstration. That the political leaders in England should show such attention to two gentlemen, whose only ostensible claim to that honour at their hands is the fact of their having presided at the sittings of the Indian National Congress, shows what headway the Congress movement has made in England. It also shows that it is not difficult to secure the sympathy of Englishmen when a case is fairly made out and presented to them in a proper manner. It further proves how useful has the Indian Agency been in making Indian affairs known to the English public, and how suicidal is the conduct of those who have sullenly and scandalously held aloof from the work of helping to keep the Agency a-going. The demonstration was also useful in another way. It gave an opportunity to Mr. Caine to declare once more his faith in the Indian National Congress and the necessity for the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils. Mr. Yule, who spoke before him, placed before the gentlemen assembled the proposals of the Congress and demonstrated their moderation. Mr. Caine spoke in another strain. He rightly insisted upon his claim to speak with authority on the subject as he had visited India twice and attended the sittings of the Congress. From personal experience he could say that the vast audiences who listened to him at the forty meetings that he addressed in India "understood English just as well as any of those present on that occasion." The spread of western ideas naturally raised certain aspirations in the hearts of the people. "If we had intended to give Indians no share," said he, "in the government of their own country, we were bound to keep them in ignorance; but we had not kept them ignorant, and were, therefore, bound to give them a share in it." This places the problem in a nut-shell. Mr. Caine also referred to the alleged sedition of the Vernacular press. He said that the English press was not altogether free from it. "Instead of forcing the Indian people to vent their grievances through the Vernacular press, it would be well if they could do so on the floors of their own Council Chambers"—that is very sound advice. We hope that the English people will listen to it.

Remarks in connection with the two vacancies in the India Council not filled up by the Secretary of State for India.

15. With reference to the reduction of two seats in the India Council, the *Suryă Prakásh* (87), in its issue of the 23rd November, compliments the Secretary of State for India for not filling up the vacancies caused by the resignation of Colonel Yule and General Strachey, and says:—It would however have been better if the vacancies had been filled up by appointing some well-wishers of India. We further wish that the Council were abolished altogether and that Indian matters were discussed in Parliament. The Council does no good to natives of India, and we have every reason to protest against its existence.—The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (113) and the *Hindustán* (109), both dated 24th November, express similar sentiments. The former adds that the Secretary of State for India has probably refrained from filling up the vacancies with a view to quiet the people for a time, and would take people by surprise by appointing hereafter the bitterest enemies of India; while the latter observes that the two vacancies have not been filled up because there were many candidates and he did not like to displease anybody.—The *Gujarát Mitră* (82), in its issue of the 24th November, disapproves of the reduction in the number of members of the Council from 15 to 13, and observes that it is very ridiculous that a Council of only 10 or 13 members should govern 25 krors of people, that it would be better to abolish the Council altogether as it is a mere farce and to establish in India a Parliament consisting of 300 to 500 members for its administration, selecting representatives from different cities.

A recommendation to appoint natives of India to the India Council.

16. With reference to the passing remark made by Lord Stanley of Alderly in his Presidential speech at a meeting of the East India Association, on the 18th November, that Lord Cross had told him that the natives of India could be given seats in the India Council without any special legislation, if Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India wished to do so, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (113), in its issue of the 24th November, observes:—If Lord Cross has made such a statement to Lord Stanley, it remains to be seen whether he will appoint at least one or two able and experienced natives of this country to the India Council. The Council, as it is constituted at present, is a useless body and unnecessary burden on India. It will become useful to the Secretary of State, only if one or two Natives are nominated to it in addition to able Anglo-Indians fresh from India. We wish Lord Cross would do this favour when an opportunity occurs. [The *Kannadă Suvárte* (140), in its issue of the 25th November, writes:—We rejoice to learn that Lord Cross will, when the time comes (but when will that come?), appoint a native of India to the Council. If that happy time is very near, we do not know that a better choice can be made than the senior puisne Judge of Calcutta, Mr. Justice Romesh Chander Mitter.]

The probable successor to Sir Dinshah Mánekji Petit in the Supreme Legislative Council.

17. The *Kannadă Suvárte* (140), in its issue of the 25th November, writes:—Sir Dinshah Mánekji Petit's term of appointment to the Supreme Legislative Council will expire at the end of the current year. Who will be his probable successor is a theme for the speculation of Native journalists in India. It must, indeed, be admitted that Sir Dinshah occupies the exalted position of a Mahárája in the mercantile kingdom of Bombay, and has always proved himself a most useful citizen. The career of Sir Dinshah Petit in the Supreme Legislative Council has, however, been throughout an egregious failure. Though there were ample opportunities, he showed no aptitude whatever for politics or statesmanship, nor did he distinguish himself either as a debator or as an orator. His career in the Supreme Council has been a profound disappointment to many of his loving friends in Bombay. We hope that the Supreme Government will not repeat the error, but will select a well-informed and independent member to represent Bombay in the Viceregal Council who could really help Government by his erudition and wide knowledge of the country and of its wants. We do not know if the Government can find a better man than our illustrious countryman, Mr. P. M. Mehta, to efficiently represent this presidency in the Supreme Council.

A vacancy in the Bombay Legislative Council and the claims of the backward classes.

18. The *Ambálahari* (8), in its issue of the 26th November, writes:—A vacancy has been caused in the Bombay Legislative Council by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang to a Judgeship of the local High Court. As the administration of His Excellency Lord Reay has been distinguished for a happy selection of men for the highest places in the State, our excellent Governor will, we trust, be pleased to appoint a gentleman of the backward classes among the Hindus to fill up the present vacancy.

Dismissal from Government service of some Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case and agitation in England in connection with it.

19. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 28th November, writes:—We are glad that the question of the indemnity promised to the Mámlatdár witnesses in the Crawford case is being ventilated in England with renewed and fresh energy. Our Poona friends did a great service to the cause of "equity and justice" in this instance by taking opportunity to express an emphatic public opinion in support of Government, and that action is now emphasized by a more complete ventilation of the subject before the British public by the Indian Political Agency in England. With an Indemnity Act and the Supreme Government's resolution announcing the retention of many of the alleged corrupt Mámlatdárs in the service, the curtain may be said to have dropped on the Crawford scandals. Nevertheless the question of the Government guarantee can never lose its interest. To the Indian people the dismissal of a few Mámlat-

dárs is not so shocking as the breach of a Government promise, which, to quote Lord Lansdowne's words, "*is not lightly pledged, and that pledge once given should be respected in the spirit as well as in the letter.*" The italics are ours. Is not the "faith of the Government of a great presidency" completely broken by the dismissal of the Mámlatdárs which Lord Lansdowne shows himself to be so anxious to uphold? If the dismissal is a breach, is not the Government responsible for an act of evident inconsistency which in the case of a private individual would be considered grossly blasphemous? Mr. Digby, in his note to the Crawford pamphlet, pertinently observes that "if the British Government in India is to be carried on with such flagrant disregard of plighted word and honourable obligations, not the remark of the Sikhs of Gujranwalla ('The British Government is unequalled for justice among all earthly Governments') will be a fitting description of the British rule in India, but rather will Milton's words prove true:

> 'Honour, rooted in dishonour, stood,
> And faith, unfaithful kept (them) falsely true.'"

Both Lord Cross and the Supreme Government have shown by their action that the plighted word of a Government is not sacred and may be conveniently broken. Will the British public allow this broken faith, which Lord Lansdowne values so much in words, to be a permanent blot on the British Government in India?

His Excellency Lord Reay on the extension of the City of Bombay.

20. While writing about the extension of Bombay, the *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 24th November, says:—If His Excellency Lord Reay has not done as much for the future extension of Bombay as he contemplated doing, may not much of his disappointment be due to preserving a vast unutilized property, hoarding it up unprofitably, instead of developing it in a proper business-like way as a private owner would have developed it? All the Government land in Bombay has increased in value immensely, but this increase has accrued in spite of the indifference of Government as to the value and condition of its property. If Government would now rise equal to the occasion and become reasonable sellers of property in the outlying districts, there is money to be made out of it which would go far to improve their best properties and make them well-paying estates. While every Native estate owner in the city has become rich, Government, being the greatest landlord, have become poor. Lord Reay has not, however, quite failed in his scheme for improving Bombay. Two large works will attest his zeal in furthering the public interests, one being the St. George's Hospital for Europeans, and the other being the new Marine Lines Mansions.

21. Referring to the minute by His Excellency the Governor on the extension of Bombay, the *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 28th November, says:—We cannot say that the minute is as full and clear as one would expect on such a subject, but, on the whole, it is a suggestive one, and will serve to further the subject several stages; and even if it be not finally and satisfactorily dealt with during his *régime*, it will prepare the whole thing for Lord Harris, upon whose administration will fall the duty of carrying out the suggestions. Nevertheless His Excellency Lord Reay has earned the thanks of Bombay for what he has already done for her in this respect.

Remarks on the approaching tour of His Excellency Lord Reay in Káthiáwár.

22. With reference to the approaching tour of His Excellency Lord Reay in Káthiáwár, the *Hitechchhu* (83), in its issue of the 28th November, remarks:—The visits of Governors and Governors-General to Native States are often intended as mere pleasure trips, excepting in rare cases where there may be some important question of frontier defence. We do not expect any good to the natives of Káthiáwár from the approaching tour of His Excellency Lord Reay. On the contrary, such visits entail additional heavy expenditure on them. Not a single case was, to our knowledge, enquired into during the tours of His Excellency on previous occasions, and we ask if he ever made an inquiry about the Porbandar, Bhávnagar and Jámnagar States. We do not think that Lord Reay will, during his ensuing tour, do anything besides

performing some opening ceremonies and making sweet and flattering speeches. He should rather postpone his visit to Bhávnagar till the final decision is delivered by him on the Brahmachári's memorial. He should also make inquiries about the Dhrángadra *khatpat*. Unless His Excellency Lord Reay holds any such inquiries to redress the grievances of the people of these States his visit to Káthiáwár will do no good to them.

A request to the Government of Bombay to declare the principle on which the use of the Town Hall in Bombay is allowed for holding public meetings.

23. In alluding to the dinner given in the Town Hall in honour of Mr. S. King, M.P., by the members of the uncovenanted civil service, the *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 27th November, asks the question, was it right to lend the use of the Town Hall for the above purpose, which was a protest against the just decision of Government refusing to comply with the alleged grievances of the uncovenanted servants in regard to their pensions, when Government had refused to lend the building to hold a public meeting of the European and Native citizens for the purpose of protesting against the abolition of import duties on foreign cotton goods; and will the use of the Town Hall be allowed if the delegates at the next meeting of the Indian National Congress decide to give a banquet in honour of the President of the meeting and of Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., who will attend the Congress as a visitor? The paper requests Government to declare the principle on which the use of the Town Hall is permitted by them.

Government and the levy of the income-tax.

24. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (82), in its issue of the 24th November, refers to what it considers a case of exorbitant levy of the income-tax from a silk-weaver in Surat, and says:—We do not blame the income-tax collectors, as many of our contemporaries do, but in our opinion the fault lies with Government. Had it not been for the fact that Government want to tax people arbitrarily, they would have most certainly given people the right of appeal to the civil courts. Government purposely appoint Natives, and not Europeans, to fix the amount of the income-tax and to collect it, and also to hear appeals, so as to make them unpopular among their fellow-subjects. We would only say that people will never be pleased unless the income-tax is abolished.

The last annual report on Native publications and the evidence it affords of the manner in which Mr. G. M. Sáthe discharges his duties.

25. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 24th November, considers the last annual report on Native publications issued by Mr. G. M. Sáthe to be complete and satisfactory, and says:—Mr. Sáthe has placed before the public a very valuable document, showing that he has done his work very carefully. The report clearly shows that Mr. Sáthe discharges his duties as an interpreter between the rulers and the ruled very satisfactorily. The duties of the Reporter on the Native Press are very responsible, and there is not the least reason to entertain any fears of injustice being done to the Native press under such an experienced officer as Mr. Sáthe.

Appointment of a special officer like Mr. Ommanney to supervise the conduct of Government officials in the Bombay Presidency recommended.

26. The *Arunodayá* (22), in its issue of the 24th November, recommends the appointment of an independent and upright officer like Mr. Ommanney on special duty to supervise the conduct of Government servants, some of whom, it is feared, will continue their corrupt practices even after the recent exposures in the Crawford case. If a Mámlatdár, adds the paper, is inclined to ill-treat the *rayats* in different ways in order that he may lead a luxurious life, and if he has the advantage of having his relatives or men belonging to his caste in the Collector's office, his annoyance will become simply unbearable to the *rayats*. Since His Excellency Lord Reay is of opinion that owing to recent exposures the administration in the Bombay Presidency will be free from corruption for at least 25 years, it is necessary that a special travelling officer should be appointed to see that such is really the case. Such an officer is likely to be a wholesome check on corrupt Government officials.

Remarks on the present organization and working of the Police Department.

27. The *Jagan Mitră* (38), in its issue of the 25th November, says:—The mofussil police is the most demoralized department of all and men who have any reputation to lose will not be found in it. Policemen are generally fond of damaging the character of other people and are corrupt and clever in the art of representing falsehood as truth and *vice versâ*. People generally do not make reports of thefts occurring in their houses to the police, as the latter, in making an enquiry, first express their suspicion about the moral character of the women of their household in order to show that no theft has been committed. This is a thing which intensely hurts the feelings of the people. Policemen always try to get promotions by tracing offenders even by foul means, and when they cannot do this they try to prove that the alleged offences have not been committed at all. We admit that the police have to discharge very difficult duties and can realize the difficulties they meet with in tracing offences, but we think that the reason of a large number of thefts remaining untraced is the want of intelligent and experienced men in the department. Instead of giving high salaries to police officers who idle away their time, it would be better to reward them according to the ability and activity they display in tracing offences, and these rewards should be taken into consideration in fixing their pensions. It is very necessary for Government to pay particular attention to this department and to make such reforms in it as will make it more efficient than it has hitherto been.

A suggestion to the British Government to make use of the dacoit Tantia Bhil instead of hanging him.

28. The *Kannadă Suvárte* (140), in its issue of the 25th November, and several other papers say that it would be better to appoint the notorious dacoit Tantia Bhil to a high post in the Burmah Police Department than to hang such a brave man.

Alleged trade in Panjábi girls in Sind.

29. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 24th November, writes:—We have recently seen some paragraphs going the round of the Indian press anent illicit traffic in Panjábi women, who are brought to Sind and there sold to Zemindárs and others. It may not, therefore, be out of place to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned that this practice has been in vogue for several years past, and it seems from reports which we have received that the women themselves willingly acquiesce in the commission of this offence. Last year the Magistrate of Jacobabad detained some Sikhs for importing Panjábi women for sale, but they were allowed to go scot-free on the women themselves swearing that they were widows brought there for the purpose of being given away in marriage to persons who may be willing to accept them, and to pay the cost of carriage from the Panjáb as also sundry other expenses. Nothing beyond this could have been done in the matter, as those Sikhs, who carry on these nefarious transactions, are allowed to go about in Sind and carry on this abominable trade with impunity.

30. The *Iklil* (156), in its issue of the 25th November, gives an instance of a married young girl being taken away from her husband in the Panjáb for the purpose of sale, says that several instances of the same nature can be found there, and requests the British Government, which is determined to abolish the slave-trade, to take proper measures in the matter.

Insufficiency of police constables at the annual fairs at Alandi and Dehu villages in the Poona District and a request in the matter.

31. The *Vritt Sudha* (75), in its issue of the 26th November, complains of inadequate police arrangements on the occasion of the annual gatherings of pilgrims at Alandi and Dehu in the Poona District, and of the consequent thefts which take place there, and requests the authorities concerned to depute a larger police force to keep order at these gatherings.

A suggestion to officers in charge of the Ratnágiri Táluka concerning a ferry boat.

32. The *Bakul* (24), in its issue of the 24th November, complains of the inconvenience suffered by passengers by the ferry boat at Kálbádevi near the town of Ratnágiri, on account of the absence of well constructed sheds on both sides of the river, and requests the táluka and district authorities to direct their attention to the matter and remove the cause of complaint.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Comments on the Official Secrets Act.

33. The *Jagadádarsh* (37), in its issue of the 24th November, disapproves of the Official Secrets Act, remarking:—The attack made by His Excellency the Viceroy on the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, which deserved His Lordship's thanks for its exposures of the Kashmere affair, does not add lustre to the high position of His Lordship. For the proper administration of a vast country like India, newspapers conducted by educated and outspoken men are quite necessary. What object can a newspaper serve if it does not bring the wants of the people to the notice of Government, does not comment on unjust acts of Government and their officers, and increase the feelings of loyalty entertained by the subjects towards their rulers by duly praising the good actions of the latter? Should a newspaper shrink from disclosing any truth for fear of incurring the displeasure of Government officers? As His Excellency Lord Lansdowne has but recently come to India he is ignorant of the secrets of its administration; but he can learn much from the exposure of only one of them made by the *Patrika*. Selfish and malicious Government officers are generally responsible for the several acts of injustice perpetrated by them in this country in the name of Government. Government are kept ignorant of them by misleading reports made to them by these officers. It is very desirable under such cirsumstances to have a far-sighted and inquisitive man at the helm of the administration, who would not put implicit faith in his subordinates and would have due regard for public opinion. It is our misfortune as well as that of Government that the latter should show perfect disregard for public opinion and be irritated at the slightest criticism on their actions by newspapers. How long are the newspaper editors expected to hold their tongues for fear of being sent to prison? When a man becomes desperate he does not care even for his life. Moreover, they will not hesitate to go to prison for the sake of their country and for the good of the Government. It is therefore better to strike at the root of the evil. Government ought now to understand that if they want to administer this country as peacefully as they have done hitherto, they must move with the times and effect necessary reforms in the administration. The Government of India may not properly understand the nature of the demonstrations highly approving of the conduct of His Excellency Lord Reay in the Crawford case, but those who have understood it will be quite convinced of the loyalty of the Natives.

PART III.—*Education.*

The present condition of the Government Law School in Bombay and the necessity for its improvement.

34. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 25th November, writes:—It is now pretty generally recognized that the Government Law School, as at present conducted, is little better than a farce, a sham, and a delusion. It has been condemned by its own Professors, denounced by prominent members of the Senate of the University, and discredited by all who have any knowledge of it. It is admittedly a machinery for merely registering the attendance of students, with scarcely a pretence of instruction, and with almost a compact between the Professors and the pupils that the former are not to teach and the latter not to learn. Indeed, so great is the demoralization that we know an instance of a student complaining that a particular Professor, who happened to be conscientious, broke this supposed compact and insisted upon the students attending to the lectures by putting them questions. Indeed, so scandalous is the state of this so-called school that it is a wonder that it has been allowed to go on so far unchallenged under, so to say, the very nose of the Government and within full view of a usually vigilant press. The fault of the scandal cannot be said to lie with the Professors. It lies in the system which permits students to attend other colleges and to read for other examinations and at the same time to attend the Law School. The students attend the classes merely for formally keeping terms without the slightest intention of reading law at the time, being actually and intently engaged upon some arts examination. If the students declined to learn the Professors could not enforce their teaching, and gradually a tacit understanding came to be established that the students were not to be interfered with, and that the Professor did his duty by

marking the attendances and reading audibly or inaudibly a portion of some textbook for an hour or so. In this manner the student kept his three years' course in the Law School; the Professors gravely certified to the University that he attended the necessary course of lectures; and the University, with equal solemnity, marked him as *educated* in the Law School! But for any good he may have derived by attending the school, he may have as well kept at home and never crossed the threshold of the law class. The Professors and the students are generally such entire strangers to one another that the former could never know any of the latter in or out of the class; and if a student was unconscionable enough to send a substitute in his place or to get a brother-student to answer to his name the deception would probably be never discovered. The result has been that although Government has been maintaining a Law School at the nominal expenditure of Rs. 700 a month, (we say nominal, because the entire cost is covered by the fees), there is an utter absence of any systematic instruction in law. There are excellent institutions for teaching arts, medicine and civil engineering which give actual instruction. Law is the only branch of study which seems to have been thought not to require it. The practice has imperceptibly grown up here of trusting students who had received a certain amount of liberal education to learn law by themselves, and the practice is perhaps sanctioned by the English tradition, which until a few years ago recognized the eating of a few dinners as a sufficient qualification for admission to the status of a lawyer. But such a scheme of legal education is obviously deficient. The intricate system of law requires technical instruction quite as much as any other profession. In England this fact is now fully recognized, and the recent debates on the law course in the Senate of the Bombay University showed that here, too, there is a gradual awakening. That a remedy for this state of things is necessary is now generally admitted, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the reforming hand which has recently made some excellent improvements in medical education will also apply itself to an improvement of the teaching in law. When suggesting any improvement we know we shall be confronted with the question of funds, but happily in the present case the funds ought not to present much difficulty. It is to be noted that when the institution was founded Government spent upon it from its own revenues a sum of Rs. 84,000 apart from Rs. 2,028, the endowment for the Perry Professorship of Jurisprudence. At that time no fees were charged and the whole sum of Rs. 84,000 was borne by the Government. Now the cost of the school remains nearly the same, while the proceeds of the fees amount to over Rs. 8,000, leaving very little to be paid by Government. If the Government agreed to continue to pay from the public revenues the sum which it paid at the outset, irrespective of the proceeds from fees, the staff of the Professors could be sufficiently strengthened and the discipline of the school put on a more efficient footing. The vacancy caused by the elevation of the Honourable Mr. Telang may be used as an occasion for a beginning of the reform. One additional Professor willing to give his whole time to the school, and the present staff of three Professors giving an hour in the evening, will probably satisfy the wants of the school. The present practice of two lectures to each class in a week must be altered, and there ought to be a lecture or a lesson every day. Even with the present Professors the practice some years ago was to give four lectures a week to the second and third year classes, they being taken together by each of the two Government Law Professors. Lectures ought to be on the tutorial system, accompanied by examinations, and all the other methods of instruction adopted in a regular school. The rule now requiring the senior students to fill in their second and third years' terms after graduation will secure a more attentive class of students than formerly, and whatever the quality of students, if the school authorities strictly enforce discipline, the students must conform to it. In short, the school must be made a place of real education, and not the sham it now is.

Want of encouragement to vernacular literature in the Bombay Presidency.

35. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 24th November, writes:—It is a pity that our University authorities have not yet brought themselves to look with favour upon the vernaculars. Even yet their partial and half-hearted introduction into the curriculum is resisted and resented. The want of a good literature is made the excuse of such conduct. But, as we

have shown, this is but a result of the present policy of excluding the vernaculars from the sacred precincts of the college. It is the duty of the Government and the people to press this point on the attention of the University until they make it open wide its portals to admit the vernaculars. The Government too has recently been very chary of giving encouragement to vernacular literature. Want of funds is the inevitable excuse brought forward. But for such and other reforms such excuses ought not to be pleaded. In reviewing the quarterly reports of publications for 1885 the Secretary of State drew the attention of the Government of Bombay to this regrettable state of modern vernacular literature. The Government thereupon directed the educational authorities to consider the matter with a view to reform. Have they done so? At least the public is not aware of any special measures having been taken. The departmental patronage has not succeeded in adding any appreciable number of valuable books to the stock. Under such circumstances it is hopeless to expect any reform. When the constant complaints of the public and the suggestive remarks of the Bombay Registrar of Native Publications are thus ignored, it is hopeless to expect any amelioration.

Establishment of schools and colleges where education shall be given free and entirely through the vernaculars recommended.

36. Referring to the Government report on the Vernacular publications of 1888, the *Dnyánodayă* (13), in its issue of the 28th November, considers that the report furnishes room for much thought, and writes:—It is very plain that the reason why vernacular literature is at so low an ebb is that there is no demand for anything higher. A demand would soon furnish a supply. The great problem is how to create such a demand. We would suggest again, as we have often done before, not simply for the sake of literature, but because that is the index of a nation's intellectual life, that free and, so far as practicable, compulsory primary education, free middle and high school education, and the existence of colleges where instruction should be given entirely through the vernaculars, though English should be taught there. It is time that something should be done to create a public sentiment for education as necessary in itself without regard to the receiving of degrees qualifying for Government service. The problem of creating a demand for good vernacular literature is the same as that of raising the intellectual condition of the masses.

Introduction of compulsory primary education in the city of Poona by the local municipality disapproved.

37. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in its issue of the 28th November, writes:—The municipal School Board of Poona, at its meeting on Friday last, adopted unanimously a proposal made by one of its members that the municipality be moved to pass a rule making primary education compulsory in the municipal district. In justice to the author of this wild proposal it may be permitted to us to quote his words, as embodied in his letter making the proposal. He says: "The annual administration reports on education in this city show that the time has come when primary education can be made compulsory in the city, and I have to propose that the municipality be moved to pass a rule making it compulsory on parents to send their sons and daughters above the age of five years for education in municipal schools. Perhaps, in consideration of the compulsion we exercise, boys and girls, whose parents cannot afford to pay for their schooling, will have to be admitted free, which means that the municipality must find additional money. How this can be done ought to be entrusted to a committee, who will draw up a full report for submission to the General Committee. What is at present wanted is the acceptance by the General Committee of the principle, and I hope the School Board will see the necessity of taking this step in advance." As we have stated above, the School Board at its meeting on Friday last did unanimously accept the principle underlying the proposal, and has further recommended it for acceptance by the general body of the municipality. In consequence of this recommendation from the School Board, the aforesaid wild proposal has been included in the list of business for transaction at a special meeting of the municipality which is to be held this afternoon at 5-30 P.M. In the first place, it is necessary to observe that both the author of the wild proposal and the School Board appear to have taken for granted that under the existing Municipal Act it is competent for the municipality to pass a rule like the one proposed, subject,

of course, to the final approval of Government. There is, however, nothing in the Municipal Act to warrant such a belief. The legislature has studiously abstained from conferring any such power as is assumed to exist, either on the Provincial Government or the municipalities. What the legislature has done is simply to declare by the amended Section 24, clause 15, that it shall be one of the obligatory duties of municipalities to make adequate provision for the establishment and maintenance both of "middle-class and primary schools." In adopting this policy the legislature was doubtless guided by the recommendations of the Indian Education Commission, 1882, in Chapters IV and XI of their exhaustive report. It would seem that the author of the wild proposal has construed this particular provision into conferring a power on the municipality to pass a rule like the one he has advocated, and that his construction has been blindly accepted by his colleagues on the board. It is hardly seven years since the Indian Education Commission exhaustively investigated the whole subject of Indian education, and it is a noteworthy fact that they did not observe the necessary signs anywhere to justify them even in discussing the subject of making primary education compulsory even in the presidency towns, so far as even boys are concerned, still less to justify them in adopting any general recommendation, of howsoever limited a character, on the subject. But it would appear to have been reserved for the Poona Municipal School Board of 1889-90 to exemplify by their action in the present instance the truth of the adage which declares that "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." We shall now proceed to show the sandy nature of the foundation upon which the author of this wild proposal, blindly accepted by the School Board, has based it. Now, let us see what the proposal of the School Board, if given effect to, would imply. The number of children of both the sexes of the school-going age is generally calculated at 15 per cent. of the total population, and so Poona with its population of over 100,000 souls must have 15,000 children of the school-going age, out of which probably 8,000 are boys and 7,000 girls. We have seen above that of the 8,000 boys of the school-going age 4,000, or 50 per cent., are at school, while of the 7,000 girls, 725 or 10·35 per cent. only are at school. So then if the wild proposal of the School Board be given effect to, it would mean that the parents and guardians of 4,000 boys and 6,275 girls will be compelled by coercive measures to educate them! The absurdity of the proposal will thus be manifest to the meanest intellect, and we strongly doubt whether a municipality, even if it possessed the power of making such a rule as the one proposed, would exercise it under the circumstances set forth above. The School Board has a great deal of legitimate work before it, and it would do well to devote all its energy to the accomplishment of that work, instead of wasting it in starting wild proposals of the character mentioned above. We have sufficient confidence in the possession by our municipality, as a body, of sound common sense to enable us to hope that it will decline to follow the lead of the author of the wild proposals and of the School Board.

A suggestion to abolish the posts of Educational Inspectors.

38. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (135), in its issue of the 27th November, says that if the annual examination of a high school is to be conducted by the head-master and assistant teachers thereof, as has this year been done in the case of the Nadiád High School, there is no necessity for incurring a heavy expenditure on Educational Inspectors, and that the saving that may be effected by the abolition of their posts may well be utilized towards other educational purposes.

Disapproval of an order of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, in connection with students of private schools.

39. The *Ahmedabad Times* (88), in its issue of the 26th November, regrets that the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, should have issued orders not to admit into the Government High School at Ahmedabad any of those students who may be studying at private schools.

A complaint against the Gujaráti Book Committee with a request to the educational authorities in the matter.

40. The *Hitechchhu* (83), in its issue of the 28th November, complains that owing to the absence of punctuality on the part of some of the members of the Gujaráti Book Committee, authors have not received replies to references made by them concerning their works sent to the Director of Public Instruction more than a year ago, and recom-

mends the Secretary of the Book Committee to expose the dilatory members, and the educational authorities to take proper steps in the matter.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

A suggestion to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

41. The *Ambálahari* (8), in its issue of the 26th November, complains of the conduct of Bráhman station-masters, signallers, &c., on the G. I. P. Railway towards not only passengers but also towards their subordinates of other castes, and suggests to the Company to make it a rule that the Bráhman servants who are engaged to provide passengers with drinking water at the stations should either allow passengers of all castes and creeds the use of the pots in their possession or allow it not even to Bráhman passengers.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

A recommendation to appoint Collectors as Presidents of Ahmedabad and other municipalities.

42. In advocating the appointment of Collectors as Presidents of various municipalities in large cities, the *Samsher Bahádur* (124), in its issue of the 22nd November, observes:—It is our firm opinion that the scheme of local self-government will never succeed unless there is an able and awe-inspiring President at the head of every municipality. When this new scheme first came into force, Government entrusted the whole of the municipal management to the people, appointing non-official Presidents. The scheme, however, failed within a short time. Government have therefore been compelled to interfere and appoint Collector-Presidents as before. In our opinion, it would be better to appoint Collectors as Presidents, and the greatest gain to the municipalities under them will be that they will be responsible to a certain extent and will be in a better position to represent to Government the real state of the municipal finances. At present Government send their orders to municipalities through Collectors, but by the appointment of Collector-Presidents Government will know the condition of the people and no pressure will then be necessary for the execution of their orders as under non-official Presidents. Besides, the municipal meetings will be orderly on account of the presence of the Collector. We, therefore, have no hesitation in recommending Government to nominate the Collector as President of the Ahmedabad Municipality. At the same time, we may add that Ráo Bahádur Ranchhodlál, our present President, for whom we have every respect, has failed as a President, either because he is over-lenient or from some other cause.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

Question about the power of the Government of India to legislate for the Native States and remarks in connection therewith.

43. The *Kalpataru* (39), in its issue of the 24th November, says:—A question has been recently raised about the authority of the Government of India to legislate for Native States. The Government will gain their object when this question is decided, since there is no doubt that it will be decided in their favour. But such a decision will deprive the Native Princes of even the nominal power which they have possessed since the Delhi Darbár, which changed their friendly relations with the British Government. We recommend Government not to do anything which will create dissatisfaction among their subjects. If Government think that strong frontier defences are quite sufficient to repel the attacks of the Russian Bear and that they can now be indifferent to the good will or otherwise of the subjects, we tell them that they are quite mistaken in their belief. We have made this suggestion in time, as we sincerely desire that Government may not have cause to repent afterwards.

Remarks in connection with the correspondence between the Government Solicitor and the editor of the *Rájyabhakt* about certain allegations made by the latter against an Assistant Political Agent in Káthiáwár.

44. With reference to the answers given by the editor of the *Rájyabhakt* to certain queries put by Mr. Little, Solicitor, on behalf of Government, about certain remarks appearing in that paper on the conduct of an Assistant Political Officer, the *Rájyabhakt* (123), in its issue of the 26th November, observes:—It is much to be regretted that Government should make an unnecessary delay in such an important matter. We hear that the Assistant Political Agent is exerting his influence to stifle evidence. If

Government intend inquiring into the matter, why are they quiet? Are they unable to institute inquiries? Let it be anything, but if this delay continues, it will be very difficult for us to prove our case, although it is true. If, however, Government are unwilling to make inquiries, we should be informed accordingly, so that we may not be put to the trouble of being always ready with the evidence. Will the Bombay Government do this in the interest of justice?

Complaints against His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar and the extent to which they may be enquired into.

45. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 23rd November, writes:—His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar has the reputation of being one of the most enlightened and generous Princes in the Bombay Presidency. His public benefactions have been acknowledged by the Government of Bombay on more than one occasion. His last gift of a lákh of rupees was given on the Queen's birthday to the cause of medical aid to Indian women. Visitors to Bhávnagar have been charmed by His Highness' hospitality and his intelligence. That such a prince should be accused of private and public vices of the grossest character is extremely shocking. We are rather disposed to believe that the Thákor Sáheb's traducer is a man who has some personal animosity against the prince, and who may have been disappointed in some scheme of personal aggrandisement. The complaints, however, are too serious and circumstantial to be entirely ignored. Various definite charges have been formulated against the Thákor Sáheb and have been published in the so-called "Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette" by one Brahmachári Mádhavánand Sadánand at Bombay. It appears that although these complaints have been only recently made public, they have been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government of Bombay. The late Governor of Bombay once promised to make an inquiry into them, but none was made. It would be a great pity if the charity of this prince were really only a veil to cloak his vices. But if the sum total of the charges brought against the Thákor Sáheb amounts only to accusations against his personal character, it would be wrong on the part of the Government to interfere, unless it could be proved that his subjects were sufferers by reason of his vices. It has been lately the practice to urge defects of personal character against Indian princes in order to pronounce them unfit for administration. It has been done in the case of the Mahárája of Kashmere, and also in other instances. Now, however great may be the value of morality by itself, public morality should never be confounded with private morality, and howsoever desirable may be the union of correct conduct in private life with irreproachable public morality, it is a known fact that the two are not found together. A public officer, an administrator, or a hereditary monarch may discharge his public duties very satisfactorily without being a man of correct conduct in private life. The only charge against the Thákor Sáheb into which Government would be justified in making an inquiry is the allegation that his subjects are rack-rented in order to make up the revenue and to provide for his ostentatious charities. His private virtues and vices cannot concern any one, unless it can be proved that he is another Nero or Shiraz-ud-Dowla.

Remarks on the "Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette."

46. In noticing the "Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette" the *Svadesh Bandhu* (135), in its issue of the 27th Novemder, observes:—It is not a trifling charge against Government and their responsible officers that the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar pleases them by contributing handsome donations in aid of funds started in England and by giving costly presents to the ladies of the representatives of Government. We are sorry to see that Government have turned a deaf ear to the repeated request made by us and our contemporaries to appoint a commission to enquire into the management of Native States.

Serious allegations against Dr. Barjorji and Mr. Sims, officers in the service of His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar.

47. The *Rájyabhakt* (123), in its issue of the 26th November, observes:—The Thákor of Bhávnagar is given to drinking and Dr. Barjorji and Mr. Sims have led him into this vice in order to serve their selfish objects. Mr. Sims has filled his own pockets and also those of his sons. Dr. Barjorji has also misappropriated State money and

has got his relatives appointed in the service of the State. We hear that he has arranged to get himself appointed Huzur Kárbhári and one of his relatives substituted in his place. One Dolatrái has been degraded for receiving bribes, but he openly says that he will continue to receive them as all the Darbár officials do the same. One Sayad Edrus, Deputy Vahivatdár, Kundala, knows nothing more than merely noting dates of receipt of letters. When will the Thákor be able to select his subordinates himself ?

A complaint about heedlessness on the part of Mr. Tátya Sáheb of Aundh and the British officers in the matter of a murder alleged to be committed in that Native State.

48. A correspondent, writing over the signature of "X" to the *Karád Chitragupta* (28) in its issue of the 28th November, about the murder of one Antáji Náráyan Kulkarni on the 15th October in the Aundh State under the Political Agency of Sátára, complains of apathy on the part of Sar Subhedár Shrimant Tátya Sáheb in enquiring into the offence and of no notice being taken of the matter by the Collector, the Police Superintendent and the Bombay Government, who are said to have been informed of it by telegraph.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd December 1889.

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(For the week ending 30th November 1889.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 7th December 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
22	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
23	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
24	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
25	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
26	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
27	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
28	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
29	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
36	„ Hunnar Uttejak	Poona	Do.	...
37	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
40	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
41	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
42	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
43	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
45	„ Mahárashtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
46	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
47	„ Mahárashtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
49	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
59	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
70	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
72	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
73	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
76	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
78	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
79	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
80	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
81	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,000
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
94	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
95	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
96	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
97	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
98	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
108	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
109	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
110	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
111	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
112	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
113	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
115	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
121	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
122	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
123	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
124	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
125	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
126	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
127	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
128	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
129	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
130	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
131	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Monthly	630
132	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
133	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
134	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
135	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
136	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	200
138	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
145	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
146	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
147	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
148	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
149	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
150	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
151	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
152	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
153	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
154	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
155	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
156	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
157	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
158	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
159	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
160	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
161	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Reflections on the situation in Afghanistan.

1. In noticing a telegram from London to the effect that an Afghan chief who has left Afghanistan has made declarations of the Amir's friendship for Russia, the *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 4th December, says:—Implicit faith cannot be placed in the statement, for it may be either the production of an enemy of the Amir or mere gossip. However, it is almost certain that, sooner or later, either in the lifetime of the present Amir or after his death, the above state of things will arise. The expensive alliance formed by the British Government with Afghanistan is of an unnatural kind. The large subsidy received by the Amir has drawn him to India, but his heart is not with us. He knows that Russia is powerful in Asia and is a danger to his kingdom, but British gold has kept him away from forming an alliance with the Russian Bear. There are dissensions among the Afghans as well as in the Amir's family, and after Abdul Rahman's death there is no guarantee that Afghanistan will continue friendly towards India.

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, and increase in the five years' term of Provincial Governors recommended.

2. The *Khándesh Vaibhav* (44), in its issue of the 29th November, says that His Excellency Lord Reay deserves praise for his independence of character and regard for justice, which have made him so popular, disapproves of the rule for changing the Provincial Governors every five years, and recommends that the term of Lord Reay's tenure of office as Governor of Bombay be increased to ten or even more years. The paper adds that the present rule fixing the term at five years compels the Governors to quit the country by the time they get acquainted with its administration, and that hence they cannot effect sufficient reforms in the administration or do anything important for the welfare of the subject people.

Mr. King, M. P., and the protest of Mr. Justice Parsons against his speech at the Uncovenanted Service banquet given him in the Town Hall, Bombay.

3. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 1st December, writes:—The protest offered by Mr. Justice Parsons to the remarks made by Mr. H. S. King, M. P., at the Uncovenanted Service banquet in the Town Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday last, followed as it was by the immediate retirement of Mr. Parsons from the banquet, created "some sensation in the Hall." So great was this sensation that Mr. King did not continue his speech until, being frequently urged to do so, he rose "in response to continued cheers." Mr. King pleaded in justification that he had said nothing which "could justly wound the feelings of the most susceptible," and Mr. Justice Scott explained that "he felt quite sure Mr. Justice Parsons' only reason for leaving was that he did not wish to take sides in a controversy with Government: they were there as guests and not as partisans, and all their presence meant was that they had a general sympathy with the Uncovenanted Service in their claims for fair and equitable treatment." The remarks of Mr. King which brought forth the protest of Mr. Justice Parsons are reported to be, "Speaking of Sir John Gorst's famous plea that the *rayats* were too poor to pay the pensions of the service at two shillings in the rupee, he said the plea amounted to a proposition that India was too poor to be honest." Mr. Justice Parsons thereupon "rose and made a protest, stating he could not, as one of Her Majesty's servants, remain and hear the Government assailed." The above is a brief account of the occurrence which led to the abrupt departure of Mr. Justice Parsons from a banqueting hall where he, a Covenanted Civil Servant of Government, was the guest of numerous uncovenanted servants of the same Government. The only question that arises out of this banquet incident is whether Mr. Justice Parsons was justified in protesting against any part of the proceedings at the banquet, however unpalatable they might be to himself. If the banquet is to be regarded as a private social dinner, the delivery of pungent speeches would come within the definition of "privileged communications." But it was not a private social dinner, for reporters were admitted and the

speeches have been published. The guests might have expected that the occasion would be used to review the proceedings of Government from an uncovenanted service point of view, and that as the chief speaker was a non-official, he would not spare the Government. It thus happened that the language which the hosts approved was considered by Mr. Justice Parsons to be such as he could not listen to without raising a protest. And he said he raised this protest because he was "one of Her Majesty's servants." This was a distinct rebuke to the hosts, who were also "Her Majesty's servants." After rebuking his hosts Mr. Justice Parsons could no longer remain as their guest and withdrew from the hall. Mr. Parsons is, of course, the best person to decide what language would rouse his anger, and from his point of view he was justified in leaving the banquet hall as he did. But his justification would have been more complete if he had declined to go to a political dinner at which the conduct of Her Majesty's Government was to be commented on. The civil and military services of India have always strongly upheld the Government in India and have never taken part in any public demonstration against their masters. This is as it should be, especially in this country. And this is probably what Mr. Justice Parsons felt. If the paid and trusted servants of Government were to use freedom of speech on public platforms in India, and use language calculated to bring the Government into contempt, the example might possibly prove pernicious. Though we have said that it was in the power of Mr. Justice Parsons to absent himself from a political meeting, we anticipate that the "sensation" which he produced in the Town Hall will not end without an official inquiry. Mr. H. S. King was an appropriate mouthpiece of the uncovenanted service in Parliament, and in that Hall of Freedom he possessed the liberty to use his powers of speech to the full Parliamentary limit. But it was manifestly unadvisable to invite him to a public banquet in India, there to repeat his Parliamentary performances in free language in an after-dinner oration. In the defence of good government the Government of India cannot wink at the misfortune which has occurred. Servants should be subject to their masters, and servants of the State should be always in sympathy with the State. The rules of labour and capital have no useful place in this matter, for the uncovenanted service has its recognized means of being heard. If Government are acting unjustly and illegally, the service has its remedy in a court of justice, and collectively that service is drawing some lákhs of rupees annually from the Indian treasury and is, therefore, liberally provided with means to establish its claim, if it can be established. It has also, as we see, sufficient influence to secure a strong Parliamentary orator to espouse its cause in the House of Commons. Surely, there was neither urgency nor necessity to transfer the grievance field to an Indian dinner table. It is not good for India that the authority of Government over its own servants should be weakened in the least. The Arthur Crawford case points to the moral, and we certainly anticipate that the Town Hall incident will show Government the necessity for preventing any similar occurrence in future. The uncovenanted service members who gave the dinner cannot dissociate themselves from their after-dinner orator, for the banquet was intended to give play to the orator's powers, and it was known that Government would find the speech in the Anglo-Indian journals. If Mr. King was within his rights as a British subject in commenting freely on the conduct of Government at an Indian dinner, certainly the masters of the feast, as servants and pillars of the State, were not sustaining the prestige of the Government in preparing all the elements of that feast.

Disapproval of the demand of the uncovenanted service regarding their pension.

4. Alluding to the same incident, the *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 1st December, remarks:—The demand of the European members of the uncovenanted Civil Service to have their pensions paid at the rate of two shillings a rupee is very selfish, and if it is granted at any time in future, there will be universal discontent among the natives of India, as it will cause an annual loss of 4 millions of rupees to the Indian treasury. The European members of the service have already monopolised to themselves various posts—whether small or high—in the Government service, and have thereby done injustice to the natives of India. If they are dissatisfied with their treatment by Government they should better resign the service. They ought to

know that it is in India alone that they get such splendid salaries. They can hardly expect to get half as much in Ceylon or elsewhere. We recommend Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., and other well-wishers of India to strongly protest against such a selfish demand when the question comes again before the House of Commons. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (80), in its issue of the 5th December, expresses similar sentiments.]

5. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (113), in its issue of the 1st December, observes:—Sir John Gorst, on more than one occasion, distinctly said that India was not in a position to comply with the request of the uncovenanted service, and so long as he is Under Secretary and Lord Cross Secretary of State for India, there is no reason to fear that Mr. H. S. King will succeed in the cause he advocates. However, it would be better for the Indian National Congress to take up the question and express disapproval of the unjust demand.

The Uncovenanted Civil Service agitation in Bombay and the question about the presence of Government servants at a meeting in which Government are attacked.

6. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 1st December, observes:—If Government servants are prevented from openly joining the Indian National Congress, a movement which, if carefully examined, is not at all against Government, was it proper to allow European officers to be present at a banquet given in honour of Mr. H. S. King, M. P., where very strong remarks were made against Government? Mr. King's remarks were so strong that Mr. Justice Parsons had to leave the hall, and it is necessary for Government to take notice of those officers who were present on the occasion. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (82) and the *Gujarát Gazette* (80), in their respective issues of the 1st and 5th December, express similar sentiments.]

Deputation of Dr. Augustus Voelcker to India to enquire into the best methods of improving Indian agriculture by scientific means disapproved.

7. The *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 4th December, says:—Dr. Augustus Voelcker, the Consulting Chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society, has been deputed to India by the Secretary of State for India to remain for the space of twelve months in the country for the purpose of gaining experience of its agriculture in order to be able to suggest the best methods of improving it by the application of agricultural chemistry. This measure is not likely to prove beneficial to India. There are agricultural departments with every presidential Government as well as with the Government of India, every year tomes of agricultural statistics are published, agricultural schools and colleges have been opened in different parts of the country, and expensive model farms have been in existence for several years past, but nothing beneficial to the people has as yet resulted from these measures, and the deputation of Dr. Voelcker is also likely to prove a failure. It is quite improbable that the ignorant Indian *rayat* will resort to agricultural chemistry to enrich his land, and the opinion of experienced European scientists like Sir George Birdwood and Professor Wallace is that the European methods are not suited to Indian agriculture. What is urgently needed for the improvement of the agriculture of this country is that the heavy land assessment should be appropriately reduced, that the Indian farmer should be protected from running into debt and falling into the clutches of the money-lenders, that he should be induced to obtain scientific education in agriculture for his children, and that the students who have already received such education in schools and colleges should be encouraged to take to practical agriculture by helping them with land, seed and improved implements.

The decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Crawford case and its consequences.

8. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 1st December, writes:—We wrote months ago that the exposure of the Crawford scandal was in a certain sense a triumph of Native journalism. Years before the appointment of the Crawford Commission, charges in more or less explicit language were laid against Mr. Crawford by a Poona paper. The Bombay Government, which had systematically petted Mr. Crawford, compelled its editor to tender unqualified apology for making imputations which subsequent events have proved to have been well founded. The consequences of this policy are now too well-known to make it necessary for us to describe them here. Some time ago a Kánarese paper in Bombay published certain

sweeping imputations in language the meaning of which could not possibly have been mistaken by any one. We do not know how far the charges were true, nor do we know what action His Excellency Lord Reay's Government has taken in reference to the outspoken observations of the Kánarese editor. An Anglo-Indian Kánarese paper invited the attention of the authorities to the candid strictures of its contemporary in a prominent manner, and it is difficult to believe that Government is ignorant of what was being talked about in such public and open manner. Now we learn from the *Advocate of India*, to whose columns a clever writer, signing himself as "*Free Lance*," has been sending interesting contributions, that the *Rájyabhakt* published some damaging statements against certain persons in Káthiáwár—the traditional land of chaotic confusion—and that the Bombay Government, through its Solicitor, called upon the editor to mention the name of one of the offenders. The editor intimated his willingness to mention the name, if Government undertook to grant indemnity to all those who would come forward as witnesses in the case. "They will come forward," the editor wrote, "when they see that Government have taken the matter in hand. After the Crawford case they fear much." This reply, if it be correctly reported in the *Advocate*, is a strange commentary on what has been done by the Secretary of State to maintain purity of administration by violating the word of the Bombay Government, solemnly pledged to the witnesses in the Crawford case. Even if the charges be true, the local Government will now be reluctant to take any action against the *Rájyabhakt*, and witnesses will think a thousand times before they endanger their own liberty and reputation. If they are false, the paper will be enjoying an immunity from punishment ruinous to Government, to the parties maligned and to Native journalism itself. The whole situation becomes painful enough, especially when the paper offers, if a private investigation be opened, to produce his witnesses before "an independent Government officer like Mr. Ommanney." We cannot say if Government are willing to accept the challenge implied in these words. We are, of course, not in a position to vouch for the truth of the information of the writer in our contemporary, but, if it is without foundation, Government will do well to contradict the report in its own interests.

Comments on the grounds on which the Government of India have dismissed Mr. Vithal Tikáji, late Kárbhári at Akalkot.

9. The *Subodh Patrika* (19), in its issue of the 1st December, writes:—In clause 10, paragraph 3 of their letter to the Government of Bombay conveying orders on the Mámlatdárs' cases, the Government of India, in disposing of the case of Mr. Vithal Tikáji, who, while employed as Kárbhári in Akalkot, was implicated in the payment of a bribe of Rs. 10,000 by the Chief of that State, to Mr. Crawford, say: "He sought Hanmantráo and brought him to the Rája, and settled that the latter should pay Rs. 10,000 for his powers; and though it is asserted that he acted most reluctantly, he was promised and obtained extraordinary promotion on his own account, and he himself paid the money on every occasion. His own promotion followed immediately on the first instalment, whereas the Rája's powers were not given till the payment was complete. He should be dismissed." He receives no compensation because he had received no guarantee. This is fair; but does not this case clearly establish the fact of the late Commissioner's guilt to the satisfaction even of the Government of India? For it establishes clearly that the promises made to the Rája and his Kárbhári by the agent in return for the heavy bribe were duly made by the principal, which could never occur unless Hanmantráo, and not Mr. Crawford, was the Commissioner of the Division. We do not grudge the latter his escape, which he owed to the accident of the delay that occurred in the preparation of the Akalkot case and the refusal of the Commission to hear it. But what light does it not throw on the appreciation of the evidence the Commission actually heard, and still more on the muddle apparently based on that appreciation into which this nauseous case has been thrown in the stage of its final disposal?

A suggestion to the people of India to present an address to Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P.

10. The *Havyak Subodh* (142), in its issue of the 3rd December, writes:—Anglo-Indian newspapers and officers are very much dissatisfied at the forthcoming visit of Mr. Bradlaugh to India. They are afraid that in consequence of his visit the natives of India will disregard the Government

of India and try to lay their grievances before Parliament every now and then. Had the British officers in India discharged their duties justly and honestly, we should have liked the Government of India more than Parliament, and would not have cared for holding meetings of the National Congress and securing assistance from men like Mr. Bradlaugh. We hope that all the cities in India will present addresses through their respective delegates to Mr. Bradlaugh and show that they are grateful to him.

Comments on the subjects proposed by the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha for discussion by the forthcoming Indian National Congress.

11. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 2nd December, writes:—The Sárvajanik Sabha of Poona has issued a circular letter addressed to all political associations in the country, inviting opinions on five questions which the Sabha thinks will be the principal topics for consideration at the next Indian National Congress meeting. The questions are:—(1) Indian Legislative Councils, (2) Permanent Settlement, (3) Excise administration, (4) Government action on the Public Service Commission Report, and (5) Salt duty. On each of these points the Sabha indicates its own opinions and calls for an expression of views from sister associations. We are generally in accord with the Sabha on the different points mentioned, and we have little to add to what the Sabha says. With regard to the constitution of the Legislative Councils, the Sabha expresses the prevailing disapproval of the scheme of electoral colleges and prefers to make the existing local fund and municipal boards the constituencies for election. It is proposed that the local self-government boards of each district should elect one member for the whole district, the presidency town should elect one or more members, and the Government should make up the complement by nomination. The total number of members is not stated. If each district elects a member for itself, and if Government nominates an equal number, we are afraid the Councils will be very unwieldy. It may, perhaps, be more convenient to make the administrative divisions the territorial units for election, and allot them one or more members according to their size, population and intellectual, social and material advancement. As to permanent settlement, there is likely to be greater difference of opinion. The Sabha suggests that the Secretary of State's despatches of 1862 and 1865 should be carried out. The advantages of a permanent settlement are so obvious that it is surprising that there should be any objection to it; but having regard to the fact that the existing settlements of land are different in different parts of the country, the question had better be left to be decided by each province with special reference to local conditions. The excise question may be left to be similarly dealt with by provincial conferences. With respect to the Public Service Commission's report, there is considerable divergence of opinion as to simultaneous examinations. The proposal that Government should fill up certain vacancies by nomination seems to revive in a different form the old condemned statutory system. The increase in the salt duty is a long standing grievance, and is generally felt and acknowledged to be intolerable, except by a few who are too wealthy to feel the pinch.

The Indian National Congress and the rumoured attempts of Khán Bahádur Mir Abdul Alli, head of the Detective Police, Bombay, against it.

12. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 1st December, writes:—It is now well known that the authorities at the India Office have expressed disapproval of the opposition organised by many officials in Upper India against the Indian National Congress movement, and confidentially, and possibly, we ought to say, demi-officially have advised the authorities in this country that this must not occur again. The Government of India took its own means of communicating to higher officials the wishes of the Secretary of State, but in doing so they added, on their own account, an instruction which did not emanate from the Secretary of State, namely, that no Government official should aid or assist the movement in any way whatsoever. There was no exception to this rule, even Governors of Presidencies being distinctly enjoined to give no aid or countenance, direct or indirect, to the Congress movement. Of course, theoretically this is fair enough. Officials are to stand absolutely aloof; they are to fight neither for, nor against the movement. They are to be strictly neutral. But practically it is most unfair to us, because, while the good men who are on our side honestly and religiously obey the Government order not to aid, assist or comfort us in any way, other persons still secretly

do all they can to intimidate the ignorant, and by veiled threats deter the less courageous of the intelligent even from openly joining the movement, though in heart they are thoroughly in accord with it. A very prominent instance of this disobedience of Government orders is very much talked of, we find, at present in Bombay. The whole town openly says that Khán Bahádur Mir Abdul Alli, head of the Detective Police, has been for the last two months actively employed in trying to frighten Mahomedans of all classes in Bombay from joining in the Congress movement. He has not, it is true, been very successful, but he has succeeded in making a great many of the Mahomedans, who are none the less going to appear as delegates at the Congress, extremely uncomfortable and uneasy as to what the results of this independence of action on their part may haply be. This, as we say, is the common talk in Bombay. We venture to hope that the Khán Bahádur has been more or less misunderstood and misrepresented, but, all the same, we think that it would be well, in order to avert possible future scandal, if His Excellency the Governor would instruct the head of the Bombay Police to warn the Khán Bahádur of the difficulties that might arise from his speaking unguardedly in regard to these matters so as to create a misconception of his motives and attitude. On the present occasion it does not seem necessary to say more, but if there be any solid foundation of truth for the widespread public rumour that Khán Bahádur Mir Abdul Alli is devoting his energies mainly to the obstruction of the Congress movement, it is as well that this gentleman should clearly understand that there are now plenty of able and influential men who are quite determined that the orders of Government in this matter prohibiting the interference of officials shall be rigidly respected and that the transgressor shall be duly brought to book. However, while we consider it only fair and just to this undoubtedly able officer to be quite open with him as regards the misconduct of which popular rumour in Bombay so persistently accuses him, we cling, for the present at any rate, to the hope that his actions and himself have been either misrepresented or misunderstood, and that, therefore, being now aware of what is being said about him, he will be too discreet in future to render any further reference to his case necessary. [Several other papers of the week have written on the subject disapproving of the conduct of Khán Bahádur Mir Abdul Alli in regard to the Indian National Congress.]

Satisfaction expressed at the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Krishnáji Lakshman Nulkar as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

13. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 4th December, makes a brief allusion to the valuable services rendered by Ráo Bahádur Krishnáji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E., as President of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha for several years, as a member of the Forest Commission, and as one of the representatives of Bombay on the Public Service Commission, and expresses gratification with the appointment of the Ráo Bahádur as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Great satisfaction is also expressed by the *Samáchár* with the services rendered by the Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang during the six years he has been a member of the same Council.

14. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 2nd December, writes:— We learn that Ráo Bahádur Krishnáji Lakshman Nulkar has been appointed Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay in the place of the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang. We need scarcely say that no better selection could have been made. It is one of the happiest appointments made by His Excellency Lord Reay. As we have pointed out more than once, Ráo Bahádur Nulkar possesses uncommon qualifications to be a representative of the Native community in the Legislative Council, and we are glad that the choice has been so worthily made. [Several other papers approve of this appointment.]

A complaint about allotting seats to Native gentlemen at the *darbárs* held by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

15. The *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 7th December, says:— Oftentimes, at the *darbárs* held by His Excellency the Governor, the work of allotting seats to Native gentlemen according to their rank and position in life is not properly done, and the descendants of old and respectable families are made to sit below the pushing men of the day, and the feelings of the Native community are hurt

thereby. Again, at such *darbárs* European officers of high rank are seated on one side, and European gentlemen of ordinary position in life who are lower in rank than Natives of high position are made to sit in a place betokening higher rank than the latter. The wives of the latter class of Europeans are allotted at these *darbárs* the best site, while Native ladies are provided with seats in a corner. This arrangement is also considered objectionable by Native ladies and gentlemen. The European gentlemen of ordinary rank ought to be made to sit with Native gentlemen of equal position. On the 20th instant *darbárs* will be held at Ahmedabad in honour of the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a bridge to be erected across the river Sábarmati by His Excellency the Governor, and other joyous occasions, and it is to be hoped that such arrangements will be made at these *darbárs* as will not give rise to a repetition of the above-mentioned grievances.

Reflections in connection with a sowar of the 1st Bombay Lancers running *amuck* and mortally wounding some of his superior officers.

16. In connection with the news that recently a sowar or trooper of the 1st Bombay Lancers located at Deesa ran *amuck* wounding the Risaldár-Major, the Wordie-Major and Colonel Heyland, Commandant, and that the last-named officer has died of his wounds, the *Pandit* (157), in its issue of the 29th November, says:—The regulations and rules enacted by Government are so just that no evil results need be feared from their observance, but the European military officers do not pay proper attention to these regulations. In some Native regiments the Native officers receive no consideration at all at the hands of their European officers, while in some others the Native officers are completely trusted by their European superiors. Under such circumstances, when a private or a lower Native officer believes that injustice has been done to him and there is no means to get justice done, he loses his temper, becomes hopeless and commits a desperate act leading to serious consequences. If the privates and Native officers were conversant with the military regulations, no injustice would be committed and desperate acts of revenge through ignorance would be avoided. But it is to be regretted that there is no book of military regulations, either in Hindi or Urdu or any other vernacular language, and, so long as there is none, there remains the fear of serious unpleasant occurrences taking place in the Native army. Government ought to arrange for the preparation of such a book, but if they cannot do so, the work should be entrusted to some printing agency, giving it the required aid. This work would enable Native military men to remove their doubts if they had any. There is the code of military regulations in English, but few Native soldiers can read or understand the language, and they have to go to their European officer or to find out English-knowing Natives to interpret to them the particular regulations or rules. The *Pandit* newspaper explains most of the subjects applicable to the Native army, but the Native officers of some regiments get displeased with the just writings of this paper, misrepresent to their European officers that it contains writings against Government and abuses of Europeans, and get their permission to proscribe the newspaper from the regimental lines. In the 1st Bombay Lancers itself a Native officer became displeased with the *Pandit*, and told the four or five of his officer comrades who used to take the paper that the commanding officer had proscribed it, and thus induced them to discontinue subscribing to it. It is not likely that a commanding officer would proscribe a loyal paper like the *Pandit* from his regimental lines, but the abovementioned facts remain for all that. The commanding officer of a Native regiment wrote to say that the newspaper was proscribed from the lines of his regiment because it contained seditious writings, but no reply was received from him to a request to point out the writings complained of.

A recommendation to Government to send Tantia Bhil, a notorious dacoit, to the Andamans, instead of executing him.

17. The *Din Bandhu* (10), in its issue of the 1st December, writes:—The notorious Tantia Bhil is to be executed on the 4th instant. The *National Guardian* informed us that a petition asking for a reprieve was being circulated for signatures, and yet the date fixed is so near. Surely the ends of justice would be amply fulfilled if the condemned old man, who surrendered himself to British mercy, were allowed to drag his miserable existence in the Andamans. What a matter for comment to the future novelist who may make Tantia the hero of his tale! Robin Hood would have

cursed his stars had he been born among a people so dead to his better nature. It is sad to think that the Indian tour of His Royal Highness Prince Albert should be marred by so inglorious an event.

The law of libel and its interpretation.

18. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in its issue of the 5th December, refers to the grounds on which the case of Captain Hearsay *v.* the *Pioneer* was decided in the latter's favour, and remarks that the interpretation which has been put by the Judges on the law of libel in this case was simply owing to the case being against the *Pioneer*, and that the law was never before interpreted in this way in any case of libel against Native newspapers. It adds that the people are indebted to Captain Hearsay and the *Pioneer* for this interpretation of the law, as it can be cited as a precedent hereafter, and that this case is an instance of how one and the same law is differently interpreted in the case of Natives and Europeans.

Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Assistant Judge, Ratnágiri.

19. The *Jagan Mitră* (38) of Ratnágiri, in its issue of the 2nd December, expresses satisfaction at the manner in which Mr. Raghunáth Shivrám Tipnis did his duties as Acting Sessions Judge of the place, and says that the gentleman has thus clearly shown that the Natives are quite competent to discharge the duties of such high posts.

A suggestion to the District Judge of Sátára regarding the transfers of employés in the Civil Courts in the district.

20. The *Shubh Suchak* (65) of Sátára, in its issue of the 29th November, says:—The climate of Jávli, Pátan and some other tálukás in the Sátára District is unhealthy, while that of Karád, Wái and Tásgaon is good. It is but just that all the employés in the Civil Courts in the district should equally share the advantages and disadvantages of good and bad climate. But we know that some of them have been kept continuously for many years in tálukás of bad climate. Recommendation is said to play an important part in the matter of transfers. We therefore request the District Judge to lay down certain rules whereby all injustice in this respect will be avoided.

The offence of cheating alleged to be on the increase at Bombay.

21. The *Din Bandhu* (10), in its issue of the 1st December, expresses uneasiness at the alleged increase of roguery in Bombay in spite of the vigilance of the efficient local police, and says:—Since the suppression of gambling at Chimbur by law and the closing of some of the gambling houses in Bombay by order of the police, the gamblers have hit upon a new plan of deceiving and defrauding people. It is this. They pass off as princes, Nabobs, great moneyed men, managers or brokers of landed property, and defraud honest and respectable people. The latter cannot prove their complaints in courts of law. Sometimes the manner in which deception is practised is such that the people deceived cannot openly prefer complaints. If the practice of these impostors is allowed to be carried on in this manner in Bombay, the people will be put to much loss and difficulty, and will be led to say that Government and the police are accomplices of these cheats. We therefore request Government that intimation may be given to the Bombay police to take proper measures to put a stop to the practices of these subtle thieves as early as possible.

Nuisance of gamblers at Pen in the Kolába District.

22. The *Sudhákar* (66) of Pen, in its issue of the 30th November, in its local columns says that a servant of Nánji Shrichand, residing in the Bazár Peth at Pen, was assaulted and robbed by gamblers on his way to Kumbhár Chavátha, another part of the town, at about 8 P.M. on the 29th instant, and requests the Superintendent of Police to put down gamblers in this town, who have become a terror to the people.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Remarks on the Official Secrets Act.

23. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 28th November, writes:—"What is the Indian Political Agency in England doing?" asks a correspondent. The reason he assigns for making this inquiry is to ascertain what steps

are being taken to check the present policy of Government, which is getting "repressive" and "coercive." The Gagging Act, for instance, is a repressive measure, and needs the immediate attention of the two Houses of Parliament. Attention seems imperatively necessary to the vagueness of some of the sections of the Act. Some of the organs of Government continue giving out what are termed "official" secrets, and yet the powers that be seem as ignorant of what is going on as they were prior to the passing of the Act itself. This will naturally lead one to infer that the Act is for the Native press, and is not meant to be brought into operation in regard to the other sections of the press. Why should this be so? we ask.

PART III.—*Education.*

Comments on the educational policy of Government.

24. The *Shubh Suchak* (65), in its issue of the 29th November, publishes a table showing what proportion of the aggregate revenue is spent on education by different nations, and remarks:—On looking at these figures the Government of India must hide their face in shame, but they do not seem to do so. Europeans publicly say that if they had not given education to the Natives, the latter would never have known what form of government is conducive to the happiness of the subjects and would not have established an institution like the Indian National Congress. We are therefore obliged to say that Government have intentionally curtailed their educational expenditure in order that the Natives should not get education. It is very disgraceful to a Government like the British that they should not be liberal in giving education to their Indian subjects.

Remarks on His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's speech at the Panjáb University.

25. Alluding to the speech of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne at the Panjáb University, the *Hitechchhu* (83), in its issue of the 5th December, observes:—His Excellency Lord Lansdowne said that all educated men could not be provided by Government with employment, as the number of educated men was increasing every day without a simultaneous increase in the number of posts under Government. But the number of graduates is very limited and education is only in its infancy, and we do not understand why Government entertain such views. Thousands of educated Natives can be provided in the Telegraph, Judicial, Educational, A'bkári, Salt, Postal, Customs, Forest, Irrigation and several other departments, and yet Government obtain men from England and other countries of Europe to be employed in these departments. Some of the Europeans, on their arrival in India, are found unfit for the work assigned to them. If natives of India are appointed to these posts in preference to Europeans, Government will be in a position to make a large saving and a large amount of Indian money will remain in India. But, so long as the wrong opinion prevails in influential quarters that India is intended to maintain the people of Europe rather than her own sons, we cannot expect that our views will be acceptable to Government.

Remarks on the appointment of Mr. J. S. Slater as Government Professor of Law in the Bombay Law School.

26. The *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 5th December, points out the necessity, admitted on all hands, for improving the instruction given in the Government Law School at Bombay, and regrets that Mr. J. S. Slater should have been appointed Government Professor of Law in addition to his being Professor of History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College, and to his being allowed to follow his profession as a barrister. Mr. Slater, observes the *Jáme*, is an able advocate, but to expect him to do so much work is an injustice to him as well as to the law students, particularly when it is conceded on all hands that there is urgent necessity for providing improved instruction to the latter.

27. While writing on the same subject the *Gujarát Mitră* (82), in its issue of the 1st December, observes:—The Government of His Excellency Lord Reay has committed a great blunder in appointing a fresh and inexperienced barrister in place of Mr. Telang, a practitioner of 15 or 17 years' standing. Why was not the chair of the Law Professor given to men who were, equally with Mr. Telang,

considered fit to be raised to the bench of the High Court? Mr. Shántárám Náráyan's appointment would have been universally approved. From among barristers we can recommend the names of Messrs. P. M. Mehta and Badrudin Tyabji. Failing these, the names of Messrs. Pándurang Balibhadra, Vásudev Jagannáth Kirtikar, Nagindás Tulsidás Márphátia and others can be safely recommended. At any rate, some able and experienced lawyer should have succeeded Mr. Telang. The recent appointment will lead people to think that the post of a Law Professor is intended to patronize a briefless barrister, and that the Law Class is a mere farce.

28. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 1st December, writes:—The ways of the Olympian gods are inscrutable, indeed! Being far away from us they do not know what we want. They give us what is of no use, and stint us in what we ask for; or it may be that they want by such action of theirs to teach us a lesson, which to us is not very clear. It is a great surprise to us to hear that Mr. Slater, a fresh barrister from England, has been appointed to succeed the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang as the senior Professor of the Government Law School, Bombay. We ask in whose interests is it that he has been appointed? If he has been appointed simply that he may get a sinecure like many others, we shall not grumble. India must provide for all comers. If he has been appointed in the interests of students, we think a serious mistake has been made. It is absurd to suppose that a better selection could not be made. The salary of the place is very high, Rs. 3,600 per annum for about 48 lectures or hours, *i. e.*, Rs. 75 per hour—a rate which even a High Court Judge might envy. Where such a high salary is paid Government ought to see that no improper appointment is made. The only qualification Mr. Slater has is that he is a barrister, *i. e.*, he has passed an examination in England easier than that which the students whom he has to teach will have to pass. His other qualification is that he is innocent, so far as regards special and obstruse subjects, of Indian law. How is His Excellency in Council satisfied that a barrister is well conversant with subjects on which he has never read for his bar examination, such as the Pársi, Mahomedan and Hindu laws, Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, the Limitation, Evidence, Contract and Registration Acts, and the Indian Penal Code? We are quite sure he has never been subjected to such a searching test as the Advocate's Examination here, or rather to any test, so far as these subjects are concerned. When the strong and the weak come in conflict, the result is evident. But Government, who stands in *loco parentis*, is bound to protect the weak against the strong and to see that students do not suffer. The appointment has been but recently made, and Government ought to rescind it.

The proposal of the Poona Municipality to introduce compulsory primary education in that city approved.

29. The *Dnyánodayă* (13), in its issue of the 5th December, writes:—We anticipated that the Poona Municipality would meet with opposition and ridicule for striking out so boldly in the matter of compulsory education, but we hope that, nothing daunted, they will continue to work out that idea. It may be a question of law whether the municipality has the power to compel parents to send their children to school. It may also be a question how far that compulsion can be carried into effect among a people so little prepared for it. These are difficulties in the carrying out of the idea, but they are not arguments against it. The great foe of India is the ignorance of its masses. The intelligence of India owes the duty of compelling the darkness to disappear. The question of compulsory education may not be ripe for the Indian National Congress, but it should be before long. We therefore hope that the Poona Municipality will do its best to hold to the idea, and that the *Mahrátta* will continue to champion so good a cause. [The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 1st December, approves of Ráo Sáheb M. B. Námjoshi's proposal about compulsory education in Poona, advises him to create a demand for compulsory education, at least in all the zilla town municipalities, and then to move Government to pass a law on the subject.]

Proposed reduction in the salary of the Principal of the Rájkumár College approved.

30. The *Rájyabhakt* (123), in its issue of the 3rd December, writes:—We hear that Ráo Bahádur Haridás Vihăridás will shortly bring a proposal before the *Kárbhári Sabha*, to reduce the salary of the Principal of the Rájkumár College. A majority of the Rájkumárs educated in the College

have turned out vicious and worthless. They do not receive proper training in the College, which has become a place of intrigue. The Principal and Vice-Principal are responsible for this result, and the proposal of Ráo Bahádur Haridás ought to be carried out.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

A complaint about the alleged inconvenience and ill-treatment of passengers by the East India Railway.

31. The *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 29th November, requests the authorities of the East India Railway to look to the convenience of the passengers instead of removing a railway station from one place to another and building ornamental ones. The subordinate employés on the line, the paper adds, levy blackmail upon passengers, and those who refuse it are sometimes detained at a station for some reason or other; by the practice of issuing tickets only ten minutes before the arrival of a train, people are put to great inconvenience in obtaining them on account of the rush at the ticket office; the subordinate railway employés offer to buy tickets for those passengers who cannot obtain them at the ticket office, if they be paid something for their service; the police constables at the stations also levy blackmail upon the passengers or otherwise ill-treat them; and the railway authorities should first remove the causes of these complaints and then turn their attention to other reforms.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

A suggestion to the Ahmedabad Municipality to postpone the drainage works there.

32. The *Samsher Bahádur* (124), in its issue of the 6th December, writes:—The recent appointment of Mr. Baldwin Latham on special duty for two months by the Bombay Municipality has thrown a new light on the drainage system, and our Ahmedabad and other mofussil municipalities ought to take a lesson from it. The Bombay Municipality has sanctioned a million and a half rupees for drainage works, but fortunately for us the work has not been yet commenced. Why should then a large amount be spent upon a mere experiment at Ahmedabad? Bombay has the advantages of being near the sea, and having the Vehár and the Tulsi lakes, to provide sufficient water, which Ahmedabad has not. The people of Ahmedabad are loaded with taxes and are reduced to poverty. The local municipality has already incurred a heavy debt for water-works and other purposes, and it will be well for Ráo Bahádur Ranchhodlál, president of the municipality, to postpone the drainage works till it is known how far the drainage at Bombay succeeds.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

Alleged high-handedness of Mr. Henvey, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, in forcibly taking land belonging to Native States in his charge for the Indian Midland Railway.

33. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 1st December, writes:—Mr. Henvey, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, is said to have laid his iron hands on the lands of the poor Native States entrusted to his parental care. The English have proved very good guardians of their wards, for they have never failed to employ their trusts to the advantage of their mother-land. Mr. Henvey has with impunity snatched away certain lands from the Chief of Bundelkhand for the Indian Midland Railway.

Circulation in British territory of serious indictments against a certain Native Prince in Káthiáwár and the duty of Government and the Native Prince in the matter.

34. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 1st December, writes:—It is our sad duty to remind a certain well-known Prince in Káthiáwár and some of his advisers of their duty to themselves, when daring people are circulating astounding imputations against them in documents signed in their own proper names, and also the Bombay Government of the responsibility that devolves upon them in this unpleasant business. We are not prepared to believe in the truth of the charges, but our incredulity compels us the more strongly to appeal to Government to see that the ruler and

his advisers are not reviled and abused in British territory with impunity. The paramount power has ever expressed its anxiety for good government in Native States, and all its professions are sure to be treated as hardly sincere, if it were to pass unnoticed serious indictments preferred against princes in broad daylight. Either the charges must form the subject of an exhaustive inquiry, or the daring circulators of shocking calumnies ought to be at once prevented from attempting to injure the reputations of distinguished personages. What is the meaning, people ask, of the profound silence observed by the Prince and his friends, who have been so impudently slandered, and by Government who have been entreated to clear the Augean stables? We anxiously pause for a reply.

Alleged arbitrary conduct of the officers at Khairpur in Sind and a request to Government in the matter.

35. With reference to the emigration of some inhabitants of Khairpur State to Sukkur in Sind, the *Káside Mumbai* (114), in its issue of the 6th December, observes that if they are really oppressed by the arbitrary officers of the State, it is necessary that Government should interfere without delay and rescue the people.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10th December 1889.

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REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH DECEMBER 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

A complaint in connection with the enforcement of rules regarding indebtedness of Government servants.

A correspondent of the *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 2nd December, writes:—Poor subordinate Government servants, whether European or Native, especially those employed in the West Berár Division, no matter what position they occupy or their qualifications be, are treated as menial servants and no steps are taken to rectify matters in this respect. It is ruled that if the salaries of clerks or other subordinate employés in the service of Government are under attachment for debt, they are liable to be summarily dismissed. I wonder why officers have been exempted from this order. Is it because they receive high emoluments? There is an officer who is head over ears in debt, against whom warrants are now and then issued by the Civil Courts; yet no notice is taken of him. In my humble opinion the rule in question should be made applicable to all alike.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10th December 1889.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 14th December 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
22	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
23	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
24	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
25	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
26	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
27	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
28	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
29	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
36	„ Hunnar Uttejak	Poona	Do.	...
37	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
40	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
41	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
42	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
43	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
45	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
46	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
47	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
49	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárni	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
59	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
70	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
72	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
73	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
76	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
78	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
79	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
80	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
81	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,000
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
94	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
95	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
96	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
97	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
98	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
108	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
109	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
110	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
111	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
112	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
113	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
115	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
121	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
122	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
123	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
124	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
125	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
126	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
127	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
128	„ Saurăshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
129	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
130	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
131	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Monthly	630
132	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
133	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
134	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
135	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
136	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	200
138	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
145	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
146	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
147	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
148	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
149	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
150	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
151	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
152	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
153	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
154	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
155	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
156	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
157	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
158	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
159	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
160	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
161	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Uselessness of Legislative Councils, though enlarged, without the principle of election being introduced into their constitution.

1. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 9th December, refers to a report that Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, intends bringing before Parliament a draft measure for increasing the members of Indian Legislative Councils and for giving them power to discuss the annual budget of receipts and expenditure of the administration of the country, without introducing the principle of election into the constitution of these Councils, and says that the proposed measure will be productive of no beneficial effects, since it will only increase the number of nominated members who generally say ditto to the opinions of their official colleagues, and that the present farce will only be continued on a larger scale.

Approval of the career of His Excellency Lord Reay, and a suggestion to acknowledge his services publicly.

2. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (113), in its issue of the 8th December, writes:—As no movement has yet been set on foot to do honour to His Excellency Lord Reay, who is about to retire, we consider it our duty to draw the attention of the Bombay public to this matter. We have long been of opinion that Lord Reay has proved a better Governor than three or four of his predecessors in office. When Sir James Fergusson was about to leave this presidency, a universal feeling prevailed to see him soon departed from here, while altogether a different feeling seems to prevail on the eve of the departure of our present Governor. Moreover, there are many who wish that the term of his office had been extended. Notwithstanding the fact that some of the acts of His Excellency Lord Reay have not met with public approval, on reviewing his career as a whole we cannot but be satisfied with it and say that, comparatively speaking, he has paid more attention to the wants and grievances of the people than his predecessors did. If the names of Governors like Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson, who even now try to do some mischief or other to the people of India, are immortalized by their statues being raised and by University scholarships being founded in their names, the people will show want of judgment if they fail to publicly appreciate the worth of His Excellency Lord Reay. Many are anxious to present a public address to His Lordship and we recommend our leading citizens to send in a requisition to the Sheriff to convene a public meeting for the purpose. When it is once known that an address is to be presented to His Excellency by the inhabitants of Bombay, people from all parts of the presidency will come forward to send addresses from their towns. This will make a good impression on His Lordship and his successor. In addition to an address, large funds should be raised to establish scholarships in his name in the University and in other educational institutions.

3. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (12), in its issue of the 11th December, approvingly refers to the ceremonies of opening the Municipal Technical School and laying the foundation stone of a Bacteriological Laboratory recently performed by His Excellency Lord Reay at Poona, and remarks that Bombay has never had before a Governor learned, impartial and zealous like Lord Reay, and that the sorrow felt by the people at his approaching departure from this presidency is the best index to his amiability of disposition.

Reflections in connection with the reply of His Excellency the Governor to the address presented to him by the Bombay Presidency Association.

4. With reference to the letter sent by His Excellency Lord Reay to Sir Dinshah M. Petit, the President of the Bombay Presidency Association, in reply to the address presented by the Association to His Excellency on 12th October last, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 13th December, says:—The Association has committed a mistake in not specifying in its address the particular grievances alleged to exist in regard to forest administration, but now that the Association has been called upon to produce them, they should be placed before him without delay so that redress

may be had before the term of His Excellency's appointment expires and he leaves these shores; and this is the more desirable as His Excellency has ever shown anxiety to place the forest administration on a footing satisfactory to the people. His Excellency's letter contains the valuable suggestion that if the principles laid down by Government are not strictly attended to, the grievance may be easily remedied. Sometimes individual officers of Government, in their zeal to strictly enforce the law, forget the object of the particular legislation and inflict hardships on the people. The ignorant and illiterate villagers who do not know how to obtain redress for such grievances ought to be duly helped by the Association to get over the difficulties. The rate of taxation imposed on villages in connection with the Village Sanitation Bill is rather heavy, as it will be half as much as the contribution paid by a village to táluka and district boards as "local fund cess." Now that the Village Sanitation Act has been passed, it is to be hoped that it will be brought into force without displeasing the village populations and will prove a complete success.

Mr. Bradlaugh and the way in which he should be welcomed to this country.

5. The *Jagadhitechchhu* (16), in its issue of the 7th December, advises the people not to give Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., a reception more ostentatious and splendid than the one given to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, saying that if they did so they would hurt the feelings of His Royal Highness and of the Anglo-Indians in general without pleasing Mr. Bradlaugh, who being a real benefactor of mankind must hate show and gaudiness, and recommending that people should do nothing to express their reverence to their guest beyond presenting addresses to him.

Permanent settlement of land revenue.

6. The same newspaper says:—The Indian National Congress should take up this year the subject of the permanent settlement of land revenue and should not shelve it as it did last year. For want of a permanent settlement our people have suffered very grievously. Land, as soon as it is improved and cultivated, is at present charged with a heavy revenue assessment, and this is one of the causes of the famines which have several times visited this country since the establishment of the British rule as asserted by the Famine Commission of 1863. The question of a permanent settlement was started during the *régime* of Lord Canning, but it has not since been discussed as it involves loss of income to Government and to the traders of Manchester. [The *Satyă Shodhak* (60), in its issue of the 8th December, also touches upon this subject and recommends Government to give it their best consideration.]

A suggestion to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor to pay a visit to the forthcoming Indian National Congress.

7. The *Kalpataru* (39), in its issue of the 8th December, says:—The arrangements for the forthcoming Indian National Congress are being vigorously pushed on and some gentlemen are coming from England purposely to witness the assembly and its proceedings. People will be very glad if His Royal Highness Prince Victor once goes to the Congress *mandap* and honours the meeting by his presence. His Royal Highness has come to see the country and he will therefore feel much pleasure to see an assembly consisting of educated and select men from its different parts. We therefore earnestly request His Royal Highness not to lose this opportunity. The Congress Committee will do well to send him an invitation, for, His Royal Highness does not seem to have any objection to be present there.

The approaching meeting of the Indian National Congress at Bombay.

8. The *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 9th December, says:—In spite of the efforts of a few half educated and not very intelligent men, the approaching meeting of the Indian National Congress at Bombay will, it seems, prove a better success than the previous ones. Even the insignificant opposition from a few Mahomedans experienced at previous Congress meetings is not to be found this year. Sir Sayad Ahmed and his associates have found out that wisdom lies in holding complete silence regarding

this popular movement. On the other hand, at the Congress Committee meetings held at Sháranpur and in other parts of the country was recorded the heartfelt sympathy of Mahomedans, who have willingly come forward to serve as delegates of their respective cities and towns. A very large number of the total delegates are Hindus, apparently for the reason that the Hindu population is preponderating and the Mahomedans, as a class, are backward in education. There is little doubt that as education advances in the country in the course of time the number of Mahomedans sympathising with the Congress movement will largely increase. The sympathy of the Pársi community is generally speaking with the Congress, and signs have shown themselves that numerous members of that community will take part in the coming meeting either as delegates or as spectators. The reason of there being a few Pársi delegates from the mofussil is that outside Bombay there are very few Pársis, who being generally engrossed with commercial transactions do not find it convenient to leave their business at this busy season of the year.

The Pársis and the Indian National Congress.

9. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 8th December, writes:—The *Times of India* wonders what the attitude of the Pársi community will be, now that the Congress is to assemble in their midst. We have long since foreshadowed the general sentiment of the community in regard to the Congress, and the careful inquiries we have made all along to learn their feeling, leave no room for doubt that they are decidedly not in favour of blindly casting in their lot with the Congress. The great bulk of the Pársis regard with disapproval some of the demands of the Congress and some of the methods in which it is sought to enforce them. They know that even a limited Home-rule for India, which, according to the logical significance of the principles espoused by our patriots, must be deemed to be their ultimate goal, would result in seriously weakening the authority of British rule and in taking away, to that extent, from its merit and efficacy. The Pársis feel that a diversity of races and interests would render their harmonious and equitable adjustment, under any form of representative government, an impossible task, and that representative government, so far from ushering in a golden era of universal brotherhood among the peoples of India, would create disunion and disaffection. "Come unto us, brethren all, and seek your regeneration and salvation along with ourselves." Such is the cry of ardent patriots belonging to a community which has nothing to fear and everything to gain from its own point of view, if England were, in a moment of weakness, or false alarm, or mere thoughtless benevolence, to slacken her own hold upon the reins of Government, at the certain risk of impairing the strength and curtailing the blessings of British rule. The feeling to which we have given expression is very general in the Pársi community, and is, if anything, more pronounced among the Pársis of the mofussil. We understand that an invitation which had been sent round a few months ago among Pársis to join the Reception Committee almost went a-begging, and of the Pársis (not many) who have joined the committee, there are not a few who, whatever their own feelings about the Congress may be, had not the strength of will to decline the unexpected honour, when it actually came in their way. Some have honour, like greatness, thrust upon them, for various reasons, and then it is given to very few to resist the temptation. We do not doubt that there is an inconsiderable number of Pársis having a sincere belief in the many virtues of the Congress, and in that number we do find two or three distinguished names. But their participation in the "national" movement does not at all signify the active or passive approval of their coreligionists, just in the same way as its advocacy by a few benevolent English gentlemen cannot be taken to imply the sympathy of all Englishmen with it.

The way in which funds are being collected for the Indian National Congress in the Mahád and Mángaon Tálukás of the Kolába District.

10. A correspondent of the *Din Bandhu* (10), in its issue of the 8th December, says that some Bráhman busybodies in the Mahád and Mángaon Tálukás of the Kolába District have, with the assistance of some members of influential and respectable families of Pátils and Deshmukhs, commenced the work of collecting funds for the Indian National Congress. These men, adds

the correspondent, give the people to understand that the Congress has been started with a view to remove all restrictions on forests and to get the salt duty and the land-tax reduced. Talátis and pleaders go from village to village collecting funds, and bring influence to bear upon agriculturists, who contribute sums varying from annas 4 to Rs. 2 according to their pecuniary circumstances.

The uncovenanted civil service agitation disapproved.

11. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 8th December, writes:—The members of the Bombay uncovenanted service gave a dinner to Mr. King, M.P., recently. Similar banquets are proposed to be given at Calcutta and Madras. At the Bombay dinner Mr. King made a speech, which may be taken to be a fairly representative one. We have read that speech carefully and we must say that we have not been convinced that the men whose cause Mr. King is championing have a strong case. Mr. King, no doubt, drew a pitiful picture of the old Anglo-Indian retiring to enjoy his well-earned pension in his native country and finding that the prospect of a good pension was an illusion and a dream. But we ask, why do not the uncovenanted people go to law if they think they have legal claims to be reimbursed for the loss by exchange? It is all very well to speak of your loyalty coming in your way and preventing you from going to law. That is all rhetorical claptrap. We know Englishmen and we are sure that if they have the barest shadow of a claim which can be legally established they will go to law. As it is, the European members of the uncovenanted service have fundamentally no right to be here at all. We do not mean to say that their services are valueless. On the contrary, we gratefully acknowledge that they have done much for our country. But for all that the uncovenanted service ought to be reserved solely for Natives. If there are technical departments Government ought to help Natives to qualify for service in them. Holding this view, we naturally do not sympathise with the agitation that is being carried on by them.

The uncovenanted civil service agitation in Bombay and Government servants.

12. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 8th December, writes:—Most of the gentlemen who had assembled at the Town Hall to do honour to Mr. King, M.P., were Government servants, who expressed their approval of the speaker's strictures on Government by asking him to go on with his speech when he was interrupted by Mr. Justice Parsons' protest. The uncovenanted civil servants made something like a demonstration in the Town Hall in order to encourage their champion and coerce the India Office and the Indian Government into granting them the concession they have been demanding so long, and even sanctioned the use of strong epithets by vociferously calling upon Mr. King to resume his speech. Will Government tolerate such demonstrations on the part of Native subordinates in Government service? If European officers are allowed to contribute for such gatherings, we do not know how they differ from the Indian National Congress meetings. Why should Native officers be prevented from assisting movements in which they themselves, their descendants and millions of their poor countrymen are profoundly interested? But in all such matters Government has never been consistent, and people can hardly be blamed if they complain of unfair treatment accorded to the natives of the country and of indulgence to the members of the ruling race.

Mr. Justice Parsons' impatience displayed in the Town Hall, Bombay, and its effects.

13. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 12th December, refers to the protest made by Mr. Justice Parsons against the after-dinner speech made by Mr. King, M.P., in the Town Hall, Bombay, and makes the following remarks:—This incident will give the people of England at least a dim idea of the imperious conduct of the European officials in India. Mr. King said that officers in England wished that their acts should be commented upon by the people, while in India the case appeared to be the reverse. This impatience on the part of the officials is the secret of our straitened financial condition. A scrutiny of the writings published in newspapers up to this day will show that official imperiousness is the principal cause of the financial strain experienced in this country. It is rather strange that people who can put up with any comments in England should be

unable to do so in Indian climate. Such is, however, the fact, and the day on which things will be changed in India in this respect may be looked upon as the day of the commencement of reform in the Indian administration. In order that this change may come about it is necessary that the real condition of things should be made known to the people of England. All our agitation in the matter will, however, look one-sided, and one word from a European's mouth is sufficient to nullify our lectures extending over ten hours or ten sheets of paper. Mr. King has himself had experience of what we are speaking about, and he will now raise an outcry about it both in and out of Parliament and will prove the truth of our assertion. Unaccountable impatience on the part of European officials in India is the source of many of our woes. It puts obstacles in the way of the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils and is the cause of the Vernacular Press and the Official Secrets Acts. In presidency towns like Madras, Bombay and Calcutta it does not come much into play, but in the districts the officials are all-powerful and nobody dares say a word in opposition to them. It is a very difficult job to conduct a spirited newspaper in the mofussil. This difficulty is bitterly experienced even at a place like Poona. The officials seem to think that all manner of comments on the measures of Government are seditious, and there is no appeal against them, the consequence being that the administration of the country is generally conducted on the principle of "My will is the law." It is a matter of material importance that this state of things should be clearly brought to the notice of the British public, and the Parsons incident will afford a nice opportunity for doing the same. Whatever, therefore, may be the culpability of Mr. Parsons' hastiness, and however severely the people may blame him for that, the people of India are undoubtedly grateful to him for having brought about such an opportunity.

The course taken by the Madras Government in connection with the Statutory Civil Service approved.

14. The *Gujarát Mitră* (82), in its issue of the 8th December, writes:—We are glad to learn that the Madras Government have selected 25 candidates for the Statutory Civil Service. There will be a competitive examination of these candidates, and the first three names in order of merit will be submitted to the India Government for the said service. We recommend this plan to other Governments and hope that there will be no more complaint of undeserving persons being nominated to the service.

European regiments quartered in different parts of India and the annoyance suffered from them by Natives.

15. In an article, headed, "Are European Regiments for the protection or for the destruction of Natives?" the *Rághava Bhushan* (57), in its issue of the 9th December, says:—Government have no faith in Natives, and have, therefore, quartered European regiments in different parts of this country. European soldiers are faithful servants of Government, but their conduct towards Natives is very rude as is well known to Natives living in camps. An outcry has been repeatedly raised against their gross misbehaviour, but as they belong to the ruling class their faults are connived at by Government. This is all right. But it is much to be regretted that Government should not redress our grievances in this matter! If Natives do not allow these soldiers to use their carriages, refuse to give them toddy to drink, prevent them from disposing of stolen property or release a helpless woman from their clutches, they kick Natives to death. They even shoot the Natives, mistaking them for some game, and still capital punishment is never awarded to them. This practically means that there is no one to protect the Native subjects. European soldiers cannot generally be prosecuted for the offences they commit on account of the difficulty of recognizing them.

Recommendations for filling up the vacancy caused in the Calcutta High Court by the retirement of Mr. Justice Romeshchandra Mitra.

16. After stating that it would be simple justice to the Mahomedan community to appoint a Mahomedan Judge to fill up the vacancy in the Calcutta High Court caused by the regretted retirement of Mr. Justice Romeshchandra Mitra, the *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 10th December, says that it would be proper to bestow the vacant post either upon Mr. Justice

Mahmud of the Allahabad High Court or upon Khán Bahádur Moulvi Mahomed Yusuf, a Pleader of the Calcutta High Court, or still better to appoint to the place Mr. Badrudin Tyabji, an Advocate of the Bombay bar, there being already instances on record of Bombay having furnished a Judge for the Calcutta High Court.

Approval of the appointment of Ráo Bahádur K. L. Nulkar to the Bombay Legislative Council.

17. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 8th December, writes:—We have no hesitation in congratulating the Government on the choice they have made in filling up the vacancy created in the Bombay Legislative Council by the elevation of the Honourable Mr. Telang to the High Court Bench. Ráo Bahádur Krishnáji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E., is one of those few gentlemen on this side of the presidency who are looked up to by all classes of the people with respect. Ráo Bahádur K. L. Nulkar well deserves the honour by reason of his wide experience, his devotion to public affairs, his high character for integrity and firmness, and his undoubted abilities. His Excellency Lord Reay has added one more instance to the many we have had before this of his admirable and rare knack of picking up the best men of the country to represent Native interests in the Legislative Council. We congratulate the Ráo Bahádur on this further mark of recognition shown by Government of their appreciation of his past services and of their high opinion of his position in the community which he so well represents. [Several other papers have written in approval of the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Nulkar.]

Approval of the appointment of Mr. John Marshall to the shrievalty of Bombay.

18. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 8th December, writes:—We learn that His Excellency Lord Reay has appointed Mr. John Marshall Sheriff of Bombay in succession to Mr. Javerilál. Mr. Marshall occupies a certain well-defined position in the Bombay community, and as Secretary to the local Chamber of Commerce has done much good service to that body fully to deserve the honour conferred on him. The well-chalked out course the Bombay Government follows in respect to the appointment to the shrievalty is quite praiseworthy, and reflects great credit upon the Government for laying down a plan which, while it secures the services of competent men, leaves no ground for sectional or class irritation.

19. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90), in their issues of the 9th December, express extreme satisfaction with the appointment of Mr. John Marshall as Sheriff of Bombay during the ensuing year, and observe that Mr. Marshall being one of the most popular, industrious and deserving citizens of Bombay, whose expertness in almost every matter appertaining to local commerce and whose distinguished services to the Chamber of Commerce as Secretary are well-known, his appointment will be popular at once with Europeans and Natives.

Execution of Tantia Bhil and comments thereon.

20. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (30), in its issue of the 12th December, refers to the execution of Tantia Bhil at Jabalpur and remarks:—It is much to be regretted that in the case of Tantia no regard was paid either to old custom or to the present mode of dispensing justice. Tantia was a brave, adventurous and generous man and set at nought the efforts of the police to apprehend him for eight or ten years, but he was at last caught treacherously as he went to a man to consult him on the subject of submission. Such is the bravery of the police! In old times, instead of being hanged, he would have been appointed a police officer. Really he was a man worth preserving. He was, however, hanged though the charge of murder was not well proved against him. Some barristers and pleaders of Nagpur submitted a petition praying that he might be transported, but no attention was paid to it, probably because it was feared that Tantia might escape from the Andamans and prove dangerous to the police. On the whole, Tantia's career did not end as it ought to have.

21. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 8th December, writes:—Tantia Bhil was executed on the 4th instant. He denied having committed the murder

he was charged with to the last moment. He died peacefully. All this is formal, no doubt. But there are some people in whose minds there is a reasonable doubt if Tantia was hanged rightly. They hold that there was no direct proof of an independent kind against him, and they will continue to look upon Tantia's execution as a judicial murder. This is a technical point for lawyers to fight upon. But we believe that the claims of justice would have been satisfied had he been sentenced to transportation for life. The Nagpur pleaders, among whom there is a European Barrister, who appealed to Government against the sentence, will have the sympathy of many non-legal men.

Rumour about Mr. Arthur Crawford returning to India as an officer of the talked of Backbay Reclamation Company.

22. The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (46), in its issue of the 12th December, says:—We learn from a reliable source that the well-known Mr. Crawford is coming out to India as an officer of the company formed for the reclamation of land by filling up the bay between Malabár Point and Colába during the *régime* of the next Governor, who, it is said, is on terms of friendship with him. Some people fear that on his arrival in India Mr. Crawford will do much harm to those Mámlatdárs and others who have given evidence against him. Nobody need entertain the fear, for, in the first place, he has no power now, and, secondly, he is not a man of that kind, as we know. But, on the contrary, he will do them some good and write a volume on his own case, stating therein who originated this foolish case, with what object, and through whose mistakes it proved a grievous failure in the end, and how all men concerned in the administration of the country from the lowest officer, the village *mahár*, up to the Secretary of State and Parliament, take bribes. This book will be patronized by Government and Mr. Crawford will enrich himself by its sale proceeds, write a drama on his own case, repay the obligations of those Pársis and others who stood him in good stead in adverse times, sing the praises of Lord Reay's administration and show the world that he is a fit person to represent the interests of India to the Home Government. Who can say that, Fortune favouring him, he will not again rise as he fell when she was adverse?

Ráo Bahádur Sitárám Dámodar, late Huzur Deputy Collector, Sátára.

23. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (9), in its issue of the 11th December, bestows a high encomium on Ráo Bahádur Sitárám Dámodar, late Huzur Deputy Collector, Sátára, for the manner in which he discharged the various duties entrusted to him at that station, and regrets that such an efficient and popular officer should have been transferred to another district contrary to the prayers of the people for his retention at Sátára for some time longer.

Mr. Vyankat Rango Katti, Principal, Training College, Dhárwár.

24. The *Kannadă Suvárte* (140) and the *Havyak Subodh* (142), in their issues of the 9th and 10th December, respectively, disapprove of the proposed retirement of Mr. Vyankat Rango Katti, Principal of the Dhárwár Training College, on account of his having attained the age of 55 years, and desire that in the interests of Kánarese literature Mr. Katti, who is a competent Kánarese scholar, should be granted an extension of service as he is hale and sound. The *Kannadă Suvárte* adds that if Mr. Katti must retire, his place should be given to Mr. Rámchandra Hanmant Deshpánde, M.A., or some other competent Kánarese scholar.

A request to His Excellency Lord Reay to mitigate the sentence passed on Sávakshah Pestanji Niramwála.

25. Alluding to the sentence of transportation for life passed on Sávakshah Pestanji Niramwála at the last criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court, the *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 8th December, observes:—The Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley should have taken a more lenient view of the case, and we trust that His Excellency Lord Reay, to whom a memorial is shortly to be sent to mitigate the sentence owing to the old age of the prisoner, will certainly take that circumstance into consideration. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (113), in its issue of the same date, observes that the sentence is very hard and that many people are displeased with it.]

The present Government arrangement to give legal assistance to the accused in sessions cases and the alleged injustice done to pleaders and Native members of the bar in Bombay.

26. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 8th December, writes:—The arrival of the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court is always a source of hope and joy to the junior members of the local bar. Long suspense and anxiety are now the inevitable accompaniments of a newly started professional life, whether legal or medical, and we can well understand the feelings of a good many fresh arrivals from England when they happen to read a lengthy calendar for the coming sessions. Government is the representative of the society at large in all criminal cases and has taken proper care to maintain an enormously costly establishment for the protection of the community against the criminal deeds of some of its unfortunate members. There is a costly Government Solicitor to advise the costly Advocate-General, who, in his turn, is assisted by a costly junior counsel. These are all very pleasant and satisfactory arrangements for the parties concerned. We are, however, sorry that the existing arrangements do not do full justice to the claims of the Native members of the bar, who, there is some reason to believe, are not a little dissatisfied with them. We firmly believe that in the interests of the poor rayat it is quite possible to reduce the expenditure incurred by the State without impairing the efficiency of the work done by the prosecution. Why should not pleaders of the High Court of a certain standing be allowed to assist or conduct the prosecution or to defend prisoners? In murder cases Government is humane enough to afford to prisoners an opportunity of being defended by counsel employed at its cost, and can it be fairly maintained that a Shántárám or a Kirtikar or an A'pte would be a whit less efficient than a Chitty or a Robertson? The present system of exclusiveness is unjust to the rayat as well as to the High Court Pleaders. But even if Government or the High Court were determined to continue a costly and anomalous arrangement, there is no reason why the dispensers of patronage should not be more regardful of the interests of the Native members of the bar. We hope that whatever source of dissatisfaction may now exist will be removed in future by according fair and equitable treatment to all the junior aspirants without distinction.

Necessity for putting a stop to the system prevailing among pleaders at Karáchi of accepting business through brokers.

27. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 8th December, writes:—The *Sind Sudhár* (161), the vernacular weekly Sindi paper of Karáchi, has brought to notice a very interesting question, although it was once disposed of and apparently set at rest some years ago. Our contemporary says:—"Some two years ago a circular was issued by Mr. Candy, late Judicial Commissioner in Sind, to the effect that the system of accepting business by the lawyers of Karáchi through the medium of brokers, on payment of a certain allowance to them, was to be discontinued at once, and that suitable notice would be taken of those infringing the orders contained in this circular. It appears that the several Judicial Commissioners appointed since Mr. Candy's departure from Sind have been in entire ignorance of the existence of this circular, and the result has been that the practice of pleaders carrying on their avocations, through the medium of hired brokers, by paying them a certain moiety of the fees received, has been again resuscitated of late..........In Karáchi this practice was once little known, but is now extensively resorted to; and it has been in existence in Hyderabad for some time now. The *Sind Sudhár*, therefore, begs to draw the attention of the judicial authorities to this breach of Mr. Candy's orders, and would like to see them strictly enforced and observed for the future."

Approval of the decision given by Mr. P. Ryan, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in an ábkári case.

28. The *Rájyabhakt* (123), in its issue of the 10th December, writes:—We have heard grave complaints against Mr. Rastamji Pestanji Jahángir, A'bkári Inspector, Bombay. In order to secure the good graces of his superiors he oppresses the poor people a great deal. In a recent case brought by him against a Jew before Mr. P. Ryan, Second Presidency Magistrate, the latter, in acquitting the prisoner, made strong

but just remarks on the conduct of the A'bkári Inspector, and we thank Mr. Ryan. We hope Mr. Ryan's observations will induce the Inspector to give up his present practices.

A protest against the appointment of a Hindu as a clerk of the Pársi Matrimonial Court, Bombay.

29. The *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 13th December, says:—A short time ago the Pársi clerk of the Pársi Matrimonial Court, Bombay, having been transferred to another post the vacant place was given to a European, and thereupon the Pársi delegates represented to Justice West, who then presided at the Matrimonial Court, that it was necessary that the clerk should be a Pársi, and the Judge made a change accordingly. It is to be regretted that the above order of the Judge has been forgotten and a Hindu gentleman has been recently appointed to the clerkship, and it is to be hoped that the Chief Justice will see fit to correct the oversight by appointing a Pársi to the post since a Pársi is the proper person to be the clerk of a peculiar institution like the Matrimonial Court.

Alleged insufficiency of police at Yeola in the Násik District.

30. The *Rághava Bhushan* (57) of Yeola, in its issue of the 9th December, says that the local police force being insufficient to maintain peace and order, thefts are frequently committed in the town, that a police station is badly needed in the part of the town called Khatri Moholla, and that there ought to be two chief constables, one for the town and the other for the táluka, instead of one for both as at present.

Opening of a branch post office at Mumbádevi in Bombay recommended.

31. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 11th December, observes that the request made by the traders doing business at Mumbádevi, in Bombay, to the postal authorities for opening a branch post office in that quarter is quite reasonable, inasmuch as, considering the distance between Mumbádevi and the branch post offices at Kálbádevi and Nágdevi, and the considerable delay that occurs in transacting business at these branch offices on account of press of work, it would be a great convenience to the dealers at Mumbádevi to have a post office in their part of the city, and expresses a hope that the prayer will be granted.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Reflections in connection with the Bill to amend the Prevention of Gambling Act.

32. The *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 12th December, observes:—In the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill to amend the Prevention of Gambling Act, the Honourable Mr. West regrets that wagering on the rainfall has caused considerable harm. To this it may be said with regret that this undesirable result is attributable to the weakness of the Bombay Government. About two and a half years ago the Act for the prevention of gambling was passed, and on that occasion the *Jáme Jamshed* and several other newspapers strongly recommended that the wagering on the rainfall should also be put down by a legal provision, but no attention was paid to this recommendation, and the necessary result has been that the evil has spread more and more. The present Bill, though late in the day, is not less desirable than the previous one, and it is to be hoped that it will be passed into law before the setting in of the next monsoons, so as to prevent more mischief.

Bill to amend the Prevention of Gambling Act approved.

33. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 13th December, briefly describes the evils arising from the new form of gambling called "Barsádka Satta" or wagering on the rainfall, mentions that the evil is not confined to the city of Bombay but has spread to some of the larger cities and towns of India, approves of the Bill to amend the Prevention of Gambling Act, and observes that the public will be much gratified if the proposed law suppresses gambling practised by Europeans at horse races, billiards and other games at which large sums of money are frequently lost.

PART III.—*Education.*

Importance of compulsory sanitary and educational laws.

34. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 9th December, gives it as its opinion that stringent legislative measures in connection with sanitation and primary education are very desirable and ought to be sought for though they interfered with personal liberty, saying that for the sake of a great benefit a little inconvenience ought to be put up with, that the acquisition of education and good health may ultimately lead to liberty as history amply bears out, though the latter cannot ensure the former, and that therefore no such laws should be opposed or protested against by sensible men through misguided zeal for liberty.

Comments on the speech of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne at the Panjáb University.

35. The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 9th December, writes:—On the 26th ultimo the Panjáb University admitted the Marquis of Lansdowne to the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature, and His Excellency delivered on the occasion a lengthy address on the general question of high education in India. We do not know what special educational qualifications the Panjáb University found in the Viceroy to confer on him so high a degree; but let that pass. Those who remember the scholarly address that was delivered at the last convocation of the Bombay University will find Lord Lansdowne's address but dry reading. It is full of commonplaces and throughout maintains a level which is certainly not above the average. When the announcement was first made that His Excellency would make a speech at the Panjáb University Convocation, the public expected that some sort of reference at least would be made to the deplorable change of spirit which seems to have of late come over the Government of India in its attitude towards high education in this country. The Government of India's resolution of June 1888 makes, in so many words, a recommendation to the local Governments to curtail their educational grants, and this, in the face of a resolution by the same Government during the *régime* of Lord Ripon exhorting the local Governments to increase their contributions towards the expenditure on education. Lord Lansdowne would have earned the gratitude of the people of this country, if he had taken the occasion presented by the Panjáb University, to reassure the public mind by declaring that, whatever might have influenced his predecessor to recommend a reactionary policy, he himself did not share Lord Dufferin's views, and that like Lord Ripon he would also like to see the local Governments increasing their educational grants. It is true that there was no particular reason to suppose, if indeed there was none against supposing, that so sympathetic a declaration would come from a person who stands on the Lytton side of Lord Dufferin rather than on the Ripon side. But it was not unreasonable to expect that His Excellency would make an announcement of some sort or other on the subject out of regard for the great strain which the resolution of June 1888 has put on the public mind. Nothing, however, of the kind has been done by His Excellency, and we are only treated to a rather uninteresting sermon on lowering the standard of University education, trying to obtain Government employment after leaving the University, and the question of imparting moral instruction in schools and colleges.

Compulsory education and remarks thereon.

36. On the question of compulsory education mooted by the Poona Municipality the *Mahárásshtră Mitră* (46), in its issue of the 12th December, remarks as follows:—Such questions can get supporters only in towns like Poona, where the people are idle and given to gossiping, and it is because such men are not spread all over the country that some people get their daily food. If such people were to be found everywhere, Government would have to get cultivators to till the land from Burmah and other foreign countries. From compulsory education no benefit would accrue to India. At Poona, where labourers could formerly be had for two annas a day, they cannot be got now even for six annas, and the reason is that education has spread wide and everyone sends his son to school. Children, of whom nothing can be made at school, are turned into labourers when they grow up, and when their employers scold them for being drunk, they are ready to lodge a complaint in a Magistrate's court for defamation and a suit for damages in a civil court. As regards their efficiency

as labourers, they, having spent five years in acquiring a smattering of elementary education, are utterly useless. On the contrary, they contract vicious habits at school and are found at night lying on roads under the influence of liquor. All this is the result of limited education. Even those who have learnt as far as the vernacular sixth standard are useless for practical purposes. They can write neither a promissory note nor a deed of sale. What is the good of such an education ? Formerly boys of fourteen years could earn their livelihood by an independent calling. But now a grown up and married boy asks his father to secure good employment for him in the Government service, and says that if he did not do so he would run away from home and takes him to task for having burdened him with a wife. If, however, the father, by flattering high officers, gets his son a post, the latter is found quite inefficient, and rude in the bargain, and insults his superior. Such is the outcome of little learning. We therefore request the members of the Poona Municipality not to meddle with traders' and cultivators' children and thereby jeopardize their interests by their hobby of compulsory education. [The *Dhárwár Vritt* (30) of the same date is also opposed to compulsory education, and says that there would be much oppression if poor people were put into jail for not sending their children to school, and that compulsory education would do only if the people were well off.]

The attempt of the people of Poona to introduce compulsory education in that city pronounced premature.

37. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 13th December, praises the people of Poona for opening a municipal technical school in that city, observing that it is a measure that deserves to be copied by the municipal corporations of other cities and towns, but disapproves the desire of Poona to introduce compulsory education, stating that the step would be premature and that Poona should for the present direct its energies to the encouragement of education by private agencies and public schools.

Mr. J. S. Slater's appointment as Senior Professor in Government Law School, Bombay, disapproved.

38. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 8th December, writes:—As far as we have been able to gather the views of our contemporaries, it seems pretty certain that the nomination of Mr. J. S. Slater to the chair vacated by the Honourable Mr. Telang has not given entire satisfaction to the public. His legal experience in this country has not been long enough to enable him to lecture to his students on the indigenous system of law. Hindu law is the last subject that even a Hindu lawyer should be called upon to teach at a moment's notice. We are sorry that the claims of barristers like Mr. Setna, who, after having gone through the LL.B. course, distinguished himself in England by winning many prizes, or Mr. Viccaji, whose learned contributions to the *Bombay Gazette* on Hindu law were widely appreciated in legal circles, should have been ignored in favour of a gentleman whose acquaintance with the subject can at best be only meagre. An intimate knowledge of Hindu law requires a close acquaintance with the social and religious customs and habits of the people, and this can only be gained by a foreigner after some years' living in contact with them or after a good deal of professional experience. It is widely felt that since the University has imposed additional burdens upon candidates for the LL.B. degree, Government would have done well to put the constitution and system of tuition on a satisfactory footing, and it is a grievous disappointment to find that the instruction imparted in the Law School, which numbered among its Professors a learned lawyer like the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang, has been entrusted to a gentleman who has already sufficient work at Elphinstone College, and who is not an experienced lawyer.

Alleged misconduct of some Bombay University examiners this year towards candidates at the time of the oral examination.

39. The same newspaper writes:—We hear of strong complaints made by candidates for the Previous and First B. A. Examinations against the conduct of the examiners at the time of the oral examinations. It is said that they behave rudely towards candidates and have no hesitation in calling them fools and donkeys. A complaint of this nature is specially made against Mr. Gunion, Principal of the Sámaldáss College, Bhávnagar. We wish this complaint

was false; but if there be any truth in it, it is necessary for University authorities to reprimand such examiners. The other complaint of the candidates this year was that owing to the absence of a list of students showing the days on which they were to be examined orally, all candidates were compelled to go to the University Hall every day till their turn came. We hope that steps will be taken to remedy such an inconvenience in future.

A complaint regarding insufficient accommodation in the Sholápur High School.

40. The *Sholápur Samáchár* (63), in its issue of the 10th December, says that the people of Sholápur are put to much inconvenience on account of insufficient accommodation in the local High School, that this being the only High School in the whole of the district the number of students wishing to attend it is so large that notwithstanding that the popular Head Master does not strictly carry out the departmental order for limiting the number of students in the school to 250, he has to refuse admission to some students, and that the sooner sufficient accommodation is provided for, the better.

Dilatory payment to school-masters in Belgaum.

41. The *Jagadhitechchhu* (16), in its issue of the 7th December, notices a letter from "A well-wisher of poor school-masters, Belgaum," in which a complaint has been made that school-masters do not receive their pay at the proper time, and remarks that it is derogatory to the authorities concerned that the school-masters should not receive payment for two months together and that the superior authorities will earn the blessings of the low-paid teachers if they take steps to remedy this state of things.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Grievances of passengers on the Nizám's State Railway.

42. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 8th December, writes:—There is good ground for the complaint made in the *Indian Engineering* for the last week about the hardship caused to passengers on the Nizám's railway, especially to the poorer classes, by the fares having to be paid in the Hyderabad coin. The system is open to abuse, and we do not see why uniformity should be objected to in such a case. We have seen the issue of tickets delayed to the latest moment, in order that the ignorant passengers may pay up whatever the clerk demands just before the starting of the train. If the passenger thinks the fare is less than what is demanded, he is made to wait for the next train, which may take twelve hours to arrive. If he is anxious to depart he must pay up what the clerk wants, and must not wait to examine the balance. The passenger's necessity is the clerk's opportunity. Women suffer most from this system of sharp practice. We often wonder why the inspection on up-country railways is so loose as to allow of this *zulum.*

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

Increase of town duties on necessaries of life sanctioned by the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality disapproved.

43. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 12th December, expresses its decided disapproval of an increase in the town duties on grain of all sorts, sugar and ghee, made at the special adjourned meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Commission, Bombay, in order to meet the increased expenditure, on the ground that it was wrong to increase taxation on the necessaries of life, and observes that it is improper in the first instance to increase the expenditure and then to resort to the levy of objectionable duties to meet the enhanced expenditure.

A complaint against the Poona Municipality.

44. The *Poona Vaibhav* (52), in its issue of the 8th December, enters a strong protest against the Poona Municipality intending to levy a water-tax on the people in addition to the existing taxes and compelling houseowners to build privies of a new pattern, and in the event of their refusal building them itself and recovering the cost thereof by the sale of their houses and chattels and thus making it impossible for poor people to live in the town, and requests Government to be good enough to protect the people from this high-handedness of the municipality.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

A reply to the censure passed by the *Englishman* on His Highness the Mahárája Holkar.

45. With reference to the paragraph in the *Englishman* of Calcutta, censuring the Mahárája Holkar for not repairing to Bombay to meet His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 14th December, says:—The censure is uncalled for. The Indore State is outside the Bombay Presidency and none of the princes beyond the presidency came to Bombay to meet Prince Victor. Mahárája Holkar expressed his displeasure for the disrespect he met with at the Jubilee celebration in England, not against the Royal family but against certain officials. The best evidence of the Mahárája not entertaining any ill-feeling towards the Royal family is that a few months ago His Highness contributed a lákh of rupees to the Imperial Institute at the request of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who praised the Mahárája for the gift and called him his friend at a public meeting. Such being the relationship between the two, it cannot be believed that the Mahárája would be backward in giving a proper reception to Prince Victor. It is to be hoped that the Government of India has no cause to be dissatisfied with Mahárája Holkar, and that most of the Anglo-Indians do not agree with the sentiments expressed by the *Englishman* against the Mahárája.

Alleged mal-administration of the Khairpur State.

46. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 7th December, writes:—We are glad to see that the story of the misrule in Khairpur is attracting attention elsewhere. For years past the mal-administration in Khairpur has been a by-word in Sind. The Government has been all along quite aware of this, but has forborne to interfere with the affairs of the State out of consideration for the aged Mir. Emboldened by this the Mir's servants have organized a system of oppression and extortion which has tried even the proverbial patience of the Indian subject. In Khairpur there is no Political Agent even to send a report. The so-called Political Agent is a district officer in British territory and has enough to do without troubling himself about Khairpur affairs. His report, at the best, can be based upon very meagre and unsatisfactory evidence, and not at all upon personal experience. Against this there is the evidence of the subjects themselves in a body, a detailed and circumstantial statement of the most serious grievances forming a formidable indictment against the Mir and his servants. Even if this evidence is considered insufficient, let a Political Agent be appointed to live at Khairpur and to report on the administration. Then the truth will be surely known. The British Government need not interfere now until quite satisfied that the State is in a hopeless state of misrule. But in justice to the subject population, and in justice to itself, the Government must institute an inquiry, and this can be only done by an officer deputed to watch the administration on the spot, and not from outside the State. The mere presence of a Political Agent may be a powerful incentive to reform, and to such a proposal the Mir, however much he may dislike it, cannot make any objection worth consideration. The necessity for making an inquiry will be apparent at once, and unless the vehement denials of the Mir, his servants, agents or hirelings are taken on trust, some evidence will have to be called for, and this of a nature more reliable than can be found at present. Several years ago, when Mr. Sinclair was Collector of Shikárpur and Political Agent, he noticed the maladministration of the State and brought it to the notice of the Commissioner in Sind. Since that day the oppression by the Mir's servants and others has steadily increased till, like the straw that breaks the camel's back, it has driven the uncomplaining and long suffering subjects to turn against their oppressors.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th December 1889.

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(For the week ending 14th December 1889.)

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14TH DECEMBER 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ..	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ..	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ..	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Comments on the way in which the charge of bribery against the Khámbgaon Tahsildár was enquired into.

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 7th December, refers to a charge of bribery against the Tahsildár of Khámbgaon and its investigation by Extra Assistant Commissioner Mr. Mániksháh under instructions from the Deputy Commissioner, and remarks that the Deputy Commissioner ought not to have entrusted the investigation to an Extra Assistant Commissioner, but should have done it himself; that he should have removed the officer complained against beyond his jurisdiction before commencing the investigation, with a view that evidence against him might not be withheld through fear of the inculpated officer; and that in the interests of justice as well as of the accused the enquiry ought not to have been merely departmental, but ought to have been conducted in an open court of justice according to the prescribed form.

A complaint in connection with the appointments of Extra Assistant and Assistant Commissioners in Berár.

2. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 30th November, says that whereas in the British territory even those who have passed their LL.B. or Munsif's Examination are not appointed Subordinate Judges unless they have practised as pleaders or served as Clerks of the Court for three years, in Berár any man is appointed to any post; for instance, a Head Clerk or an Inspector of Police, who has not read a single book on civil law, is at once appointed to do the work of a Munsif. It cannot be said, observes the paper, that the Judicial Commissioner is ignorant of the disadvantages of such appointments, but he cannot help making such appointments, as those who are appointed to fill these posts are generally backed by recommendations from Hyderabad and Calcutta. In order to prevent incompetent men getting the posts of Extra Assistant and Assistant Commissioners the passing of a separate examination in subjects appointed for the Munsif's Examination should be made a qualifying test.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th December 1889.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 51 OF 1889

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 21st December 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
22	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
23	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
24	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
25	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
26	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
27	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
28	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
29	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
36	„ Hunnar Uttejak	Poona	Do.	...
37	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
40	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
41	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
42	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
43	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
45	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
46	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
47	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
49	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
59	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Weekly	300
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
70	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
72	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
73	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
76	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
78	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
79	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
80	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
81	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,000
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
94	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
95	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
96	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
97	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
98	„ Chának	Surat	Monthly	450
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
108	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
109	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
110	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
111	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
112	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
113	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
114	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
115	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
116	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
117	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
118	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
119	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
121	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
122	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
123	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
124	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
125	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
126	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
127	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
128	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
129	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
130	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
131	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Monthly	630
132	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
133	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
134	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
135	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
136	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	200
138	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
140	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
143	„ Kar[illegible]tak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
145	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
146	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
147	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
148	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
149	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
150	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
151	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
152	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
153	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
154	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
155	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
156	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
157	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
158	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
159	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
160	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
161	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra,* it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Intended performance of a drama of the Prophet Mahomed in France and a suggestion to the British Government in the matter.

1. The *Kushful Akhbár* (155), in its issue of the 12th December, writes:—We hear that a drama of the Prophet Mahomed is to be performed in France and that the Turkish Government have requested the French authorities to prohibit the performance. We request the British Government, who rule over 8 krors of Mahomedans, to exercise their influence with the French Government for the suppression of the drama, and also to issue an interdict in India prohibiting a similar performance.

The grievances of the peaceful and loyal subjects of India should be early attended to.

2. A correspondent of the *Kesari* (42), in its issue of the 17th December, observes that it is strange that the British Indian Government should pay immediate attention to the wants and grievances of the Santhals, Bhils and other wild and unruly tribes, while they are inattentive to the representations of the peaceful and loyal millions who, having every faith in British wisdom and justice, continue to respectfully acquaint their rulers with their grievances in spite of the discouragement received by them, and remarks that such ought not to be the conduct of the wise Government towards their loyal subjects.

Opinion about the approaching reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor at Bombay.

3. The *Nyáyă Sindhu* (50), in its issue of the 16th December, approves of the suggestion made at the Calcutta meeting by Mr. Surendranáth Bánerji for founding a scholarship in honour of the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, in preference to the one made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to give a public dinner to the Prince, and advises the people of Bombay to secure a permanent benefit to their city in remembrance of the Prince's visit instead of spending money on show and peageant.

Remarks on the incident that took place at a public meeting in Calcutta for concerting measures for the reception of Prince Albert Victor.

4. Referring to the same public meeting at Calcutta, the *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 16th December, writes:—Such a *fiasco* of a public meeting, and in such a cause, is to be much regretted. We fully sympathize with the object of Mr. Surendranáth's amendment. A permanent memorial like a Leper Asylum is, to our mind, an infinitely better way of memorializing a Royal visit than mere illuminations, fireworks and public shows. The argument that orientals are a show-loving people is a mere cloak to the occidentals desiring to have an opportunity to enjoy themselves. The real issue of the Calcutta meeting must not be obscured. There is not the slightest contest about loyalty in the case. Mr. Surendranáth is as earnestly and sincerely loyal as the stoutest champion on the other side. The only question is, which is the best way of expressing that loyalty? There can be little doubt as to the answer to this question. [The *Subodh Patrika* (19) of the 15th December and some other papers of the week regret the incident, but approve of the amendment proposed by Babu Surendranáth for arranging for a permanent memorial in the shape of a Leper Asylum in honour of the visit of Prince Albert Victor.]

Remarks on the appointment of Lord Harris as Governor of Bombay.

5. A correspondent, writing from London to the *Gujarát Gazette* (80) in its issue of the 19th December, says:—The appointment of Lord Harris to the Governorship of Bombay as successor to Lord Reay has been condemned by the London Liberal press in no mild terms. The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls it a piece of jobbery, alike insulting and outrageous, and the *Daily News* sees no merit in His Lordship that could qualify him for the responsible post. For myself, if I could carry out my will, I should refuse to be ruled by a Tory Governor who has been known to fame as little more than a second rate cricketer and Primrose Leaguer. But whether I like it or not, on my return to India I shall be ruled by him, and I may have in some public capacity to pay him allegiance. But is it not time that Indian people should insist

upon controlling the choice of their own rulers? Making a choice is quite a different thing from controlling it; and it may be that we are not yet ripe for making or even indicating our choice. But why may we not refuse collectively, not individually, to be ruled by a Governor whose highest merit is but negative, and that is, that he has not yet given any promise of greatness in his public life. It is a misfortune to India that a ministry so partial to jobbery as the Tory party should ever be the dominant party in England. Lord Beaconsfield gave us Lord Lytton, and now Lord Salisbury has given us Lord Harris. It is not likely that a Tory Under Secretary and a Primrose Leaguer will at all trouble himself to attend to and satisfy the aspirations of the rising statesmen of India. I do not doubt, however, that the Tory choice will meet with the approval of one Indian newspaper at least, that has lately taken to reward the English Government with all manner of praise. I predict that such of the citizens of Bombay as have from time to time been flattered by a certain Anglo-Indian newspaper, will see nothing in the choice of Lord Harris but a benign intention on the part of Lord Salisbury to bless Bombay.

A suggestion in connection with New Year's honours.

6. The *Gujarát Mitră* (82), in its issue of the 15th December, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay is on the eve of his departure to England and the ensuing honours' list will be the last in his time. We therefore take this opportunity to make a timely suggestion and to request His Excellency to do the justice that has been long denied to the Gujaráti community, by including some deserving men of that community in the New Year's honours list. Along with several deserving gentlemen of Káthiáwár, we may mention Mr. Hariprasád Santokrám Desáiji with great pleasure. He is well-known for his private and public liberality. His charities are not confined to Bhávnagar and extend as far as Poona, and he is the only Gujaráti who liberally subscribed the handsome sum of six or seven thousand rupees to the High School for Girls at Poona. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hariprasád Desái take great interest in female education and render frequent assistance to promote the cause. Mr. Desái also spent a large amount at the time of the Káthiáwár famine, and we trust Government will acknowledge his services to the public. The Desái family of Nadiád is also respectable and we recommend the name of Ráo Bahádur Haridás Viháridás, Diwán of Junágad. In turning to Gujarát, we find that the claims of Surat have often been ignored, and it will simply be justice to present Ráo Bahádur Jagjivandás Khusáldás, ex-president of the local municipality, with some distinction. The municipal administration of Surat was in his time in no way inferior to that of Ahmedabad, and it will be appropriate to bestow on him an honour similar to that enjoyed by the president of the Ahmedabad Municipality. His Excellency Lord Reay was very much pleased with his work and paid him a special visit. If Sir T. C. Hope had remained long in India, Mr. Jagjivandás's worth would have been better appreciated than at present. We do not mean that all those who are recommended above should be made C.I.E., but we only wish that they should be awarded some kind of honour. The literary world will, no doubt, be pleased if some title is bestowed on Pandit Gattulálji. The name of Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájnik should also be remembered. Before concluding, we would strongly recommend the Collectors to forward from their respective districts the names of one or two municipal commissioners who may have ably discharged their duties, for the New Year's honour.

Comments on the addresses delivered in England by Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Lee-Warner.

7. In noticing Sir Richard Temple's address at a meeting of the East India Association on 25th November last on "India and its treatment in the House of Commons," the *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 18th December, says:—Sir Richard complimented India on several Anglo-Indians watching Indian interests in Parliament, but the fact is that the interests of India are not advanced by the advocacy of Anglo-Indians, who plead that railway extension in India should be vigorously pushed on for strengthening the frontier defence and for the proper conservation of the interests of Manchester, and that the "improper" demands made by the people of India for new concessions should not be attended to. To quote a fresh instance of Anglo-Indian advocacy, Mr. Lee-Warner, Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay, who is now on leave in England, observed in the address

he delivered before a Working Men's Club in Essex, that India was not ripe for self-government as the Natives were ignorant, superstitious and fanatical. This assertion of Mr. Lee-Warner is best contradicted by the Government reports on local self-government in India, some of which must have been seen by him, but it is enough to say that he is an Anglo-Indian. Mr. Lee-Warner also remarked that Christianity and education would have to become more general before the British Government made over the administration of the country to Native rulers. But Natives do not desire to have the entire administration in their hands, but pray simply for a proper share therein. While Mr. Lee-Warner opined that India was not ripe for self-government, Sir Richard Temple asserted that Natives were fit to send representatives to the Legislative Councils and that the elective principle should be conceded in regard to these institutions!

Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and its work.

8. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 15th December, writes:—The report of the work done by the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund during the past year under the presidency of Her Excellency Lady Reay, who has laboured in the interests of the cause of female medical education as generously and conscientiously as Lord Reay has done in a wider sphere for the people of Western India, is extremely satisfactory. The fact that there are 7 Bráhman ladies out of 38 pupil nurses who have availed themselves of the advantages of the Training School for Nursing and Midwifery at the Cama Hospital, is a most significant sign of the times. The generosity of the Pársi gentleman, which has rendered possible the excellent arrangements at the Cama Hospital for training of nurses and instruction in midwifery, the liberality of spirit which has thrown open to women the gates of our University, and the energy and devotion with which the work of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund has been performed by Lady Reay are worthy of the highest commendation. The promoters of the organization in Bombay have done their duty most satisfactorily and have laid the people of this presidency under a heavy obligation. It now behoves those who are chiefly interested in its success and prosperity to come forth to assist it in a liberal spirit. Selfish conservatism never ultimately leads to happiness, and if Hindus wish to see happiness and comfort in their homes, they must be prepared, like the enlightened widow of the late Mr. Morárji Gokuldás, who has generously founded an hospital at Násik, to contribute munificently towards the spread and support of the work which Lady Reay has so much encouraged by her disinterested labours.

Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and a suggestion to the people to commemorate the name of His Excellency Lord Reay by establishing scholarships in his name.

9. In reporting the proceedings of the public meeting held at the Town Hall on the 11th December, under the presidency of His Excellency Lord Reay, to submit the report of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (113), in its issue of the 15th December, observes:—The inhabitants of Bombay should, without delay, take steps to perpetuate the names of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay. This much is certain that in the time of His Excellency Lord Reay medical education has received good encouragement both from His Excellency and the public, several hospitals have been founded, the long felt want of a Laboratory has been supplied, a deserving medical man has been appointed to the chair of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology, Dr. Carter's Lectureship has also been founded and several other reforms have been introduced into the Grant Medical College. The memory of His Excellency will therefore be very appropriately preserved if a large number of scholarships bearing the name of His Excellency Lord Reay be established in the Grant Medical College.

A suggestion to the public associations and the people in the Bombay Presidency to make a strong representation for the extension of the tenure of His Excellency Lord Reay.

10. The *Din Bandhu* (10), in its issue of the 15th December, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay's tenure of office will expire in April next and Lord Harris will succeed to the Governorship of Bombay, or, which is the same thing, an experience of five years will be succeeded by no experience. Lord Reay's candid avowal that it took him some time to understand anything of the country and its peculiar circumstances ought to carry conviction in the hearts of those who appoint

Governors, that the policy of changing Governors every five years has not everything good to be said in its favour. That policy is good when the Governor becomes a disagreeable person and his continuance in office does not prove of material benefit to the country he governs, but in the case of a Governor like Lord Reay, who has truly done more in five years than all the other Governors put together during the last twenty-five years, the observance of the rule of five years' tenure is, really speaking, a great evil. The good work he has done conscientiously for the benefit of the people runs the risk of being neglected during the next *régime*. Europeans as well as Natives can have but one opinion with regard to Lord Reay's Government. Under such circumstances every attempt should be made to represent to the Secretary of State that it is extremely desirable to prolong His Excellency's tenure for at least two years more, in the interests of the people of this presidency. We are all the more inclined to wish for this extension as we are sure that thereby Lord Reay will have time enough to direct his attention to some of those things which he has, for want of time, allowed to remain in much the same state in which they were five years ago. The next two years will afford him sufficient time and opportunity to find out how necessary it is that primary education should be made compulsory, and how wise and well-considered is the policy of the Poona Municipality. He will also have time to find out that in the working of the Forest Department much reliance cannot be placed on the reports of the minor officials. These and some other things, which have not yet received the careful handling which they deserve, cannot be attributed to any neglect on the part of His Excellency, but simply to want of time. The Bombay Presidency Association and every other Association ought to unite in asking for an extension of two years' tenure. It may be late in the day to make such a request, but on a proper representation the Secretary of State for India will assuredly find it necessary to listen to the unanimous voice of the people.

11. In a contributed paragraph the *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 15th December, says:—His Excellency Lord Reay's selection of proper men for proper places has been, for the last five years, generally so happy and so successful that we have almost come to look upon it as a matter of course; and the latest instances form no exception to that rule. But nevertheless we must not fail to thank His Excellency for the same. It has been truly said that if we had possessed the right of election, and used it intelligently, we could not have made happier selections. His Excellency's short *régime* of five years furnishes a vivid illustration of how much can be done for the solid good of the people by a sympathetic ruler, almost single-handed. By the bye, what has become of the cry raised some time ago to ask for an extension of his auspicious rule? That it will not be granted is a foregone conclusion; but, that need not deter us from making a public and a united petition for the same, if only to mark our sense of grateful appreciation of His Lordship's many invaluable services. Let us rise equal to the occasion before it is too late. Such a petition cannot fail to exercise a wholesome and controlling influence over his sporting successor.

Moral of the reply given by His Excellency Lord Reay to the address presented to him by the Bombay Presidency Association.

12. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 15th December, draws the following moral from the reply of His Excellency the Governor to the address presented to him by the Bombay Presidency Association:—When the head of a Government is invited to receive an address under an hospitable roof, he should not be treated to a too candid criticism of his shortcomings. When he finds that "the humble address" is a specimen of plain-speaking something in this wise—"Honoured Sir, we esteem you most highly; but, Sir, we are sorry your Government did this wrong and did not do that right"—then he may, perhaps, deem himself fortunate, if he is relieved of his embarrassment by a convenient catarrh.

His Excellency Lord Reay on the forest administration in the Bombay Presidency.

13. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (14), in its issue of the 16th December, comments on His Excellency Lord Reay's reply to the Bombay Presidency Association's address as follows:—If the recommendations of the Forest Commission were really "well considered," it is rather difficult to perceive why the

Bombay Government should have taken two years and five months to express their approval of them. The members of the Commission did not themselves take more than three months to formulate their recommendations after the completion of the inquiry ; and if their recommendations were really what they are represented by His Excellency to be, the Bombay Government should surely have expressed their approval of the same long since—certainly before the end of 1887—instead of having required the unreasonably long period mentioned above. But it would seem that the Bombay Government did not know its own mind for a long time, and disposed of the intricate questions involved at the last moment in a most perfunctory manner. His Excellency says that he "has been informed by the officers who brought forest grievances to his notice that at present there are none urged by the residents of the districts in which on his arrival the discontent was the greatest," and that "it must therefore be presumed that the measures taken with regard to grazing and ráb supply have given complete satisfaction." We may say in reply that the officers who brought the forest grievances to His Excellency's notice on his arrival five years ago are not now serving in the Konkan districts, and can ordinarily have no means of knowing the local feeling on the subject in the said districts. We, for our part, feel no hesitation in stating that the feeling in the districts concerned is one of absolute helplessness. We have reasons to believe that in the opinion of at least one of the officers, who were foremost in April 1885 to invite the attention of His Excellency to the forest grievances of the residents of the Konkan districts, the "well considered" recommendations of the Forest Commission are open to grave and serious objections, and that those objections have not been removed by the recent orders of the Bombay Government. "The timber trade may be disappointed that it cannot obtain timber without payment, but such a result must be welcome to the taxpayer, whose interests are concerned in safeguarding State, that is, *his* property." This sentence from His Excellency's reply contains, we are afraid, an insinuation hardly worthy of the writer.

A protest against the refusal of Lord Cross to take steps to hold simultaneous examinations for Indian Civil Service in England and India recommended to be made by the Indian National Congress.

14. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 16th December, says that the hope expressed by the *Daily News* that the Indian National Congress will at its approaching meeting protest against the refusal of the Secretary of State for India to take steps to sanction the holding of simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service in England and India, is well meant and ought to be realized, that the utterings of the Congress, which this year consists of carefully selected delegates, will have a good effect on the minds of the English statesmen, and that the advocacy of the Civil Service question, as viewed by the Natives, by the *Daily News* indicates that the Liberal party is prepared to support the legitimate aspirations of the Natives in this matter.

Qualifications of a new member to be appointed to the Viceregal Legislative Council in place of Sir D. M. Petit.

15. In alluding to the telegram from Allahabad that the Bombay Government have been asked to nominate a member to the vacancy that will be created in the Viceregal Legislative Council by the retirement of Sir Dinshaw Mánekji Petit at the end of the year, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 21st December, says :—The appointment of two private gentlemen from Bombay to the Supreme Legislative Council did not prove satisfactory. The nomination of the late Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik was, on the whole, not so satisfactory as was to be desired, on account of his varied duties and failing health. Sir Dinshaw Mánekji Petit succeeded him, but he too disappointed the public. Sir Dinshaw opposed the public interests in the matter of the enhancement of the salt duties and the imposition of a tax on kerosine oil. This past experience makes it highly desirable that more care should be taken in making the next selection. The new member should have, in addition to the other qualifications of a legislator, a close acquaintance with the wants and requirements of the Natives and a sympathy with them, as well as sufficient leisure at his command to devote to the voluntary duties of an Additional Member. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90), in its issue of the same date, in writing on the same subject, observes that the late Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik

and Sir D. N. Petit discharged the duties of a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council with satisfaction to Government and the public, recommends that this time a member of the Mahomedan community should be appointed to the post, and brings forward the names of Mr. Badrudin Tyabji and the Honourable Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayáni, to make a selection from.]

Disapproval of frequent transfers of the Subordinate Judge at Dholka and a request to the authorities in the matter.

16. A correspondent of the *Praja Mat* (122), in its issue of the 14th December, says that owing to frequent transfers of the Subordinate Judge at Dholka the people of that station have been put to much inconvenience, and requests the authorities to fill up the present vacancy without delay.

A complaint against a subordinate officer in the Sanitary Department in the Kanara District.

17. The *Kárwár Samáchár* (41), in its issue of the 5th December, complains of the conduct of Mr. Báláji Krishna, Inspector of Vaccination, Kánara District, in appointing his relatives Gopál Appáji and Bháu Bábáji as vaccinators though they had not served as candidates for the prescribed period, describes the loss and inconvenience which some of the vaccinators have been put to on account of these appointments, says that great injustice has been done by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in accepting the resignation of Govind Rámchandra, a vaccinator, without personally making an inquiry into his case, though the latter had sent him two petitions requesting him not to accept the resignation as it had been obtained from him by the Inspector of Vaccination under improper pressure, and requests the authorities of the Sanitary Department to enquire into this matter.

Alleged adulteration of articles of food and drink in Sind and a suggestion in the matter.

18. The *Sind Sudhár* (161), in its issue of the 30th November, writes:— The people of Sind have constantly been complaining of the malpractices on the part of dealers in articles of food and drink. About two years ago we published a letter from the inhabitants of Jacobabad in which they complained that articles of food and drink were considerably adulterated in the Upper Sind Frontier District. It seemed that the Commissioner in Sind took notice of that complaint and entered into a correspondence with the Deputy Commissioner on the subject. It is now said that the traders in the Upper Sind Frontier District have since given up their malpractices. We also suggested at the time the desirability of passing a special Act like the one in force in the town of Calcutta, or of adding some provisions to the District Municipal Act empowering the municipal commissioners to prosecute such persons as may be charged with having adulterated articles of food or drink. As no notice seems to have been taken of our suggestion, we beg to remind the proper authorities that unless some provisions are added to the District Municipal Act the evil complained of will not cease to exist.

Attention of the Ratnágiri police called to thefts and unprotected wells in that town.

19. The *Bakul* (24), in its issue of the 15th December, says:—Numerous thefts have of late occurred in the town of Ratnágiri without the thieves being detected by the police. This is certainly not creditable to the police. Many wells in the town have no parapet walls, and are likely to cause fatal accidents. Recently a girl was drowned in an unprotected well.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

The Leper Bill approved.

20. The *Jáme Jamshed* (110) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90), in their respective issues of the 21st December, approve of the Leper Bill which deals simply with vagrants and those willing to be treated in leper hospitals. The *Jáme*, however, observes that the leper question has unnecessarily created a great panic in England, while the medical profession in India has not yet decided finally whether leprosy is or is not contagious, and hence it would not be right to meekly adopt the decision of the Royal Commission when it arrives at one, the better course being to pass the Bill in its present form and wait for five or six years more for further experience before deciding what improvements should be made in it.

PART III.—*Education.*

His Excellency Lord Lansdowne on the educational problem in India.

21. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 15th December, writes :—His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's first utterances in public on a subject of the utmost importance to India are characterised by a strikingly sober and candid view of the educational problem in India. Although we are not prepared to accept His Excellency's views in their entirety, we must confess we are ready to endorse everything that His Lordship said regarding the moral side of education. His Lordship deprecated, in the first place, the tendency of the Indian students to be dissatisfied with the severity of the tests applied by the University examiners. From our closer knowledge of the nature of their complaints, we can say that it is not the severity that the students complain of, but the want of system or method in the University examinations, or the whims and caprices of examiners impatient rather to show off their learning than to test the genuine work of students. Here we think there is ground for legitimate complaint, and many will agree with us that our own University is not a little guilty of inflicting avoidable and unjust hardships on the examinees by the selection of examiners who cannot be pronounced to be fit in all cases. We are not at all in favour of reducing the standard of higher education, as such a course would be certainly fatal to the development of a sound system of *real* education. But we certainly feel that examinations should not be converted into a huge lottery in which some gain and others lose for no merits or faults of their own. The second point on which the Viceroy dwelt was the increasing cry on the part of the educated for employment in Government service. His Excellency's advice to take delight in learning for its own sake is nothing new and is not calculated to appease the hunger or quench the thirst of the *alumni* of the Indian Universities. If India had no salaried rulers and if the rest of the world had subsisted on the contemplation of the beauties of literature, science or philosophy, the present cry would have been undoubtedly meaningless. Even England, with all her wide empire and wealth, is found now and then complaining, and although we confess it would be a glorious day for India when her educated youths would gladly accept and carry out His Excellency's noble precept, the people of this country, which supports a costly foreign agency to the positive discouragement of the indigenous intellect in many instances, can hardly be rebuked if they expect Government to employ Native agency to an increased extent and to open some other outlets by encouraging and developing indigenous industries as far as is compatible with the ulterior interests of India. There is no denying the fact that the refined appliances and processes of the West have thrown hundreds of people adrift upon the world, and although we are not in favour of any protection, we believe a great deal can be done by Government for utilizing the unemployed intellect of the nation by the expansion of industrial and technical education suited to the requirements of the country at large. Lord Reay has already done something in this direction in this presidency, and it is to be hoped that Lord Lansdowne, who is always in favour of maintaining and preserving indigenous systems in their best and purest forms, will be able to attempt for the whole of India what Lord Reay has endeavoured to do for the province under his rule.

22. The *Suryă Prakásh* (87), in its issue of the 14th December, writes :—There is much to learn from His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's address at the recent Convocation of the Panjáb University. His public utterances have invariably that ring of personal sincerity and conviction which forms a necessary element of sound political oratory. Although delivered before the students of the Panjáb University, the speech has much that can be turned to account by the educated natives of India. We wish it were widely read.

His Excellency Lord Reay's administration of the Bombay Presidency approved and his utterances on his educational policy commented upon.

23. The *Indu Prakásh* (15), in its issue of the 16th December, writes :—Few Governors of Bombay have endeared themselves to their Native subjects so well as His Excellency Lord Reay has done. His Lordship's popularity is unquestionable and is well deserved. His administration has been highly eventful and progressive, and throughout his *régime* His Lordship has been a conspicuous figure

before the public by his activity and energy, loftiness of purpose and liberality of mind. These qualities, aided by an uncommonly brilliant intellect and culture, have served to make his administration eminently successful, and will enable him, on the whole, to leave a pleasing record of work done, difficulties surmounted, and progress achieved. In the midst of all this pleasing record there is one part about which there seems to be a hopeless divergence of views between Lord Reay and the Native public. It is in regard to His Lordship's attitude towards higher education that there has been throughout his *régime* a considerable soreness of feeling, and His Lordship seems to be fully sensible of this soreness, as he never misses an opportunity to explain his position and to give assurances of complete sympathy. The address presented by the Bombay Presidency Association gave the most recent expression to the feeling of dissatisfaction, but illness prevented His Lordship on that occasion from giving his explanation. The opening of a Technical School by the municipality at Poona furnished him with another opportunity, and His Lordship took advantage of it to fully unburden himself on the entire subject of his educational policy. There are two principles which His Lordship gives as the guiding rules of his policy,—aiming at a high standard and consolidation. The application of these principles, His Lordship thinks, has given rise to the notion that higher education is falling backward. His Lordship passes in review each of the higher educational institutions, and points out how each has progressed under his care. Is the feeling of soreness among the Native public, then, without justification? We answer, no. Possibly, as events have turned out, there is less cause for it now than there was at one time, but, if we mistake not, the events have in no small degree been moulded into their present shape by the strong expression of the feeling of disapproval which proceeded from the Native public on each occasion of some threatened injury to higher education. The caution addressed by Lord Reay to the Poona Municipality against going too fast is indeed timely. As to the proposal to get English Head Masters for the high schools, we should welcome it if really first class men, versed in the management of public schools, were brought out. But past experience is very discouraging in this particular. The condition that Head Masters so brought must not look up to professorial appointments is extremely salutary, and, we trust, will be strictly enforced. The pernicious system of promoting Head Masters to College Professorships, and Professors to Inspectorships, has done immense mischief, and we have often condemned it. We are glad to see it condemned by Lord Reay, and we hope that it will not survive its condemnation by so high an authority as His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency strongly animadverts upon the tendency to lower the standards of University examinations. The observations are extremely valuable and we commend them to the notice of our readers.

24. The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 16th December, writes:—The people of this presidency must feel grateful to the municipality of Poona for having given to His Excellency the Governor an opportunity of explaining at length the principles which have guided the educational policy of the Government of Bombay during the last five years. He who carefully reads the elaborate speech made by His Lordship last week at Poona will find in it, not only a full and satisfactory vindication of the educational policy which His Lordship has pursued since assuming charge of his great office, but also a valuable repository of excellent suggestions with regard to the management of primary, secondary, collegiate, technical and professional education. We are sorry that these suggestions have come rather too late. Had Lord Reay thought it fit to deliver such a speech one or two years back, he would certainly have silenced many of the unthinking and ignorant critics who have long been trying to bring the educational policy of the present Government into disrepute. His Lordship must have his own reason for observing silence so long, and it would be futile on our part to try to discover them. We, therefore, content ourselves with thanking His Excellency for what he *has* done, and hope that his successors will at least stick to the lines he has laid down, if they are not able to improve upon them. We shall have Governors and Governors as long as the British Government will last, but whether we shall be very often blessed with the kind of administrator who at present presides over

the Government of Bombay is a question which no thoughtful person will proceed to answer in the affirmative without considerable hesitation. In reviewing his educational policy His Excellency first dealt with one or two general educational questions, and then entered into a detailed statement of the present condition of the leading colleges of this presidency. He admitted the fact that at present the number of students seeking admission into colleges was far in excess of the number whom the existing colleges can accommodate. With regard to the necessity for increasing the number of colleges, it is difficult to understand what motive may have induced the Government to withdraw their grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Fergusson College, which in respect of attendance and instruction given in it compares not unfavourably with other institutions in the presidency. With the exception of this single unfortunate college, all the Arts Colleges, either Government or private, throughout the presidency, have received their full share of Government support, and we hope that the Fergusson College too will receive at the hands of Lord Reay before his departure that justice which is due to it. In conclusion, we say that we are not likely to have for many years to come so able, so affable, so conscientious, so industrious, so well read, so straightforward, and so sympathetic a Governor as His Excellency Lord Reay has proved to be.

25. The *Gujaráti* (81), in its issue of the 15th December, writes:—Although we have frequently commented upon several glaring defects in our educational system, we never thought that Government were determined to kill all higher education. There were grievances of long standing in Government educational institutions for which His Excellency Lord Reay's Government was in no sense responsible. But the existence of these patent evils, coupled with the new departure in the direction of technical education and the contemplated abolition of several flourishing institutions about one and the same time, gave cause for alarm which found expression in the Native press in an unmistakable manner. One of the reasons for the partial failure of local self-government is that some municipalities in the mofussil have been prematurely burdened with work which they are not in a financial position to carry out, and it was naturally feared that local self-government was sure to be discredited by the increase in their already crushing burdens. We quite agree with Lord Reay that the interests of the industrial classes are sometimes in danger of being ignored amidst the clamour of the literary classes, and although we firmly believe that higher education, instead of being starved or stinted, should be maintained at the highest possible pitch, we are cordially in favour of the departure made by His Lordship for utilising the hitherto unemployed capabilities of the people. Higher education, moulded on one uniform pattern, was alone in the field and was thus stereotyping and even vitiating the popular tastes and intellect by diverting them into one monotonous channel. If Lord Reay's original and discerning mind had not boldly faced the situation, the prevalent system would have still further degraded the dignity of manual labour in the eyes of the people, and the industrial classes would have suffered by betaking themselves to literary pursuits, only to starve like literary pedants. We are afraid this process is now in partial operation throughout India. If Government entertain a sincere regard for the interests of the non-literary classes, we think Lord Reay's policy needs to be extended to the whole country. We heartily endorse each and every word that fell from His Excellency regarding the necessity for agricultural education, and we hope that the advocates of the "humanities" in our University, especially the conservative class of lawyers who scouted the idea of the agricultural science being placed on the same footing with theirs, will not be sorry to know that such an eminent educationist as Lord Reay is in favour of recognizing the so-called "utilities" also in our educational system.

26. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (113), in its issue of the 15th December, writes:—On carefully going through Lord Reay's speech, we can assure His Excellency that the expectations which were entertained on his arrival in this country have not been fulfilled, and that if his present views had been known to the public in 1885 they would not have entertained great hopes on his arrival. With reference to his defence of his policy to impart sound education, we may ask him how far His Excellency has placed schools and colleges on a firm footing and

what arrangement he has made to give sound education to students? If we except the Grant Medical College, we can say that Lord Reay has not taken trouble to secure the services of able specialists from England as Professors for the Elphinstone College, the Deccan College, the Gujarát College and other colleges, and to place these institutions on a better footing than before. His Lordship in his speech takes credit for having appointed really able Professors whenever vacancies occurred, but we ask, if this course was followed when nearly half a dozen Professors of the Elphinstone College went on leave only recently. Has His Excellency forgotten so soon that he appointed Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, who was totally inexperienced and unfit for the post, in place of such an able Professor of English Literature as Mr. A. Barrett, B.A.? Notwithstanding all our respect for His Excellency Lord Reay, we must say that he makes charming orations on education and proposes imaginary reforms at the time, but when an opportunity occurs he does the reverse of what he says. Lord Reay defended the policy of Government regarding high schools, but his opinions are erroneous and we do not agree with him. Long before this, people expressed their grievances and protested against the course adopted by Government, and we never for a moment thought that he would have courage to defend his policy. It seems from what he said that if he were to stay here for five years more, some of the high schools would meet with a premature death at his hands. It is desirable to encourage private enterprise, but care should be taken that this is not done at the expense of Government institutions. We are, however, glad to find from the exhaustive speech of His Excellency that he contemplates some changes in the Government Law School and the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái School of Art; similarly we have no objection against the appointment of a European Head Master for the Poona High School.

27. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 18th December, writes:—The complaint has, indeed, been made that His Excellency Lord Reay is doing too much for technical education, but there is not the slightest foundation for it. It may be presumed that the cry has emanated from quarters in which a mere faculty for talk is evidently regarded as the end and aim of all education. It is most satisfactory that the clamour has had no effect upon His Excellency, who is quite right in believing that what has hitherto been done for technical education is very far, indeed, from being sufficient, and that the present allotment of Rs. 50,000 to it is "a miserable pittance." Surely, no man having an intelligent appreciation of the needs of the country can complain that the Government has done too much for the utilities. The fact of the matter is that they have just begun to do a little, and that is much too little.

Approval of the nomination of Mr. Gurudás Bánerji as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and a request to the Bombay University to follow in the footsteps of her sister University.

28. With reference to the nomination of Mr. Gurudás Bánerji as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, the *Gujaráti* (81) and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (113), both dated 15th December, observe:—The office of the Vice-Chancellor is no small honour, and it is bestowed only on those who are very learned. We are glad to see that the Chancellor of the Calcutta University has appreciated the worth of a Native, who fully deserved the honour. No Native has yet been fortunate enough to get this honour in our local University, but we hope that she will follow in the footsteps of her sister University hereafter, and will find some Native gentleman worthy of that honour.

29. The *Phœnix* (4), in its issue of the 14th December, writes:—In succession to Sir Comer Petheram, the Honourable Dr. Gurudás Bánerji, Judge of the Calcutta High Court, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the local University. This is a notable and wise departure. Dr. Bánerji is the first Native Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and, we believe, of any University in India. The claims of distinguished and learned Indians to such an honour have been repeatedly urged upon the Government, and the reasonableness of the demand has been at length recognised. The Calcutta University having set such an example, we hope it will be followed by the sister Universities. The Bombay University, for instance, has several distinguished graduates who could fill the Vice-

Chancellor's chair with great ability. The name that occurs to us for the next vacancy is that of a gentleman, whose career has been as distinguished as that of Dr. Bánerji, but whose scholarship has obtained for him a wider reputation. We are sure the appointment of Mr. Justice Telang to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University will be as well received as that of Dr. Bánerji.

Short sight of students attending Indian schools and colleges and its supposed causes.

30. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 15th December, writes:—All well-wishers of the rising generation will be astonished to hear that the complaint of short sight is growing to an alarming extent among students attending our schools and colleges, and unless some effective means is adopted both by the educational authorities and the parents or guardians of the students, one must be prepared to find more than fifty per cent. of the students, not only male but female also, afflicted with this complaint of the eye. It will not do to be careless over this undesirable circumstance. Every step must be taken to find out the cause or causes of the evil, and after they have been found out no efforts should be spared to eradicate them. Something must be wrong in the arrangements regarding studies in our educational institutions from which this evil may have sprung up. We do not attribute the use of spectacles, as some do, to mere fancy, to a wish solely *to look learned*, or to put on the airs of a learned person. There may be, for aught we know, that tendency among some misguided youths. But we do not think that the very large number of young students who wear spectacles do so with that object. Our experience is that most of them,—a considerable portion of them at all events,—do so on account of some derangement in the organ of the eye. The same growing use of spectacles was pointedly noticed some time ago in the several schools on the continent of Europe, and on a systematic investigation it was found that the evil there was due to badly printed books, defective admission of light in the class-rooms, and the unscientific posture of students while prosecuting their studies. May not the same causes be operating in this country also? We have badly printed books; we have defective class-rooms, constructed without any thought as to the proper admission of light and the necessities of students; we have teachers, who, in fact, pay no attention to the manner in which students sit while reading or writing. And these evils are not met with in one school here and in another school there. They exist in nearly every school all over the country. Is ever the least attention paid, we ask, to the size of the types with which the books used by the students are printed? The educational authorities or teachers consider their duty done when they have prescribed the books to be read. Further than that there is nothing to concern them. It is not their business to see whether students use books printed in the smallest or the worst type or on the worst paper. This apathy is, in our opinion, one of the principal causes of this complaint. In our opinion the evil will be considerably done away with if the teachers insist uniformly and unsparingly upon the use of such books as are printed with types of a sufficiently large size. In our opinion the causes of the evil are as noticed above. Pressure of studies is not, we think, one of the causes, for several very hard-working students are found, who, having gone through all the ordeals of an examination creditably, do not find themselves under any necessity to use spectacles. However, we do not contend that the causes we have put forward are the only causes. We are prepared for a full scientific investigation of the whole question, and with that view we beg of Government a commission composed of experts in ophthalmic diseases to ascertain the causes and to recommend the ways of removing them. We hope the public, especially the parents and guardians of the students, will see that such a commission is appointed without any loss of time. We have neglected this evil for a long time, and it will not do to do so any longer.

Private educational enterprise in the Bombay Presidency and the success of the Fergusson College, Poona.

31. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 15th December, writes:—The friends and well-wishers of private educational enterprise will be gratified to learn of the marked success of the Fergusson College at the recent Previous Examination of the Bombay University. This institution stands first in point of number of candidates passed and also first in point of numbers in the two higher classes. Of the five students

who passed in the first class, each of the Bombay Colleges claims one, while the Fergusson College claims two. Similarly in the second class the Fergusson College has 12 students—a number which, we believe, is as large as, if not larger than, that of the students from any other college. The Elphinstone College has hitherto been at the top of all colleges in point of the number of successful candidates; but this year the Fergusson College has beaten it. If the past results of this College be scrutinised it will be found that the measure of success has been uniformly growing larger and larger. This is probably due to the better experience which the professorial staff is gaining. We know that our friends will join us in wishing better results and greater prosperity to the College.

Remarks on the education given at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot.

32. In noticing the remark made by the Principal of the Rájkumár College at Rájkot at the recent distribution of prizes to the students of the College, that several Rájkumárs have been withdrawn from the institution and that others have not been found to supply their place, the *Jáme Jamshed* (110), in its issue of the 16th December, says:—The education given at the Rájkumár College is of the same description as is imparted in Indian high schools or colleges, with some attention paid to physical exercise. But this is not the thing that is required for the rulers of Indian principalities. The Kumárs should have, first, a good knowledge of their own mother tongue, and then they should be taught to read and write English, and made to study the political and social history of the important countries of the world, as well as political economy, and commercial and industrial affairs. During the annual vacations the Kumárs should be made to visit different parts of India and should get a knowledge of the revenue and judicial administration of the country and of other important matters. Such an education as this will teach the Kumárs to become good rulers when they succeed to their patrimony. Mr. Macnaghten spoke with gratification that one of the former students of the College had passed the barrister's examination in England and that two others were making satisfactory progress at the Oxford University, but this is little satisfaction.

Remarks in connection with the Government resolution on the educational report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1888-89.

33. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 20th December, says that the Government resolution on the report by the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1888-89 shows that the Government grant to education is small, that a very small number of the children of school-going age are receiving instruction, that the Government grant ought to be increased, that in order that good results may follow from schools conducted by private agency the grants in aid to them should be raised, and that model schools and colleges should be maintained by Government in order that private institutions may enter into a healthy competition with them.

Suggestions in connection with the appointment of Fellows of the Bombay University.

34. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 19th December, writes:—We find that out of 314 University Fellows there are only 3 to represent the learning and intelligence of Gujarát. This is really very unsatisfactory, and we sincerely trust Government will not fail to put the matter right. With a view to this being done we take this opportunity to put forward the names of those Gujaráti gentlemen who, we trust, will make excellent additions to the Senate, and in recommending whose names last year we had the support of many of our contemporaries. We unhesitatingly mention Mr. Mansukhlál Mugatlál Munshi, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, and Mr. Chimanlál Harilál Setalvád, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court. With regard to the first we only say that we cannot at all understand why he has been overlooked so long. The second is a very energetic and intelligent member of the local bar and has been rendering valuable service to the literature of Gujarát by writing and translating works on useful knowledge. After these comes Professor T. K. Gajjar, M.A., B.Sc. This gentleman has been evincing a very keen interest in educational matters, and specially in that of technical education, and his masterly and learned note on "National System of Education" we had the pleasure to review at length in our columns. Now that we are upon the subject

of Fellowships we would bring forward the names of the following Deccan gentlemen whom we heartily wish to be in the Senate:—Messrs. B. G. Tilak, B.A., LL.B.; G. G. Agarkar, M.A.; G. R. Kirloskar, M.A., LL.B.; G. M. Sáthe, B.A.; L. R. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B.; D. S. Garud, B.A.; G. S. Ráo, M.A., LL.B.; N. V. Gokhale, B.A., LL.B.; S. V. Káne, L.M. & S.; S. V. Bhándárkar, B.A., LL.B.; and S. G. Jinsivále, M.A.

Election of Dr. MacDonald as Registrar of the Bombay University for the ensuing two years approved.

35. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), the *Jáme Jamshed* (110), and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90), in their respective issues of the 17th December, express satisfaction with the election of Dr. MacDonald as Registrar of the Bombay University for the ensuing two years, observing that Dr. Peterson rendered valuable services in this office, but that it would not have been proper to re-elect him again when he held it for twelve consecutive years and to convert the Registrarship into a life appointment.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Fatal accident to a railway passenger at the Ahmednagar station recorded and provision for urinaries in third class carriages recommended.

36. The *Jagadádarsh* (37), in its issue of the 15th December, says:—Recently a railway passenger met with a fatal accident at the Ahmednagar station. He had got down at this station to answer a call of nature, but before he returned the train moved, and in his hurry to catch it he lost his footing while getting into his carriage and was crushed to death by the train. This sad accident occurred on account of there being no urinaries in third class carriages and to the train waiting at the station for only a short time. Properly speaking, the Railway Company ought to be held responsible for this accident. Government also does not escape the responsibility, for it was its duty to see that proper accommodation in railway carriages was provided.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

A recommendation to establish a town municipality at Jhálod in the Panch Maháls.

37. The *Satyodayá* (127), in its issue of the 12th December, recommends Government to establish a town municipality at Jhálod in the Panch Maháls District, and says that a fresh movement should be made in the matter as the town is in sad want of improvement.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

Alleged mal-administration of the Khairpur State.

38. The *Sind Sudhár* (161), in its issue of the 30th November, writes:—We have received two or three letters adverting to the mal-administration of the Khairpur State; but knowing personally that the Mir was too good a man to do even the slightest harm to his subjects we did not believe the complaints, and it was not our intention to publish them unless and until some satisfactory evidence was produced in support of the allegations made against the government of the Khairpur State. But seeing now that about 300 or 400 of the principal residents of all parts of the Khairpur State have quitted their homes and gone to Sukkur to lay their grievances before the Political Agent we think it is absolutely necessary that an inquiry should be made in the matter of their complaint. The Political Agent has referred the complainants to the Mir, but they are averse to going to him for justice, on the ground that the reins of government are in the hands of his officials. The *Bombay Gazette* has also announced that the Mir's people, being dissatisfied with the government of the Khairpur State, have left their residence and sought refuge in British territory. It is said that they are preparing a petition which they will submit to Government in two or three days.

His Highness the Thákor of Morvi praised for commencing to give free education to his subjects.

39. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 18th December, praises His Highness the Thákor of Morvi for taking steps to give free education to his subjects, observing that His Highness has taken the lead in this matter and that the other princes of India ought to copy his good example.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th December 1889.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21st DECEMBER 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

The present distribution of villages in táluks in Berár found fault with.

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 14th December, writes:—The Bombay Presidency has not, on an average, more than 175 villages for a táluk, while we have got in Berár about 400 villages for some táluks, our smallest táluk containing about 250 villages. The distribution of these villages, too, does not show any ingenuity. The táluk town ought to be in the centre, but in several instances we find that this principle is entirely overlooked. Some táluk towns are just on the borders of the other táluks! With such bulky and inconveniently situated táluks how can Government expect Tahsildárs to do their work efficiently? They must fail in properly managing them. They have, besides the foregoing disadvantages, one more drawback over those of the Tahsildárs in the Bombay Presidency, namely, that they have no good assistant officers as the Bombay Tahsildárs have. The latter have Head Kárkuns (Náib Tahsildárs) who are invested with magisterial powers, and they assist the Tahsildár in the discharge of his magisterial duties. In large táluks of the Bombay Presidency one more assistant is given to the Tahsildár, who is called Mahálkari. He assists the Tahsildár in his magisterial as well as revenue work. Our Provincial and Local Governments should see to all this and make it a point to thoroughly reform the revenue administration of the province.

Comments on the Berár Land Revenue Law.

2. Writing on the Berár Land Revenue Law, the *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 13th December, says:—In trying to disembarrass itself of the ownership of and dues received from trees, our administration, it appears, gradually framed and introduced rules which had a wider operation than was intended, and began to press hard. If there was a waste piece of Government land with private trees standing on it, the Government lessee had to take it subject to the rights of the owner of the trees. A forfeiture incurred by the former would not operate against the interests of the latter, and *vice versa*. The plain

equities of the case enforced recognition, and this modification of the rules was duly made and notified by a circular. The present draft appears to aim at sweeping away all these distinctions and modifications. Section 48 deals with the "Savali Bar," but gives only half the rule, and makes no provision for the case of the holder of a Paiki number, forming part of a survey number, having his trees in another Paiki number forming part of the same survey number. Does the right of taking half the fruit as customary damages exist in the case put? If it does, why is it not recognised and put beyond all doubt by being expressly laid down?

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th December 1889.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 52 of 1889.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 28th December 1889.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Bombay East Indian	Bombay	Weekly	475
2	„ Indian Spectator	Do.	Do.	700
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	452
5	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	800
6	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
7	„ Spy of the Day	Bombay	Weekly	...
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
8	The Amba Lahari	Poona	Weekly	...
9	„ Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Do.	275
10	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
11	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	500
12	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
13	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
14	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-Weekly	504
15	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	800
16	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
17	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Bi-Weekly	600
18	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
19	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	965
20	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	970
21	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
22	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	556
23	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
24	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	510
25	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
26	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	100
27	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
28	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
29	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	...
30	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	840
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	443
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	700
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	403
36	„ Hunnar Uttejak	Poona	Do.	...
37	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
40	„ Kannada Punch	Bágalkot	Do.	225
41	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	200
42	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,200
43	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
45	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	279
46	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
47	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	Mara'thi—*continued.*			
48	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
49	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	200
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	298
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,180
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	110
58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	300
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	...
61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
63	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	274
65	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	260
66	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
69	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	210
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
71	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	132
72	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	316
74	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
75	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	Anglo-Gujara'ti.			
76	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	500
77	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly	303
78	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	600
79	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	475
80	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
81	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	650
82	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	380
83	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	1,015
84	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,780
85	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	598
86	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	375
	Gujara'ti.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	„ Ajab	Surat	Monthly	1,000
89	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,450
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chának	Surat	Do.	450
97	„ Deshi Mitră	Do.	Weekly	950
98	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	345
101	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
102	„ Gorakshak	Do.	Weekly	...
103	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Monthly	900
104	„ Gurjar Vijay	Ahmedabad	Do.	...
105	„ Hindi Punch	Bombay	Weekly	225
106	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Do.	918
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,154
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,502
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,283
112	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	479
113	„ Madhamákh	Junágad	Do.	...
114	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Do.	1,412
115	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	409
116	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	341

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
117	The Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
118	„ Pársi Tikákár	Bombay	Fortnightly	350
119	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	465
120	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	687
121	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
122	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	1,100
124	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	71
125	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
126	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	250
127	„ Sneha Sindhu	Kaira	Weekly	...
128	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Monthly	630
129	„ Stri Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
130	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
131	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	768
132	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
133	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Ahmedabad	Monthly	423
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Do.	Do.	200
135	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	759
136	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	450
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
137	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
139	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	917
140	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
141	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
142	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	247
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
143	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	75
	HINDI.			
144	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	400
145	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Weekly	100
146	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Do.	65
	URDU.			
147	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	33
148	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	4
149	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	270
150	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	64
151	„ Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Do.	830
152	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
153	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
154	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	900
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
155	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,229
	SINDI.			
156	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
157	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
158	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

His Excellency Lord Reay's administration of the Bombay Presidency.

1. The *Indian Spectator* (2), in its issue of the 22nd December, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay is naturally desirous of giving an account of his stewardship towards the end of his tenure of office. He must expound his policy. He wants to show how much he has done, how it has been done, and why what is left undone is so. Every man of affairs wishes to render an account of his work. When even a village patel is allowed to do this, why not the Governor of a presidency? Lord Reay has had to struggle with uncommon difficulties. He came with the best of intentions, and he has fulfilled most of them. A vast amount of good has been done by him in various directions. If there were complaints and they did not reach his ears, it was not his fault. But he endeavoured honestly to redress the grievances brought to his knowledge. In this particular matter we look back over the list of his predecessors and find, for a long period, no name that could be mentioned in the same breath with his. It is a blessing to have the ruler of a large province like this animated by an earnest desire to sympathize with the sufferings of those placed under his care. Rulers, great and small, may all pretend to be never more happy than when they are redressing wrongs and adding to the happiness of those around them. All the same, to exert to the utmost to do so is a rare virtue in an administrator. In the present case many heads of departments have been saved from acts of high-handedness by the knowledge that in the last resort the appeal was to be to one who would not sanction unrighteousness or injustice. This was made clear very soon after Lord Reay's arrival. We do not mean to have it understood that no grievances of the people remain unredressed. An honest endeavour has been persistently made by His Excellency to redress them. That is all we mean, and it is not little. In the A'bkári and Forest Departments fair improvements have been made. We owe them entirely to the liberality of sentiments and indefatigable exertions of our Governor. Much yet remains to be done. The reason is that the head of the presidency has to work through and with his chief officers. A system is not changed in a day. The same is the case with men brought up in old traditions. The men have grown in course of time to be a part of the system. When a system is to be changed, account is to be had with them. In these two departments, under the ostensible plea of protecting Government revenues, provisions after provisions were introduced which, in the supreme indifference they showed to the comfort and well-being of several classes of the population, were fit to be compared only with some of the harsh and irritating restrictions imposed on the people in France before the era of the Revolution. It was no easy matter to do even that little which, during the present rule, has been done. Considering the difficulties in the way, we have good reason to congratulate ourselves that the head of the presidency turned his attention to these departments and did what he could to mitigate the existing evils. If he did not achieve more, it was because his opportunities were few. It may be said to his lasting credit that when other Governors shirked the question from the promptings of an uneasy conscience, he did not feel satisfied till he had made full and searching inquiries. And, really, he has done more. His strong sense of justice has enabled him to do a good deal for several parts of the mofussil. Káthiáwár was for a long time a neglected province. Some very important changes made there are mainly owing to him. His Excellency has opened many educational institutions, and extended others previously in existence, as he reminded his hearers in his important speech at Poona. But for the genuine interest he has ever felt in the cause of education, so much would not have been achieved. There can be no question as to our unprecedented educational activity during his *régime*. We have to thank him also for his wise selections, generally speaking. He has constantly sought to find the worthiest man to fill every important post in the department. His Excellency, while unfolding his educational policy, sought, in a measure, to justify the state of things in the Elphinstone College. We think it would have been better if he had never touched this subject, since he is really not responsible for what he sought to justify. It is an old complaint that the College Professors, as a rule, do not take such pains, nor such interest, as they ought to, in their professorial duties.

The complaint is but too well-founded. At times there is fortunately a painstaking Professor, but that is more an exception than the rule, as far as we know. His Excellency insists on more attention being devoted to the study of agriculture. Agricultural education, he said, is neglected to an extent which to future generations will seem almost incredible. These are nearly his own words. We heartily endorse the view, but must add that the present Agricultural College is not in a position to impart that practical knowledge which is so badly needed. It is possible that the end for which the College exists may be, after all, defeated, because of the omission of the practical training that a scientific agriculturist, as opposed to an unscientific one, must needs possess.

Reply of His Excellency Lord Reay to the address presented to him by the Bombay Presidency Association considered unsatisfactory.

2. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 22nd December, writes:—The reply which His Excellency Lord Reay has vouchsafed to the Bombay Presidency Association is, in our opinion, not so courteous as we should have expected from a Governor who has always treated public associations with remarkable consideration. The reply sounds like a snappish retort. However, we must leave His Excellency to choose the best manner of conveying his thoughts. The reply as to his educational policy is contained in His Excellency's famous speech delivered on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Municipal Technical School at Poona. His Lordship's explanation of his policy in regard to high schools cannot be considered to be satisfactory. We are unable to accept the principle laid down by His Excellency that quality, not number, is to be preferred. If His Excellency had given us a sample of what his model high school was to be like, we should have been more ready to give a definite opinion. We are afraid the idea of a model high school will not go beyond the appointment of a European head-master. If the European head-master is not to look forward for promotion in any other branch of the department, we think he will soon bid adieu to his appointment and return home, for the high school itself cannot afford to pay a first class man his well-deserved salary. If one be brought here on the short service system, the gentleman will be going away before he has acquired a correct knowledge of his surroundings and of the habits and character of the students whose moral life he is to regulate. On the question of forests His Excellency tries to pit the opinion of the district officers against the opinion of the Presidency Association. The former, he says, have informed him that there are no grievances "urged by the residents of the districts in which on my arrival the discontent was the greatest." The Association and the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha must now try to ascertain the opinion of the people and place it before Government in the form of a memorial signed by the said inhabitants. The Governor has forwarded a memorandum to the Association on the ábkári question as a reply to its strictures. We have not seen this memorandum and therefore cannot give any opinion upon it. In regard to village sanitation Lord Reay says that it cannot be carried out without organization, and where there is organization there must be taxation, as if the Government could not spare money for such a useful purpose by applying the shears elsewhere. On the whole, therefore, we repeat that His Excellency's reply is unsatisfactory and unconvincing.

A permanent settlement of land revenue recommended.

3. The same newspaper writes:—The question of securing fixity of tenure and of the rates of revenue assessment is very important in the interests of the agricultural community of the Indian Empire. This year Sir William Wedderburn is the President of the Indian National Congress, and nothing will give us greater pleasure than to see the Congress adopt a resolution urging upon Government the necessity for this reform in land administration. Most of our grievances fall under two classes, namely, breach of promises and neglect of promises; and the question of a permanent settlement of land revenue falls under the second class. It is much to be regretted that the officers of Government oftentimes show culpable indifference in the discharge of their duties. It is, we believe, the duty of the Survey Department, the Collectors, and the Commissioners to inform Government that the time has come when the Secretary of State's despatch of 1862 should be given effect to, and the best time to do it is when the revision survey of a district is commenced. From the Statistical Ab-

stract of this presidency we see that the conditions imposed by the despatch we refer to above are satisfied in almost all the districts. The deathknell of the Survey Department has already been rung and the Agricultural Department has been well organized. The first thing which the amalgamated Agricultural Department should do is to secure to the agricultural community the benefits promised in 1862.

Opening of the Indian National Congress at Bombay noted with satisfaction.

4. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92) and the two other Gujaráti dailies at the presidency town note with great gratification the opening of the Indian National Congress at Bombay this week, observing that all races, castes and creeds in India took part in this important assembly, which opened its proceedings amidst the hearty and joyous acclamations of the delegates and visitors, that there was no cause whatever for its opponents to accuse it of disloyalty or imprudence of any kind, and that the address delivered by Sir William Wedderburn, the President of the meeting, was full of sound and appropriate advice.

Remarks on the Indian National Congress.

5. The *Káside Mumbai* (111), in its issue of the 27th December, observes:—To the meeting of the Fifth National Congress held at Bombay no delegate was sent by any of the Mahomedan communities of India, and those who were present there were self-elected members. Similarly, the Pársis who joined the Congress were not elected by the Pársi *Pancháyat*, nor did the Hindu community of Bombay convene a public meeting to elect their delegates. In short, those who took part in the Congress meeting were not elected by the communities to which they belonged.

The decision of the Government of India on the cases of certain dismissed Mámlatdárs and the chances of its being reversed by the Home Government.

6. The *Pratod* (55), in its issue of the 23rd December, refers to the unfavourable decision passed by the Government of India on the petitions of the dismissed Mámlatdárs, Messrs. Kumthekar, Bápat, Dravid, Támbe and Dabir, praying that their cases might be reconsidered by Government, and remarks:—There is no hope for these men getting redress of their grievances in India now. The only hope, if there be any, is from the authorities in England. But even in that direction past experience does not guarantee that the Home Government will set aside the decision of the Government of India; for many persons in that country are of opinion that a reversal of the Government of India's decision implies disrespect of that Government, and therefore very often even plunder in India by Government is declared to be legal by the home authorities. Everything goes on well if there be a proper check, but in the absence of it there is no guarantee for justice. [The *Sudhárak* (20), in its issue of the 23rd December, considers that much injustice has been done to Messrs. Támbe and Bápat in dismissing them from the service, and requests the Bombay Government to reconsider their cases.]

A raid committed near Busreh by a gang of Arabs on a vessel belonging to Kutch and a suggestion to the British Government to enquire into the matter.

7. The *Sind Times* (6), in its issue of the 22nd December, writes:—We are informed by a correspondent that a vessel belonging to Kutch, on its way to Busreh to load a cargo of dates, was boarded by certain Arabs during the night while she was lying at anchor in a river, a day's journey from her destination. Immediately she was boarded, the Arabs, without the least provocation and without waiting to question the tindal or the crew, at once started spearing them. After spearing four of the crew and the tindal about the thigh and lower down their legs, and killing one of the crew, whose body they afterwards cast into the river, they seized the tindal, and laying a sword across his throat demanded all the money they had on board, threatening him with instant death. The tindal, frightened out of his wits and seeing that he was at the mercy of men from whom he could expect no escape or consideration, confessed that he had only a few rupees by him which he offered to give up on condition

that they spared his life. The Arabs then ceased carrying their threat into execution, but forthwith commenced breaking open the boxes on the craft, ransacked the contents, and removed all that they could conveniently do, even the very coat which one of the crew had on. A complaint, we hear, has been lodged before the authorities at Bushire, and inquiries are being instituted, but with what result our correspondent has not yet informed us. The vessel will arrive at Karáchi very shortly. It has already left Busreh. Last year also the Arabs committed a raid on a Kutchi "dingy" and killed two of the crew, carrying away booty to the extent of Rs. 3,000, besides wearing apparel. We trust the British authorities will make the needful inquiries.

The income-tax and the absurdity of believing that Government will ever remit it.

8. The *Pratod* (55), in its issue of the 23rd December, alludes to a statement made by the *Hindu Patriot*, a newspaper of Calcutta, about the intention of Government of making the income-tax a permanent impost and says:—The statement is too true and there is not the slightest reason to doubt its correctness. The English have not come to India for their salvation; they want money, and it is utterly foolish to expect that they will discontinue a tax once imposed. The income-tax was, no doubt, originally meant as a temporary measure to meet the cost of the Burmese War, but it is absurd to suppose that it will ever be given up. Whether the people of India are or are not in a position to pay the tax is a matter of very little consequence to the English, whose only aim is to exact as much money from the people as possible. They pay very little attention to the loud protests of the people; for they are convinced that the people can do nothing beyond raising an outcry.

Disapproval of Government interference in social matters of the Hindus.

9. The *Suryă Prakásh* (86), in its issue of the 21st December, observes:—We approve of the subjects which are to be discussed at the Social Conference at Bombay on the 29th instant, but we should disapprove of Government interference in effecting social reforms among Hindus. A request to Government to interfere in such matters shows that those who make it have not sufficient courage to enforce the reforms they preach, without aid from Government.

Alleged interference of Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Broach, in Hindu funeral ceremonies and a suggestion to Government to take notice of his conduct.

10. The *Broach Mitră* (93), in its issue of the 25th December, writes:—Bhadbhut is a village on the banks of the river Narbada in the Broach District, and nearly 35 villages in its neighbourhood use a certain locality in it as a burning place for dead bodies. Accordingly, the corpse of a woman, the wife of one Dayárám, a native of Amdada, was brought there for cremation on the 15th instant. Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, who was then encamped at that village, on seeing the smoke arising from the burning pile, asked the police patel to stop the further burning of the corpse and compelled the relatives of the deceased to remove the unburnt portion of the dead body to another place. This caused great sorrow, not only among the Hindus but also among other people. On another occasion, an old Bráhman woman named Bái Jivi of Amleshwara died on the 17th instant, and the same officer, who was on his way to Amleshar, on meeting the funeral procession, sent a man to see that the corpse was burnt, not at the usual place, but at a particular spot allotted for the purpose by him. [The *Gujaráti* (80), in its issue of the 22nd instant, observes that if there be any truth in the above report, the officer should be at once dismissed and criminally prosecuted. Many other papers recommend Government to take a severe notice of this officer's alleged conduct.]

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Remarks in connection with the Official Secrets Act.

11. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 23rd December, says:—It is said that a circular has been issued by the Government of India to all Secretariats, intimating that clerks and other subordinates should, in the first

instance, take the permission of the Chief Secretary and the heads of the departments to which they belong before acting as correspondents of newspapers. But it is strange that neither the Official Secrets Act nor the above circular has prohibited the Secretaries and other heads of departments from communicating any official secrets to the press. Since the promulgation of the Act important State papers have been published by the *Pioneer*, and yet the circular is intended only for clerks and other subordinates. It is not probable at all that a Secretariat clerk will apply for permission to act as a correspondent and mark himself out. The proper course for the Government is to repeal the Official Secrets Act and withdraw the circular, and to issue strict orders to heads of departments and subordinates against divulgence of official secrets, watching them very closely.

Criticisms on a Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867 relating to printing presses and books.

12. In noticing the Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867 relating to printing presses and books, introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 23rd December, says:—The reasons advanced in support of the proposed amendment are not sufficient to justify the changes which, if effected in the law, would work as a punishment to honest authors of books and pamphlets. Act XXV of 1867 has been in operation for the last twenty-two years and the Honourable Mr. Hutchins has found only nine instances of attempts made during this long period to charge exorbitant prices for Government purchases, and this small number ought not to be availed of to make the proposed change. The original object in making it compulsory on the author or publisher of a book to furnish copies of the publication to Government was to enable Government to watch and see that no immoral or otherwise objectionable matter was published, and, in order to prevent an unscrupulous author or publisher from charging an extravagant price for his publication, every author or publisher should be compelled to intimate to Government what book he has published and where it is sold, and then Government can make an arrangement for its purchase. The existing law may be amended so as to protect Government from frauds of the nature described by the Honourable Mr. Hutchins, and provisions may be inserted for the punishment of persons practising the frauds. But the proposal to obtain copies free of price is tantamount to punishing honest authors for the offence of a few fraudulent publishers. Sometimes useful books on arts and sciences are prepared and published in the vernaculars at great labour and cost, and there being only a limited number of purchasers of such publications a heavy price has to be put upon them, and a demand for any copies without price by Government would be in such cases particularly detrimental to the author and would operate as a discouragement to the publication of such useful works, which even now appear in a very limited number. The free supply of copies of every publication in England is quoted as a precedent, but, compared to the reading public in that country, the number of Indian readers is very small, and the publishers of books here have to work under great disadvantages. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (89), in their issues of the same date, express similar sentiments.]

13. The *Satyavakta* (123), in its issue of the 27th December, observes:—It seems from what the Honourable Mr. Hutchins said at a recent meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council that Government have found certain reasons to introduce the Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867, but we do not approve of the measure since the authors who commit fraud on Government can be punished by a court of law. However, if necessary, a section may be added to the existing law to prevent those authors who try to defraud Government from claiming the price of their books and to prosecute them for the offence. We consider that the practice of purchasing three copies is a sort of Government patronage to authors, and it is not desirable that it should be withdrawn. [The *Broach Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 26th December, expresses similar sentiments.]

Remarks on the new law about sick cattle under contemplation.

14. The *Pratod* (55), in its issue of the 23rd December, says:—The people are so much harassed by new laws and new taxes that they would prefer a resort to a solitary life in a forest to the excruciating pain caused by these laws and taxes. We learn that the Government has now a new law

under contemplation and has called for opinions thereon from the municipalities of Bombay and Poona. The proposed law is about sick cattle, and one of its provisions is that the inspector of cattle to be appointed under the law should remove to the veterinary hospital such of private cattle as he may find to be sick and incurable and there destroy them, recovering from the owners of such cattle the cost of this operation. Is not this superficial civilization utterly unsuited to the condition of the people of this country? Good bullocks have already become scarce on account of the slaughter of healthy cows for food and by reason of want of good pasturage in consequence of the stringency of the forest laws, and the proposed law will prove a scourge and a source of oppression, pure and simple. [Several other papers have touched upon this subject and expressed their disapproval of the contemplated legislative measure.]

PART III.—*Education.*

Remarks in connection with the appointment of Fellows of the Bombay University.

15. The *Gujaráti* (80), in its issue of the 22nd December, writes:—The time for the appointment of University Fellows is drawing nigh, and it is to be hoped that Government will do their duty more carefully than hitherto. We strongly protest against useless persons being nominated Fellows of the University. It has been observed many a time that the Native members of the local University do not take as active and intelligent a part in its affairs as they should. The reason of this is not far to seek. Just as Government has been nominating dummies as Members of Legislative Councils, so also they have been conferring the University Fellowships in some instances on gentlemen who have no business to be within the precincts of our temple of learning. His Excellency Lord Reay's appointments to the Council have been invariably good, and we hope that His Excellency will also select only such persons for the Fellowships as will contribute to the dignity and learning of the University, and further that the claims of well-known graduates will not be ignored at least this time.

Unsatisfactory result of this year's Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University commented upon.

16. In alluding to the result of this year's Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University passing about 738 out of 2,926 candidates, or nearly one-fourth of the total number, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 26th December, says:—A very large number of the candidates complain against the papers set in second languages, observing that the papers set in Latin and Sanskrit and the Gujaráti paragraph prescribed for translation into English were very hard, and it would not be surprising if a large number of the failures were attributed to them. It is desirable, therefore, that the Vice-Chancellor should appoint a committee to enquire into the causes of the unsatisfactory result of this examination as well as of some other examinations of this year.

The present management of the Sir J. J. School of Art condemned as unsatisfactory.

17. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 23rd December, observes:—In the annual report on education in the Bombay Presidency for 1888-89 Mr. Griffiths, the Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art, has been highly praised for his management of the school by the Director of Public Instruction. His Excellency Lord Reay, in the address delivered by him at the opening ceremony of the technical school established by the Poona Municipality, also spoke highly of Mr. Griffiths; but for several years past the public has been repeating their complaint that the management of this institution has not been satisfactory, inasmuch as the instruction given in the art of drawing has proved most disappointing. The school has been in existence for the last thirty years, costing about twenty-five lákhs of rupees in all, but very few good artists have been produced by it, and none are to be found who can execute original designs from oral instructions. It is not undesirable that the students should be taught the arts of engraving on copper, brass, gold and silver plates and of carving in wood, as proposed, but it is of the highest importance

that the art of drawing should be thoroughly cultivated, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Griffiths' attention will be particularly drawn to the subject by Government.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Local self-government and Government interference.

18. The *Pratod* (55), in its issue of the 23rd December, disapproves of the alleged intention of Government to deprive some municipalities of the function of keeping the accounts of the medical dispensaries within their limits, says that if Government will thus gradually curtail the powers and rights of the municipalities with respect to dispensaries, schools and other public works the right of self-government will be nowhere, and exhorts the leading people to agitate the matter. The *Bakul* (24), in its issue of the 22nd December, while writing on the question of compulsory education mooted by the Poona Municipality, says:—Primary education is not a proper object for municipal expenditure. Municipalities are principally meant for sanitary measures. Government have at present saddled municipalities with primary schools and are thinking of making over high schools also in some places. But all this is a humbug as Government only want to free themselves from expenditure on schools. The consequence of this is that after defraying the expenses of primary schools the municipalities hardly find themselves able to improve the sanitation of their towns.

His Excellency Lord Reay's administration as regards extension of local self-government pronounced unsatisfactory.

19. In alluding to His Excellency Lord Reay's taking to himself, in his reply to the address presented him by the District Board of Ahmedabad, the credit of extending local self-government during his administration, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 27th December, says:—New municipalities have been opened under the principle of local self-government, but, generally speaking, the number of Government nominees to them have been more than half the total number of commissioners, making the representatives of the people mere dummies. If notwithstanding the larger number of Government nominees a corporation did anything against the wishes of Government the representatives of the people were blamed and threatened with being divested of their self-government. To quote recent instances, the municipality of Mehmadabad differed from Government on the subject of the imposition of a new tax and was abolished. The administration of the Broach Municipality was found defective, and though the fault lay with the Government nominees, an attempt was made by Government to pass censure on the popular delegates. The Poona Municipality has been improperly found fault with for having made a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Native Music School at that station, while no attempts whatever have been made to stop the waste of money that is being committed in the name of water and drainage schemes at Bombay. The new Municipal Act for the City of Bombay, clothing the Municipal Commissioner with excessive powers detrimental to public interests, was passed under Lord Reay's administration, which, as regards local self-government, cannot be pronounced to be satisfactory.

Disapproval of the lavish expenditure sanctioned by the Bombay Municipality in obtaining advice from outsiders on its drainage and water works.

20. The *Native Opinion* (17), in its issue of the 22nd December, writes:—Mr. Baldwin Latham's services have been at last secured for two months to advise upon the costly and experimental drainage scheme at Bombay, for a remuneration of 2,000 guineas plus all the travelling and other expenses. It is only by the municipality of Bombay that such enormous fees are sanctioned. Mr. Baldwin Latham will get nearly 15,000 rupees a month for a hurried inspection of the drainage scheme. Where, we ask, was the necessity for such lavish expenditure? If we are to have extra advisers for every scheme we have in hand, what is the use of the highly paid engineers already in the service of the municipality? Last year Sir John Fowler, who was on a visit to Bombay,

was paid Rs. 3,000 for advising upon the Malabár Hill Reservoir leakages. Now we are having another engineer's opinion, with such an absurdly high remuneration, upon our drainage scheme. This, certainly, must be put a stop to.

A suggestion as regards the proposed fees for admission into the Victoria Gardens at Bombay.

21. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 27th December, observes that the fees fixed for admission to the Victoria Gardens are heavy and not likely to bring in sufficient income, that the fee charged at the Zoological Gardens at Calcutta and at People's Park at Madras is only half an anna, and that it is desirable that the proposed fees should be reduced to half an anna on all days of the week except Sunday, Thursday and Saturday, on which days admission should be free and that the charge for season tickets should be raised to ten rupees.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
31st December 1889.

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(For the week ending 28th December 1889.)

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REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28TH DECEMBER 1889.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
2	" Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
3	" Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
5	" Shuddha Varhádi	Akola	Weekly	250
6	" Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150

Proposed reduction in the expenditure on education in Berár disapproved.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 21st December, writes:—From two recent instances it appears that the Director of Public Instruction has made up his mind to reduce considerably the Government expenditure on education in Berár. We know that Government wants all public departments to reduce their expenditure, but we do not think it requires the reduction at the cost of the efficiency of the departments. It is a question whether the policy of indiscriminately reducing the salaries of posts in the Educational Department is a wise one. It *must* affect the proper working of the department. High salaries are attached to places not because the work *cannot* be done by a man drawing less pay, but because high salary secures men of better qualifications. We would humbly suggest Mr. Barrett to be careful in reducing posts in his department to lower grades, lest the efficiency of the department might be seriously affected.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
31st December 1889.

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